SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1883.

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No. 21*b*. Return (in part) to Order; Statement showing separately for each year since the establishment of the Superannuation Fund:—1. The number of persons on the list for the year as entitled to the benefit of the Act. 2. The number superannuated during the year under the Act. 3. The number retired during the year on a gratuity under the Act. 4. The total amount paid into the Fund from the beginning by those who were, during the year, superannuated or retired on a gratuity; distinguishing between those whose superannuation was caused by the abolition of office. 5. The number of persons on the list, for the year, who died in the service; —and 6. The total amount paid into the Fund from the beginning by those who, during the year, died in the service.

No. 22... UNFORESEEN EXPENSES:—Statement of payments charged to, by Order in Council, from 1st July, 1882, to date, in accordance with the Act 42 V., chap. 2, schedule B.

No. 23... INTERIOR:—Annual Report of the Department of, for the year 1882.

No. 24... CENSUS AND STATISTICS:—Report, required by sec. 25, of the Census and Statistics Act, of 1879, of operations and expenses during the calendar year, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 25... BONDS AND SECURITIES:—Detailed statement of, registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to Parliament, in compliance with the Act 31 Vic., chap. 37, sec. 15. (*Not printed.*)

No. 26... GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS:—Statement of, issued since the last Session of Parliament, in accordance with the Act 41 Vic., chap. 7, sec. 32, sub-sec. 2, on account of the fiscal years, 1881-82, and 1882-83.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

No. 27... CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:—Return to Resolution; Report giving full information on all subjects affecting the Railway, up to the latest date: 1. The selection of the route; 2. The progress of the work; 3. The selection or reservation of land; 4. The payment of money; 5. The laying out of branches; 6. The progress thereon; 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight; 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year; 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return; 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all Correspondence between the Government and the Railway Company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the Company.

No. 27*a*. Return to Resolution; Memorandum as to substitution by the Railway of Credit Valley Stock for $1,000,000 cash deposit.

No. 27*b*. Return to Resolution; Report of the Company, in account with the Government of Canada, viz.:—Rails Advance Account, Land Grant Bond Account, Current Account and Subsidy Account. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27*c*. Return to Resolution; Schedule of Correspondence as to Canadian Pacific Land Grant Bonds.

No. 27*d*. Return to Resolution; Memorandum of the progress of construction of the Railway, dated Montreal, 21st February, 1883. Also, a map of the country to be traversed by the Railway. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27e. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:—Return to Resolution; Further Report giving full information, not contained in No. 27; and also, a plan showing lands for expropriations of the Railway, extending from the south-westerly side of the village of Prince Arthur's Landing easterly to Current River.

No. 27f. Return to Resolution; Copies of communications of the Railway on the subject of the allotment and conveyance of lands, as they are earned under the contract.

No. 27g. Return to Order; Statement, in detail, of all sums expended in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Commission, with dates and names of the persons paid, and particulars of the service in respect of which payment is made—copy of all correspondence, contracts, accounts or arrangements, not already brought down, as to the printing of the evidence or Report.

No. 27h. Return to Resolution; Map showing the Railway, as located for construction between Callander and Algoma Mills, 191 miles. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27i. Copies of contracts for the Railway, in terms of section 19 of the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 14, as follows:—

Between Horton & Son and Her Majesty the Queen, etc.,—for the supply of 72 tons of iron bolts and nuts. (Contract No. 94.)

Between Bayliss, Jones and Bayliss and Her Majesty the Queen, etc., —to supply bolts, nuts and spikes. (Contract No. 95.)

Between Guest and Company and Her Majesty the Queen, etc.,—for the supply of steel rails and steel fish-plates. (Contract No. 96.)

Between John McDonald and Her Majesty the Queen, etc.,—to construct six combined passenger and freight buildings on 42nd contract. (Contract No. 97.)

Between Colin Nichol Black and the Minister of Railways and Canals, etc., for the supply of 30,000 tamarack ties, 8'—0 x 7" x 6" at 25 cts. each. (Contract No. 98.)

No. 27j. Return to Resolution; Location eastern section, Current Creek to Nipigon, and freight tariff, western division.

No. 27k. Return to Order; Statement of the total quantity of land agreed to be sold by the Company, the total price agreed to be paid therefor, during each month up to the 1st day of March, 1882, distinguishing between the sales of farming lands and those of town, village or station lots, woodland, mineral, quarry lands and other special sales, and including the quantities and prices realized for lands in which the Company became interested by agreements in connection with the location of stations. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27l. Return to Resolution; Communication from W. C. Van Horne, General Manager, dated Montreal, 18th April, 1883, respecting additional information concerning the line proposed to be adopted through the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains.

No. 27m. Return to Order; Statement of duty paid by the Company on articles imported by them, from the date of their contract until 28th February, 1883, specifying the ports of entry of such goods, and the amount paid at each port. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27n. Return to Address; Copies of the official memorandum of the Company, dated 12th December, 1882, describing its position and prospects. The advertisement published thereafter by the Company asking for subscriptions for its increased capital stock; and all memoranda in connection therewith.

Statement showing the amount of the subscribed stock of the Company prior to the increase of its capital stock from $25,000,000 to $100,000,000, and the amounts paid up on such subscribed stock, with the date of each payment in cash, and also the amounts (if any), satisfied by the acquisition of property or otherwise, specifying in such case the consideration therefor and the amount of stock given, and the date.

Statement of the facts as to the acquisition by the Company of the Canada Central Railway, the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and interest in the Credit Valley Railway and Ontario and Quebec Railway.

Statement of the various matters required to be returned under the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879, and amendments thereto.

Statement of the total sum expended up to the 1st of February, 1883, by the Company under their contract.

No. 27*o*. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Map or maps showing (1) the location of the railway so far as approved or constructed; (2) its location so far as proposed to Government, but not yet approved; (3) the location of any branches constructed and of any new contemplated by the Company, so far as the Government is advised; (4) the lands set apart for the Company but not yet granted; (5) the lands granted; (6) the lands applied for but not yet set apart. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27*p*. Return to Order; Statement showing the reduction made by change of construction in Contracts A and B, and the amount involved by such change; also, the amount of each payment made to the respective contractors each month since the letting of the work; also, all claims made by the contractors on each of these contracts, and the date of each claim. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27*q*. Papers in relation to Sections 14 and 15, Joseph Whitehead, Contractor. (*Not printed.*)

No. 27*r*. Memorandum respecting Thunder Bay and River Kaministiquia.

No. 28... DOMINION STATUTES:—Official Return of the distribution of, being 45 Victoria, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29... PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA:—Report of the Minister of Justice on, for the year ended 30th June, 1882.

No. 29*a*. Supplementary Return; Expenditure of the British Columbia Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 30... RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE:—Return to Order; Return of, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from 1st July, 1882, to 1st February, 1883. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31... MILITIA:—Return to Order; Statement of the number of Veterans of 1812 now surviving; of the number who have died since 1875, and of the number of widows of deceased who have applied for assistance. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31*a*. Return to Order; Statement containing the names and residences of all the militiamen of 1812 who received their pensions during the last fiscal year, as well as the sum given to each of them. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31*b*. Return to Order; Copies of all tenders, accounts, &c., in connection with the purchase of blankets for the militia during the recess. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31*c*. Return to Order; Return of all petitions and correspondence with respect to new guns for the Richmond Field Battery. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31*d*. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence relating to the application of John Stewart, of Woodbridge, one of the Volunteers of 1837-38, for assistance, for his services in defence of his country during those years. (*Not printed.*)

No. 31*e*. Return to Order; Return showing the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who received instruction in "A" and "B" Batteries in each year since their establishment; the number awarded a certificate of qualification in each year, and the entire cost per annum of each battery for the same time.

No. 31*f*. Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all tenders for work at the camp at Berthier, in 1882, stating the rates of the various tenders, and the names of persons to whom the contracts were awarded, etc. (*Not printed.*)

No. 32... CANADIAN EXTRADITION ACT:—Return to Address; Correspondence, not already brought down, touching the Act, and the suspension of the Imperial Act within Canada.

No. 33... RETURNING OFFICERS:—Return to Order; List appointed for the General Election, 1882, other than Registrars or Sheriffs, occupations and residences of such officers, and a list of the Sheriffs and Registrars for the Districts in which such officers were appointed.

No. 34... BANQUE DE ST. JEAN:—Return to Order; Copies of the returns, annual and monthly, made by the Bank since 1875, to the Government; also, copies of the certificates granted by the Treasury Board to the said Bank on going into operation. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35...	CANADIAN TOBACCO:—Return to Order; Return shewing: 1st. The number of licensed tobacco manufactories on 1st February, 1883, in which Canadian leaf is exclusively used; 2nd. The quantity of Canadian leaf used in tobacco manufactories since the passing of the Inland Revenue Act of 1880, to 1st February, 1883; and 3rd. The quantity of cigars and Cavendish produced, respectively, since 1st May, 1880, to 1st February, 1883, in manufactories in which Canadian Leaf is exclusively used. (*Not printed.*)
No. 35*a*.	Return to Order; Copies of all documents, &c., relating to a seizure of tobacco on the premises of Mr. N. Bernatchez, and other merchants, of Montmagny. (*Not printed.*)
No. 36...	COAL:—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity in tons of coal exported from each port in Nova Scotia for the year ending June 30th, 1882; Also, for the six months ending December 31st, 1882, and the countries to which exported; Also, quantities sent by railway, and by water (separately), to any ports of Quebec and Ontario, naming places sent to.
No. 36*a*.	Coal Lands; Regulations for the disposal of, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the 2nd March, 1883, substituted for those of the 17th December, 1881.
No. 36*b*.	Return to Order; Copies for all applications for sales or leases, and all correspondence or reports touching all leases of coal lands in the North-West, not already brought down; and a statement of the payments made under any such leases.
No. 36*c*.	Return to Order; Return giving a full statement of all coal entered ex-warehouse free or for exportation, during the years ending 30th June, 1881 and 1882.
No. 37...	FISHERIES:—Copies of Orders in Council, instructions and forms for Fishing Bounty, submitted in compliance with the Act 45 Vic., cap. 18.
No. 37*a*.	Return to Order; Return of leases or licenses to fish on rivers in New Brunswick and the annual rent received on each; Also, the number of leases or licenses cancelled or surrendered.
No. 37*b*.	Return to Order; Return of the instructions issued to the Inspectors of the Fisheries, as to the enforcement of the Order in Council of 11th June, 1879, whereby fishing for salmon in Canada, excepting under authority from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was prohibited, the number of seizures and informations laid before Justices of the Peace against parties fishing without such lease or license; the number of convictions obtained, etc.
No. 37*c*.	Certified copy of a Report of the Hon. the Privy Council, on 2nd May, 1883, respecting an appropriation of at least $50,000 for bounty to fishermen.
No. 37*d*.	Return to Order; Return of all correspondence, etc., had from 1st January, 1877, to 31st March, 1883, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa and the Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick in reference to the claim of ex-Overseer Amos Perley, of Chatham, for services in connection with the Smelt Fishery of Miramichi, in the years 1876 to 1878.
No. 37*e*.	Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council in force regulating the close season for Lobster Fishing, &c.
No. 38...	SEIZURES AND FINES:—Return to Order; Statement shewing the number of seizures made at each port of entry in the Dominion during the last fiscal year, and also during the six months ended the 31st December 1882, the fines exacted, and how disposed of. (*Not printed.*)
No. 39...	OCEAN MAIL SERVICE:—Return to Address (Senate); Correspondence, &c., in the possession of any department or officer of the Government, relating to the mail service between Canada and the United Kingdom, or to the rates of freight charged by the line of steamships by which such mail service is performed.
No. 39*a*.	Supplementary Return (Senate) to the preceding.
No. 40...	INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Return showing rolling stock purchased during the year ended December 31st, 1882, &c.; also, a statement showing what has been built during the year in the Government workshops.

No. 40*a*. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Statement of the revenue and working expenses for the six months of each year, ended December 31st, 1880, 1881 and 1882, under the several divisions.

No. 40*b*. Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, &c., and the Commission in connection with claims made on the Government, arising out of the construction of the railway; and statement of the matters referred to them so far; and of the remuneration to be paid to them and the Secretary of the Commission, &c.

No. 40*c*. Return to Order: All correspondence in reference to the removal and dismissal of W.D.McCallum, Chief Train Despatcher at Truro. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40*d*. Return to Order; Return of casualties on the railway, where no loss of life or personal injuries occurred, from March 1st, 1882, to March 1st, 1883, with the respective causes, &c.; of damage to property, and amount of compensation paid, as well as claims unsettled. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40*e*. Return to Order; Copies of the accounts rendered by Doctors Lebel and Renouf, of St. Gervais, for attendance on an employé of the railway named Dionne; and a statement of the sums to them paid. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40*f*. Return to Order; Return showing the nature of the rolling stock purchased for the railway, as contained in the item of $153,853.84 in the Public Accounts of 1882; where such rolling stock was manufactured, and the price paid.

No. 40*g*. Return to Order; Return of all tenders submitted for the construction of the freight sheds and warehouses at the railway depot, St. John, N.B.; the names of the several contractors, and the amount of each contract, the number and names of the superintendents and overseers, and the amount paid for their services. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40*h*. Return to Order; Return of the amounts paid for lands taken on Mill and Pond streets, in St. John, N.B., for the railway; the names of the arbitrators appointed to appraise the land, the compensation paid to them and the awards made by them.

No. 40*i*. Return to Order; Return showing the rolling stock purchased for each year since the 1st of July, 1878, the nature of such rolling stock, and the place where manufactured, &c.

No. 40*j*. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Nova Scotia and the Departments of Railways and Public Works, respecting the transfer of the branch railway between Truro and Pictou, and with the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company, respecting Eastern Extension Railway matters in Nova Scotia.

No. 40*k*. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence relating to the steamer running in connection with the railway between Campbellton, Gaspé and intermediate ports. (*Not printed.*)

No. 40*l*. Papers in relation to H. G. C. Ketchum's claim for overcharge, for the conveyance of rails 1866-67 and '68, Intercolonial Railway. (*Not printed.*)

No. 41... PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council affecting certain items in the Public Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42... UNFORESEEN EXPENSES:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council affecting certain items in the statement of payments charged to Unforeseen Expenses, referred by the House to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, on the 23rd February, 1883. (*Not printed.*)

No. 43... GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council affecting certain items in the statement of the Governor General's Warrants, issued during the fiscal years 1881-82 and 1882-83, referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts by the House, on the 23rd February, 1883. (*Not printed.*)

No. 44... BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS:—General statements and returns of, for certain districts of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 45... DRAWBACK ON SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS:—Return to Order; Return of all claims presented for drawback on materials used for shipbuilding, for the year ended 30th June, 1882; also, for the six months ended 31st December, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 45*a*. DRAWBACK ON MANUFACTURED GOODS:—Return to Order; Return of all claims presented for drawbacks on goods manufactured for export since 2nd March, 1882, &c.; also, copies of all regulations made by the Department with reference to such claims, together with a copy of one allowed claim and the sworn declaration thereto of each exporter of boilers, machinery, sewing machines or other manufactures of iron.

No. 46... WHARVES AND PIERS:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence with reference to the construction of an addition to the pier of St. Jean Port Jolie, County of L'Islet, &c, since the appropriation made for that object during the last Session of Parliament. (*Not printed.*)

No. 46*a*. Return to Order; Completing the preceding return by furnishing the date of the memorandum closing the said papers. (*Not printed.*)

No. 46*b*. Return to Order; Reports, &c., in relation to the construction of a wharf or pier at St. Anne, on the Saguenay, County of Chicoutimi. (*Not printed.*)

No. 46*c*. Return (in part) to Address; Correspondence, &c., relating to any claim made by the Provincial Government of Prince Edward Island, for a refund of their expenditure upon public wharves and piers, and also in connection with the maintenance of short-term prisoners in that Province since its admission to the Union. (*Printed for Distribution.*)

No. 46*d*. Supplementary Return to the preceding. (*Printed for Distribution.*)

No. 46*e*. Return to Order; Copy of all reports, estimates, &c., made by the Government Engineers of Port Albert Harbor, and all correspondence with the Port Albert Pier Company respecting said harbor.

No. 46*f*. Return to Order; Copies of all reports, &c., made by the Government Engineerc of Bayfield Harbor.

No. 46*g*. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, appropriations, &c., relative to proposed improvement of Morpeth Harbor, on Lake Erie.

No. 47... ST. JOHN RAILWAY BRIDGE:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence with the Government during the year 1882, referring to the construction of a railway bridge over the St. John, at St. John.

No. 47*a*. Telegram from Shadrach Holly, Mayor of St. John, N.B., with a copy of a memorial to the Governor General, in relation to the resolution respecting the proposed loan to the St. John Bridge and Railway Company.

No. 48... STANDARD MERIDIAN:—Return to Address (Senate); A copy of the memorial from the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Institute of Toronto, and of any documents connected with the memorials, relative to the representation of Canada in the International Conference, to determine a standard meridian now contemplated by the Congress of the United States. (*Printed for Distribution.*)

No. 49... CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL:—Return to Order; Return of the names of persons in the employ of the Customs Department in the City of Montreal, as supernumerary clerks constantly employed for not less than six months previous to 1st July, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 50... DRILL SHED, IONA:—Return to Order; Copy of contract, &c., for the building of the drill-shed at Iona, Ont., with report of inspection of the same. (*Not printed.*)

No. 51... DE LA CHEVROTIÈRE, O.C, DISMISSAL OF:—Return to Address; Copies of the Order in Council, &c., dismissing Mr. Octave C. de la Chevrotière from his position as keeper of a lighthouse situated in the Parish of Lotbinière, in the County of Lotbinière. (*Not printed.*)

No. 52... BREAKWATERS:—Return to Order; Return of the advertisement for construction of the Breakwater at Port Lorne, N S., and the several tenders therefor; the party to whom the contract was awarded, and the amount of such contract. (*Not printed.*)

No. 52*a*. Return to Order; Copies of all papers, reports of engineers, &c., relating to the building of a breakwater at New Harbor, Guysboro' County, N.S. (*Not printed.*)

No. 52*b*. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., relating to the building of a breakwater on the west side of Liverpool Bay, from 1870 to 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 52*c*. BREAKWATERS:—Return to Order; Copies of Engineer's report of survey made at Brae, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, during last summer, with a view to making harbor improvements. (*Not printed.*)

No. 53... MILLER, J. A., JUDGE:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence with Mr. J. A. Miller, late Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, prior to his appointment, relating to his becoming Justice of that Court, and subsequently to his appointment on the subject of the resignation of his office. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54... SUMMERSIDE HARBOR:—Return to Order; Copy of the Engineer's Report of Survey made at Summerside Harbor, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, during the last summer, with a view to improving the navigation of said Harbor. (*Not printed.*)

No. 55... RECIPROCITY BETWEEN CANADA AND U. S.:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and the United States, or any Board of Trade in Canada or the United States, upon the question of Reciprocal Trade relations between the two countries, on the general basis of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, since 1878.

No. 56... ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE:—Return to Order; Return of the number of Cadets that have graduated at the Royal Military College since its establishment; the number who have obtained Commissions in the Imperial service; the number who have been appointed to the permanent Militia Corps; Also, names of any officers appointed to "A" and "B" Batteries of Artillery since February 6th, 1880, who have not graduated at the Royal Military College, and of those appointed who graduated at the College. (*Not printed.*)

No. 56*a*. Return to Order; Return showing the name, salary and duty of each officer on the Instruction Staff of the Royal Military College, with the date of his appointment; also a Return showing the full staff of officers of "A" and "B" Batteries, respectively, with salary and date of appointment. (*Not printed.*)

No. 57... QUACO LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order; Return of the tenders for the re-building of the Lighthouse at Quaco, New Brunswick, and to whom the Contract was awarded, and the amount of such Contract. (*Not printed.*)

No. 58... DISASTERS TO CANADIAN VESSELS IN THE GREAT LAKES:—Return to Order; Return of all correspondence relating to the disasters which have occurred to Canadian vessels, navigating the Great Lakes and the Georgian Bay, within the past three years, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 58*a*. REGISTERED VESSELS:—Return to Order; Statement showing the vessels registered in the Province of Quebec; also, the number of vessels sold and lost between 1st January, 1873, and 1st January, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 58*b*. VESSELS IMPORTING SUGAR, SYRUP AND MOLASSES:—Return to Order; Return showing the number of vessels with their tonnage, nationality and port of entry, in which sugar, syrup and molasses were imported into this country during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1881; the quantity of sugar above 14 D.S., and of a lower grade by each vessel or steamship; also a like Return from 1st July, 1881, to 1st January, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 59... INTOXICATING LIQUORS:—Return to Order; Statement showing the quantities of distilled and fermented liquors, imported and manufactured for consumption in Canada, from 1868 to 1882, computed in Imperial gallons, each Province separately, the value of the same and duty paid thereon; the amount of materials used in brewing and distilling alcoholic liquors in the several Provinces of Canada during the same years.

No. 59*a*. Return to Order; Copies of any petitions from the Province of Quebec, on the subject of proposed legislation, as to the sale of intoxicating liquors. (*Not printed.*)

No. 59*b*.. Return to Address; Copies of despatches, &c., on the subject of Canadian and Provincial Laws, as to the imposition of restrictions on the sale of intoxicating drinks. (*Not printed.*)

No. 60... FABRE, HON. HECTOR:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, &c., respecting the appointment of Hon. Hector Fabre to the position he now occupies in France; also, statement of his duties and the salary or commission paid or to be paid for such services, &c; also, all reports on the results of the mission. (*Not printed.*)

No. 61... SALE OF LIQUOR:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between any Member of the Government and any licensed victuallers, and of all petitions, &c., presented by any such person on the legislation affecting the sale of liquors. (*Not printed.*)

No. 62... DOMINION BAILIFFS:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence with, and petitions from municipalities, referring to the appointment of, to convey prisoners from the county gaols to the Penitentiaries. (*Not printed.*)

No. 62*a*. Supplementary Return to the preceding. (*Not printed.*)

No. 63... SUPREME COURT, AMENDED RULE:—Statement of the Supreme Court of Canada, that Schedule D, annexed to the rules of that Court, be amended; and that an allowance shall be taxed by the Registrar to the duly entered Agent in any appeal, in the discretion of the Registrar, to $20. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64... HYDROGRAPHICAL SURVEY:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between any person and the Government, in relation to the hydrographical survey of the great lakes, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the other maritime coasts of Canada.

No. 65... SALT DUTIES:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., in the hands of Government, on the subject of duties on salt. (*Not printed.*)

No. 66... FOG-WHISTLE, SHELBURNE:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries since 1st January, 1881, in reference to the erection of a fog-whistle at Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia. (*Not printed.*)

No. 67... COUNTY COURTS:—Return to Address; Copy of all correspondence between the Governments of New Brunswick and the Dominion, in relation to the creation of a new County Court in that Province, and the appointment of a Judge thereto. (*Not printed.*)

No. 67*a*. Return to Address; Return of cases tried at each of the County Courts of the Counties of Kings and Albert, since 1st June, 1882, with the amount of verdicts and judgments entered thereon. (*Not printed.*)

No. 67*b*. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the County Court Judges of the Dominion, and others, respecting the resolution submitted to the House during last Session of Parliament, by the late Minister of Justice, on the subject of the proposed increase of the salary of such Judges. (*Not printed.*)

No. 68... MARITIME COURT:—Return to Order: Return showing the cases disposed of, &c., by the Judge and several Surrogate Judges of the Maritime Court, since the creation of the said court, until the first day of February, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 68*a*. Return to Address; Return of all correspondence between the Judge or Judges of the Maritime Court of Ontario and the Government, respecting the rules, &c., of said court, and the simplification thereof; also, copies of any amended or proposed amended rules, since 1st January, 1882. (*Not printed.*)

No. 69... CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY—PEMBROKE BONUS:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence upon the subject of the assumption by the Government of the payment of the amount granted by the Town of Pembroke, in aid of the Canada Central Railway.

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No. 70... CONSTITUTIONS OF C.B., N.S., P.E.I., N.B., B.C., AND VANCOUVER ISLAND:—Return to Address; Copies of the charters or constitutions granted by the Crown or the Imperial Parliament, to the Provinces of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Vancouver Island; also, copies of all Acts, Charters, Royal Instructions, Commissions, Orders in Council or Despatches altering or amending the same, as originally granted, or conferring or withdrawing any political rights, or privileges, before or after the granting of such charters.

No. 71... STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between any Member of the House of Commons, or other persons, and the Government, in relation to the establishment of direct steamship communication between Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, and German seaports.

No. 72... SAILORS' APPLICATION FOR RELEASE:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and of Justice, concerning the application of divers sailors in the port of Quebec, praying for a release from confinement, and to return to sea, &c., at the request of R. Temple, Master of the British vessel *Genii*. (*Not printed.*)

No. 73.. BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.:—Return (Senate)—A list of shareholders, and also a statement of its affairs on 31st December, 1832. (*Not printed.*)

No. 74... SEMAPHORES, RIVER DU LOUP, AND BRANDY POTS:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence in relation to the erection of Semaphores on the wharf at River du Loup, in the County of Temiscouata, and on the Brandy Pots. (*Not printed.*)

No. 75... WHARVES AT RIVER DU LOUP AND RIVIÈRE OUELLE:—Return to Order; Copies of all Reports made up to this date, respecting the movement of the ice at the wharves at River du Loup and Rivière Ouelle. (*Not printed.*)

No. 76... GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Company, in relation to the purchasing of bonds and shares of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway; also, certain stocks and shares of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company, and of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company; also, all copies of correspondence in relation to the purchase or sale of the North Shore Railway Company, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 76*a*.. Return to Order; Return of all accidents and casualties which have occurred on the Railway, or any of its branches or railways under its control, involving either loss of life or injury to person or property, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 76*b*. Return to Order; Copy of all correspondence between the Company and the Government, in reference to the purchase or sale of the Rivière du Loup Branch of the said railway, now owned by the Government; also, any correspondence showing the manner in which the said Company have expended or proposed to expend the money so received; and also, all correspondence concerning the Government lien for the debt of £3,111,500, and accrued interest.

No. 76*c*. Supplementary Return to the preceding.

No. 77... FIFTH GENERAL ELECTION:—Report on the Dominion elections of 1832, and also each election held subsequently thereto up to date.

No. 77*a*. Return to Order; Return showing all sums paid to defray expenses of the late Dominion elections, in the different electoral districts.

No. 78... HÉBERT, H., FRAUDULENT PRACTICES:—Return to Order; Copies of any complaint against Hubert Hébert, Chief Station Master at Montmagny, in relation to a charge of fraudulent practices affirmed against him by P. B. Casgrain, Esq., Member for L'Islet. (*Not printed.*)

No. 79... WHARFAGE AT DIGBY, N.S.:—Return to Order; Statement of the amount collected for wharfage at the public pier at Digby, for each year from 1879 to 1882, inclusive. (*Not printed.*)

No. 80... RUSSELL VS. THE QUEEN:—Return to Address; Copies of the judgments in the case of Russell and the Queen, in the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council, and of the judgments in any Provincial courts of superior jurisdiction, or in the Supreme Court of Canada, in all cases raising the right of a Provincial Legislature to pass laws affecting the number or character of persons licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, or the times of such sale.

No. 81... SHUSHWAP AND OKANAGAN CANAL:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, &c., in connection with the surveys made in 1882 for the construction of a canal between Lakes Shushwap and Okanagan, British Columbia.

No. 82... ORDNANCE LANDS AND NAVAL RESERVES:—Return to Order; Statement showing the gross amount of receipts from the sale or leasing of Ordnance Lands or Naval Reserves, in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from 1st July, 1856, to 1st July, 1882, and the purpose to which the sums so received have been applied; also a Statement showing the several properties of which portions have been sold or leased, and the number of acres in each case. (*Not printed.*)

No. 82*a*. Supplementary Return to the preceding.

No. 83... MURRAY CANAL:—Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all tenders received for the construction of the Murray Canal, and all correspondence, &c., concerning the same.

No. 84... LAND FOR COLONIZATION:—Return to Order; Returns showing the total number of applications for land for colonization under plans Nos. 1 and 2 of the Land Regulations of 23rd December, 1881, up to 1st January, 1883, with the names of the applicants, the date of application, and the quantity of land in each case applied for.

No. 85... O'CONNOR, HON. JOHN:—Return to Address; Statement of any sums paid, and the arrangement on which such were paid, to the Hon. John O'Connor, since his retirement from office. (*Not printed.*)

No. 86... PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Return of all reports, estimated cost, &c., bearing upon the survey of a proposed branch line of railway, between Harmony Station on the railway, to Elmira, east point of P.E.I.

No. 87... BUOYS AND BEACONS, LAKE HURON:—Return to Order; Return of all correspondence with the Government within the past four years, copies of contracts and expenditure, in reference to buoys and beacons in the north channel of Lake Huron. (*Not printed.*)

No. 88... TROOPS IN HALIFAX:—Return to Address; Copies of all despatches, Orders in Council and reports on the subject of the withdrawal of the troops from Halifax. (*Not printed.*)

No. 89... COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, SPAIN, &c.:—Return to Address; Copies of all despatches, &c., between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada; and between the Government of Canada and the High Commissioner, touching negotiations for commercial arrangements with France, Spain or other countries.

No. 90... LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Lake St. John Railway Company, in relation to the subsidy granted to the said company, and a statement of all sums paid to the said company, on account of the said subsidy. (*Not printed*)

No. 91... CUSTOM DUTIES REFUNDED AT TORONTO:—Return to Order; Return of the names and respective amounts of Customs duties refunded at the port of Toronto for the last fiscal year, and the articles or commodities upon which the duties were collected and refunded. (*Not printed.*)

No. 92... IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:—Return to Order; Return showing the imports and exports from July 1st, 1882, to January 1st, 1883, and the countries from which imported and to which exported. (*Not printed.*)

No. 93... IMMIGRATION:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, &c., of recent date between the Governments of the Dominion and British Columbia, on immigration into that Province.

No. 93*a*.. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between the British Columbia and Dominion Governments respecting immigration to British Columbia; also, on the question of Chinese immigration.

No. 93*b*.. Return to Order; Return giving the number of Immigrant Agents (other than those on the regular and published lists) sent from Canada to Europe, who received pay from the Government during the Calendar years of 1881 and 1882; the names of persons so employed; the instructions given to them, &c.

No. 93*c*.. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., in reference to the immigration of Jewish refugees from Russia into Canada, and the subsequent maintenance and disposal of such immigrants. (*Not printed.*)

No. 94... QUEBEC PROVINCIAL SUBSIDY:—Return to Address; Copy of any representation by the Legislature of Quebec, on the subject of an increase of the provincial subsidy.

No. 94*a*.. Return to Address (Senate); All letters, correspondence, &c., which the Federal Authorities may have received from the Quebec Government or Legislature, asking for "better terms" or an increase of the Dominion Subsidy.

No. 95... ONTARIO BOUNDARY AWARD:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in relation to the award respecting the northern and north-western boundaries of that Province, not already communicated.

No. 96... PORTAGE ISLAND:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Canadian Government and the British Government, in reference to the transfer of Portage Island, at the entrance of the Miramichi River, to the Government of Canada, together with all reports, &c., in reference to that subject.

No. 97... STEAMER TO REPLACE THE "GLENDON":—Return to Order; Return of the advertisement for the contract of the building of a steamer to replace the "Glendon"; the several tenders therefor, to whom the contract was awarded, and the amount of such contract. (*Not printed.*)

No. 98... TRADE BETWEEN CANADA, WEST INDIES AND BRAZIL:—Return to Order; Copy of the petition relative to the trade between Canada and the West Indies, and Brazil, signed by the principal fish merchants of the coast of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs, and addressed to the Hon. Minister of Finance, with a copy of the letter accompanying the said petition.

No. 99... CARTRIDGE FACTORY AT QUEBEC:—Return to Order; Return showing the cost of the cartridge factory at Quebec, since its establishment, and the names and salary of all the officers and employés, with the value and quantity of ammunition manufactured. (*Not printed.*)

No. 100. GRAIN AND PRODUCTS OF GRAIN:—Return to Order; Statement showing:—1st. The amount of duties collected between 15th March, 1879, and 1st January, 1883, on the cereals comprised under the head of "grain and products of grain"; also the total quantities imported. 2nd. The quantity imported and entered for consumption in Canada; also quantity exported during the years 1874 to 1882, inclusive.

No. 101. S.S. "NEWFIELD" AND "MORAVIAN":—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries concerning the employment of the Government steamer "Newfield" in aiding the wrecked steamship "Moravian." (*Not printed.*)

No. 102. MINING REGULATIONS:—Copy of those governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands. (*Not printed.*)

No. 103. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., IMPORTED INTO MAN. AND N.-W.T.:—Return to Order; Statement of agricultural implements, waggons, sleighs and carriages, imported from 30th June to 31st December, 1882.

No. 103*a* Return to Order; Statement of all agricultural implements, carriages, waggons and sleighs shipped, in bond, to Manitoba from other Provinces of the Dominion, from 1st July to 31st December, 1882.

No. 103*b* Return to Order; Statement of all agricultural implements, carriages, waggons and sleighs shipped, in bond, to Manitoba from other Provinces of the Dominion, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882.

No. 104. HUDSON BAY:—Return to Address; Return of all information in reference to the duration of navigation, the soundings and the extent to which the Bay freezes over; also, all documents bearing on its probable resources; also, all reports on the mineral resources of the regions about the Bay and the Islands therein.

No. 105.. GRENVILLE AND CARILLON CANAL:—Return to Order; Copy of the award of arbitrator on claim for damages put in by the contractor for the Grenville and Carillon Canal, under contract in force in 1871-72, with statement of sums paid thereunder.

No. 105*a* Papers in relation to the construction of two locks, and other works, at Greece's Point.

No. 105*b* Award of John Page, Esq., Chief Engineer, on the claim of Messrs. Heney, Stewart & Co.. contractors for works at Greece's Point.

No. 105*c* Report of J. Page, Esq., Chief Engineer, on the Rapide Plat Canal.

No. 106. H. M. Ships on British Columbia Coast:—Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments, and between the Dominion and British Columbia Governments, on the subject of having one or more of Her Majesty's ships of war stationed continuously on the coast of British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)

No. 107. Government Survey, Lot No. 133, Manitoba:—Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all correspondence between the Department of Crown Lands, at Winnipeg, or the Department of the Interior, and parties claiming lot No. 133 of the Government survey or any right thereto, situated in the Parish of Ste. Agathe, County of Provencher, Manitoba; also, copies of all Orders in Council or of the Department of the Interior, relating to the said lot. (*Not printed.*)

No. 108. Subsidies for Manitoba:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, &c., since the commencement of last Session, in reference to subsidies or grants for Manitoba.

No. 109. Public Debt incurred for Railways, Canals, etc.:—Return to Order; Statement showing the amounts charged in the Public Debt Account of the Dominion of Canada, which were expended on railways, canals and navigation securities in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia proper, and Cape Breton Island, up to 1st July, 1882, &c.

No. 110. McMillan, J. D., Dismissal of:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., relating to the dismissal of John D. McMillan from his office as Fishery Overseer, and the appointment in his place of David Baker. (*Not printed.*)

No. 111. Pilots and Pilotage, British Columbia:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, &c., between the Government and the Pilotage authorities of British Columbia, or any other parties in that Province, on the subject of Pilots and Pilotage.

No. 112. Life-saving Stations:—Return to Order; Copies of correspondence, &c., relative to the establishment and management of Life-saving stations on coast of Lake Ontario, or other waters, together with such other reports upon the construction and operation of Life-saving stations in other countries as may be in the possession of the Government. (*Not printed.*)

No. 113. Frontenac Terrace, Quebec:—Return to Address; Copies of all documents in relation to the granting by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government, and by the latter to the Provincial Government, of various lands, and more particularly of the land on which is located Frontenac Terrace, in the City of Quebec. (*Not printed.*)

No. 114. Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake:—Papers in relation to the construction of steamers for Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake. (*Not printed.*)

No. 115. Dauphenée, James, Claim of:—Return to Order; Copies of all petitions, &c., in reference to the claim of James Dauphenée, of Bridgewater, Lunenburg, for payment of claim for refund of expenses incurred by him in discharge of his duties as a Fishery Warden of that County. (*Not printed.*)

No. 116. Ordnance for Canada:—Return to Order; Copy of contract, correspondence, &c., in connection with the manufacture of great guns for the Government of Canada. (*Not printed.*)

No. 117. Colonization Grants:—Return to Order; Return giving every form of patent arrangement or agreement, &c., between Companies and the Government in regard to colonization grants.

No. 118. Timber and Mining Licenses in Disputed Territory, Ontario:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council and papers not already brought down, relating to the cutting of timber or to mining on lands within the territory now in dispute with Ontario; also, all correspondence, &c., and all permits and licenses granted to make timber ties, telegraph poles and saw logs, within the district of Rainy Lake and River, and Lake of the Woods and tributary streams.

No. 119. Administration of Justice, claims of the Provinces:—Return to Address; Copies of correspondence, from 1st July, 1867, to date, between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments respecting the claims of each of the said Provincial Governments, for the repayment of sums expended by them on account of the Dominion for the administration of justice; also, a statement in detail of the claims settled.

No. 120.. H. M. S. "CHARYBDIS":—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, expenditure and reports relating to the "Charybdis", not already brought down. (*Not printed.*)

No. 121.. SUBSIDIES TO CERTAIN RAILWAYS:—Report to Council, 14th May, 1883, recommending the grant of a subsidy of $3,200 per mile, for 12 miles, in all $38,400, towards the construction of a line of railway between Petitcodiac and Havelock Corner, N.B.

Proposed subsidy, $3,200 per mile for 80 miles from Canso to Louisburg or Sydney, in all $256,000, to the Great American and European Short Line Railway Company.

Proposed subsidy, $3,200 per mile for 49 miles, in all $156,000, to the International Railway Company.

Proposed subsidy, $3,200 per mile for 36 miles, in all $115,200, to the Caraquet Railway Company, N.B.

Proposed subsidy, $3,200 per mile, in all $160,000, to the Gatineau Valley Railway Company.

Proposed subsidy, $3,200 per mile first 50-mile section out of St. Jerome, in all $160,000, to the Montreal and Western Railway Company.

Proposed subsidy, $3,200 per mile for 28 miles, from Napanee to Tamworth, in all $89,600, to the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company.

Proposed subsidy, $3,200 per mile for 25 miles, from St. Raymond to Lake St John, in all $80,000, to the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company.

Proposed subsidy, $3,200 per mile for 100 miles from Metapedia to Paspebiac, in all $320,000, to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company.

Proposed subsidy, $3,200 per mile for 32 miles (from the Intercolonial Railway to Mr. Laggan's Mills), in all $102,400, to the Miramichi Valley Railway Company.

Proposed further subsidy at the rate of $6,000 per mile, or a further sum, in all of $660,000, from Gravenhurst to Callander, 110 miles, to such Company as shall be approved by the Governor in Council.

No. 122.. ST. JOHN RIVER, N.B.:—Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all reports, letters, &c., since 1878, between the Department of Public Works and Mr. J. A. Lyon, or any other person, in reference to the removal of obstructions in the St. John River, N.B. (*Not printed.*)

No. 123.. MANITOBA INDIAN AGENCY:—Return to Order; Report, with evidence, on the condition and management of the Manitoba Indian Agency under J. A. N Provencher, the Indian Superintendent of the Manitoba District, made by the Government Commission of Enquiry; also vouchers dated 25th June, 1875, for $180; 25th June, 1875, for $1,290; and 26th December, 1875, for $600, signed by one Tremblay, &c. (*Not printed.*)

No. 124.. TELEGRAM EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:—Return to Order; Statement of the expenditure for each month elapsed for the current fiscal year, on telegrams charged to various works in the Department of Public Works, and a like statement from November, 1881, to 30th June, 1882, inclusive. (*Not printed.*)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1882.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1883.

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ERRATA.

SKENE, page 9, line 11.—"Parry Sound" should read "Parry Island."
MARTINEAU, page 38, line 6.—"Partially" should read "positively."

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1882.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable
Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL,
Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada,
&c., &c., &c.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year 1882.

Your Excellency will be pleased to learn that the measures adopted by the Department to ameliorate the condition of the Indians in the various Provinces and territories of the Dominion, have been attended with a fair measure of success during the past year.

The policy, to the giving effect of which the officers of the Department have been instructed to direct their earnest attention, embraces, on the one hand, the encouragement and stimulation by precept and example of Indians able to work; and, on the other hand, the protection of the aged, feeble and sickly.

The condition of Indian matters in the North-West Territories during the past five years, with which Your Excellency is already familiar, has necessarily turned the attention of the Department in a very special manner to the Indians of that portion of the Dominion, and the results which have followed the efforts put forth to render those Indians, as far as practicable, self-sustaining, have fully justified the means adopted towards accomplishing that object.

The Report of the Indian Commissioners for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, as well as that of the Inspector, and the Reports of the several Indian Agents—all of which are attached as appendices to this Report—show that important

progress has been made during the past year in the advancement of the Indians of the plains, who have settled upon the reserves, in the arts of civilization, such as building houses, barns and store or root houses, and cultivating the soil, and the comfort consequent upon dwelling in houses, when compared with the discomfort of the tepis or tent; and the remarkable success which has almost universally throughout the Territories attended the labors of the Indians during the past season in cultivating their lands will, it is hoped, encourage them to renewed energy in the future.

In the contemplation, however, of this satisfactory state of affairs—as regards Indians already settled upon reserves—it must not be forgotten that there is still a considerable number of Indians who have not been weaned from the roving life of the plains, and who apparently cherish the hope—a forlorn one though it may be—hat the buffalo may yet return in sufficient numbers to afford them the subsistence nd at the same time the pastime enjoyed by them of yore. Principally in the vicinity of Fort Walsh is this element to be found. With the exception of one band, that of Big Bear, it is composed of stragglers from various reserves, who being unwilling to undertake the, to them, drudgery of farm labor, have resorted to the vicinity of this post of the North-West Mounted Police, preferring to suffer from want of clothing and food while they vainly watch for signs of the returning buffalo.

Your Excellency will, however, be gratified to learn that Big Bear, the only chief in the fertile belt who, with his band, had not treaty relations with the Government, recently gave in his adhesion and that of his band, to Treaty No. 6, which covers the Saskatchewan District. They number between 400 and 500 souls; and Big Bear has promised that he will settle upon a reserve in the spring, and take to cultivating the soil. Should he do so, it will doubtless tend in a great measure to break up the encampment of stragglers above referred to, and lead to their rejoining their respective bands on the reserves. Judicious measures will then be necessary to prevent as far as possible the diversions from their industrial pursuits of those already settled by contact with the new comers; and at the same time to induce the latter to work, as the others have done, at cultivating the soil.

Apart from considerations of an economical nature, the presence of these Indians in the vicinity of Fort Walsh is objectionable from an international point of view. The boundary line is not far distant, and the temptation to cross and commit raids on the horses and cattle of their neighbors has sometimes proved more than the Indians on either side of the line could resist. So serious a complexion had this matter assumed in the early part of the year that correspondence ensued between the Government of the United States and the Imperial Government on the subject; which, on being communicated by the Imperial Government to Your Excellency, resulted, in so far as Your Excellency's Government was concerned, in the passage, on the 24th April last, of an Order in Council (a copy of which will be found among

the Appendices to this Report) whereby it was proposed to adopt a method by a system of passes for checking the frequent crossing at will from one side of the line to the other. A copy of the Order in Council was duly forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to the same being communicated to the Government of the United States. Up to the present time, however, no reply has been received from that Government so far as this Department has been advised. It may, however, be stated that for some months past no complaint of horse stealing or cattle killing by our Indians on the American side of the line have been received.

I would be glad were it in my power to report that the Indians, on the Canadian side of the line, had likewise no cause of complaint in this respect. Unhappily up to a very recent date, both the Blackfeet in the District of Alberta and the Indian encampment before referred to, near Fort Walsh, have suffered serious losses in consequence of horses being stolen from them, whether by Indians on the Canadian or American side of the line it is difficult to say; although, owing to the animosity which exists between the Blackfeet and the Cree tribes, each tribe suspects the other of the thefts of horses made from time to time from them. It is, however, suspected by those whose intimate knowledge of Indian matters, on both sides of the line, enables them to form an opinion on the subject, that Indians from the American side were the guilty parties. However this may be, it is certainly remarkable that, although search was made on every occasion in the camp of the Creés, when horses were stolen from the Blackfeet, and on the reserves of the latter, when the Crees were the losers, none of the missing horses could be found, and it is well known that a band of American Indians—the South Piegans—whose reserve is on or near the borders, are wanderers on the plains, their Agent being unable to keep them on their reserve, and that they are given to predatory acts of the kind referred to.

Strenuous measures were taken early in the season to induce the Indians encamped near Fort Walsh to move north, and to a certain extent they were successful, but owing to the Cree Chief, Big Bear, above referred to, remaining with his band near the Fort, a number of those who went north returned, and they, with Big Bear and his followers, are still encamped there, and will likely remain all winter, though exposed to much privation and suffering, as only what will be barely sufficient to keep them from starving will be given them by the Government.

I am glad to be able to report, that the advanced condition of the Indians, settled upon reserves in several localities in the Territories, admitted of the closing during the past season of the Instructor's farms in those localities. The object for which they were established, namely: the practical exemplification to the Indians of the manner in which farms should be managed, has been attained. It is hoped that, next autumn, the Indians in several other localities will be sufficiently advanced to admit of a similar change being effected.

The reduction of expenditure occasioned by the closing of these farms will be considerable. It is not, however, proposed to leave the Indians of any locality, wherein the Instructor's farm has been closed, without oversight in their agricultural operations, as were they left to themselves they would rapidly relapse into their old habits. A competent and reliable man will be placed on each reserve, to encourage and direct the efforts of the Indians, and it is doubtful whether it would be advisable, during at least the present generation, to leave the Indians without such oversight. The persons entrusted with this important duty, will be under the direct supervision of the Indian Agents for the districts in which they are stationed, and the work done, and the condition of matters generally on each reserve, will, after close inspection, be reported on to the Department from time to time by the Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves. It is confidently expected that in a few years, the Department will be in a position to inaugurate this system, as respects Indian Reserves generally throughout the Territories, and that as a result, the country will be relieved of the heavy cost of feeding the Indians, and the expense will be confined to payment of Agents and Farm Instructors' salaries, and possibly to the provision of some implements and tools to enable the Indians to cultivate their fields more successfully. The stock and implements on each Instructors' farm when it is closed, will be made available for use on the reserves, and the farms will be either leased or sold as may be considered most profitable.

The Indian Commissioner for the North West Territories, reports that the Indians whose reserves are situated in the eastern portion of the territory, covered by Treaty 4, as far south as Ellice, may, with the exception of a few bands who settled on their reserves for the first time this year, be regarded as self-sustaining.

The Indians in this section have extensive fields prepared for cultivation, and of their season's crop there remains, after retaining sufficient for seed for next spring's operations, a large surplus of both grain and roots for food. The farms of the Instructors near Fort Pelly and on Bird Tail Creek have been closed.

These Indians are also favorably situated for obtaining lucrative employment outside of their reserves from white settlers.

In the western section of the territory covered by this treaty, the Indians are not so far advanced. The Commissioner, however, is of the opinion, that after the expiration of another year they will be in an equally satisfactory condition.

The Crees, who were induced to leave Fort Walsh in the early part of the season and to come north, after reaching Qu'Appelle, went to their respective reserves, where they have remained and are doing fairly well, with the exception of one chief, named Pie-a-pot, and about one half of his band. This chief selected a reserve at Indian Head, and at first appeared to be satisfied with it and with the treatment he received.

Subsequently, however, Pie-a-pot made such unusual demands that they could not be entertained without occasioning discontent among the other bands of Indians. They were consequently refused, whereupon he returned with one half of his band to Fort Walsh.

The Assiniboines, who were also induced to come north last season, selected a reserve in the same locality, erected 21 houses, seemed for a time quite satisfied, but eventually returned to their own country in the Cypress Hills, one of their chiefs informing the Commissioners that while they were pleased with the treatment they had received, they preferred the south, as their friends all live there, and their dead were buried there.

It is hoped that these Indians may yet be induced to return to Indian Head, where the land is very good and well watered, and wood plentiful.

No provisions or clothing are issued to able bodied Indians connected with Treaty 4 unless they earn the same by working for them, and no complaints have reached the Agent of any of the Indians begging from settlers.

From the territory north and south of the North Saskatchewan, which is embraced within the limits of Treaty 6, very satisfactory reports of progress on the part of many bands have been received. In the Carlton district the yield of grain was even greater than that of last year, and the crops of potatoes and other vegetables were very good. All was safely harvested and the Farm Instructors for the Duck Lake and Prince Albert district have been notified that the Department will close the Instructors' farms at these points at an early date.

The following comparative statement of the quantity of seed put in the ground during the past three years, will give an idea of the progress made by the Indians of this district :—

In 1880— 290 bush. wheat, 200 bush. barley, 750 bush. potatoes.
" 1881— 645 " " 565 " " 750 " "
" 1882—1125 " " 504½ " " 668 " " and 90 bushels oats.

The seed, in 1881, was all purchased for these Indians, and cost $2073, whereas, in 1882, owing to the Indians and their instructors having raised the most that they required, the seed supplied cost only $333.00. And the decrease in provisions supplied the Indians of this district in the first half of the year 1881, as compared with the same period in 1880, was 3,505 lbs. of flour, 8,959 lbs. beef, and 4,492 lbs. bacon ; and for the same time in 1882, as compared with 1881, the decrease amounted to 29,898 lbs. flour and 1,040 lbs. bacon. No beef was issued in 1882.

This decrease is attributable to the Indians using the produce of their own lands.

The Indians of the Carlton Agency all live in log houses. Their population, which is distributed among twelve bands, is 1,667. They own 88 barns, have 933 acres under cultivation, and 469 acres of land newly broken; own 377 horses, 120 cows, 80 oxen, and 160 young stock. They raised during the year 1881 3,959 bushels wheat, 1,642 bushels barley, 3,460 bushels potatoes, and saved 927 tons of hay. Two of their chiefs last year paid half the cost of a threshing machine for their own use.

There are five schools in operation in the Carlton Agency.

In the Battleford District some of the Indians had, up to the date of the appointment of Mr. Hayter Reed, the present agent, proved very obstructive, but I am happy to be able to report that through the judicious management of this Agent, even the most refractory have become quite tractable, and although many of the Indians were somewhat unsettled by the arrival during the summer from Cypress Hills of between 400 and 500 of their friends, who had not previously settled upon reserves, the result of the harvest shows that no serious effects followed this temporary diversion from work.

Chief Poundmaker, whose reserve is on Battle River, and who at one time gave much trouble to the officers of the Department, is working industriously, his only desire now being to obtain sufficient implements and cattle to enable his band to extend their cultivation, and thus the sooner become independent of assistance from the Government. When his reserve was visited during the past summer by the Inspector, he found Poundmaker so intent upon his work that he would hardly spare the time to speak with him.

On most of the reserves in this Agency more than double the quantity of land planted last year was sown this season, and a large area was newly ploughed for next year's crop. The Indians did all the work on the reserves.

The Agent reports that these Indians, as they advance in civilization and adopt industrial pursuits, are gradually abandoning their heathenish rites and ceremonies, in connection with which much valuable time was wont to be spent to the neglect of their fields and crops.

Besides working on their farms, a considerable amount of work has been done by the Indians of the Battleford Agency on the trails—among others the trail from Fort Pitt to Frog Lake, which is 40 miles in length, was put in fair order, and bridges were constructed where required on it. Cordwood in large quantities was also cut and sold by the Indians who were thus enabled with the proceeds to provide their families with clothing.

The total population of the Battleford Agency, which is distributed among twelve bands, is 1,129 souls. They occupy 28 log houses and 85 wigwams or shanties, own 83 barns, have under cultivation 536 acres, and have newly-broken for next year's crop 282 acres; own 125 horses, 83 cows, 74 oxen, 116 young stock. They raised in the year 1881, about 150 bushels of wheat, 95 bushels of oats, 1,955 bushels of barley, 157 bushels of carrots, 1,450 bushels of turnips, 2,800 bushels of potatoes, and saved 452 tons of hay.

There are five schools in operation in the Agency.

Reports from the Edmonton District are also very gratifying. There are seven Reserves in the vicinity of Battle River, and their farming operations, which this season have been attended with a fair measure of success, are conducted under the supervision of an instructor, whose farm is at the Peace Hills. This farm is represented as being conducted in a most efficient manner, having the character of an industrial school farm, all the work being done by Indians. The buildings are of an excellent description.

Three out of the five bands whose reserves are situated between Rivière Qui Barre and Edmonton are reputed to have done well. They have 117 acres under cultivation, well fenced in from 4 to 10 acre fields, and they have erected good houses, and own quite a number of cattle. The Inspector reports that the farm worked by the Instructor of these Indians has been most successfully managed, but that owing to the advanced state of the Indians it is no longer required, and may be closed. Continual supervision will, however, have to be exercised on the Reserves to keep the Indians from lagging at their work.

The Indians at Saddle Lake are represented to have succeeded remarkably well. The Farm Instructor is stationed on the reserve at Saddle Lake, where he has a very good farm and excellent buildings. There are seven bands under this Instructor's supervision; and the Inspector is of opinion that the knowledge attained to by them in cultivating their lands, renders the further continuance of the Instructor's farm unnecessary.

I regret to have to report that the Inspector found but little improvement in the condition of the five bands under the supervision of the Farm Instructor stationed at Frog Lake.

There are three schools in operation in the Edmonton Agency.

I feel much satisfaction in being able to inform Your Excellency that all of the Indians interested in Treaty 7, which embraces the territory now known as Alberta, have settled upon the reserves, and have, with the exception of two bands, made remarkable progress in agriculture. The most populous tribes are the Bloods and

Blackfeet. They have reserves on the Belly and Bow rivers respectively, and have done remarkably well.

The Bloods number 3,400. They did a large amount of work during the year; planted their own potatoes, fenced their fields, and did some of the ploughing with their own horses. They have been divided into several communities, and live in separate villages. Their lands are well fenced, although wood for the purpose is not abundant. These Indians are beginning to occupy separate locations on the reserves. They raised a large quantity (about 200,000 lbs.) of potatoes; also turnips, oats and some barley. The latter cereal, however, they do not like, and, although the soil is better adapted for it than for any other grain, they sow it reluctantly.

There are between 700 and 800 able-bodied Indians in this tribe who are anxious to farm, and many of them are doing so with success.

The Blackfeet this year for the first time seriously turned their attention to the tillage of the soil for a subsistence, and it is gratifying to learn that satisfactory results have followed their labors. They raised about 100,000 lbs. of potatoes, some turnips, and they had very good fields of barley for a first year's crop. This will have the effect of encouraging them to increased efforts. Many new houses were erected by these Indians during the year.

The North Blackfeet, who number about 900, separated with their Chief Ma-to-se-a-piw (or Old Sun) from the South Blackfeet, whose head Chief is Cha-po-mex-i-co (or Crowfoot), and removed to another part of the reserve situated about 14 miles above the Blackfoot Crossing; and several villages have sprung up between the two points. A sub-agency has been established on the Blackfoot Reserve. This was considered advisable as the territory covered by this treaty is too extensive for an Agent stationed at Fort McLeod to exercise close supervision over the northern bands; which is necessary both in the interests of the Indians and of the Department. The Agent at Fort McLeod has charge of the Bloods and Peigans. The Agent at the Blackfoot Crossing superintends the Blackfeet, Sarcees and Stonies.

During last winter a difficulty arose between some of the Indians on the Blackfoot Reserve and the men employed by the beef contractors to slaughter the cattle. The contract did not include the head and offal of the animal, and these, the butchers sold to Indians who were able to buy them. This was the cause of constant trouble, and at length one of these butchers was fired at by an Indian who felt aggrieved because he suspected that the butcher had sold to another Indian the head of an animal previously sold to him. The officer commanding the Mounted Police at Fort McLeod was applied to, and men were sent to the Blackfoot Reserve to arrest the Indian accused of firing the shot. The police had, however, to be re-enforced before

the accused was given up. He was taken to Fort McLeod, tried and condemned to imprisonment for fourteen days.

The Indians were finally quieted by the Department agreeing to take the heads and offal from the contractors at $1.00 per animal, and to distribute them as part of the rations. Axes and other tools were then given to the Indians, and they employed themselves industriously during the remainder of the winter in building houses, of which a great number were erected.

The Peigans whose reserve is situated on the Old Man's River, and who number about 900, raised more potatoes, oats and barley than any other band in the Agency. A great reduction in the issue of rations of flour on this reserve has consequently been made—one quarter instead of one half of a pound per capita being now the daily allowance. On the Blood and Blackfoot Reserves a proportionate reduction in the flour ration has for similar reasons been made.

The Piegan Indians have good, comfortable houses, and are more advanced in farming than any other band in the Agency.

Sufficient seed for next spring's operations has been secured from the supply farms at Pincher Creek and Fish Creek, and from the Indians. The Agent reports that he expects to have double of the present quantity of land on the Blood Reserve under cultivation next season.

The Sarcees, whose reserve is situated on Fish Creek near Calgarry, were so unfortunate as to have their crops seriously injured by an early frost in the month of July; and the Stoneys, whose reserve is near Morleyville, lost their crop owing to the frost at about the same time. The reserves of these bands, it is considered, are too near the Rocky Mountains to admit of reliance being placed on their producing good crops.

The Stoneys are said to be successful in raising cattle. They are also good hunters, and, being industrious, they readily obtain employment as herders of cattle or laborers, They have likewise plenty of wood on their reserve which they cut and sell to settlers. The Sarcees are unfortunately not so favorably situated, nor are they industriously disposed. They spend much of their time about Calgarry.

The Agent at Fort McLeod reports that the Indians do not take the same interest as they formerly did in their medicine dances; and that although they observed them this year, few went through the tests of torture which were formerly a necessary accompaniment of these heathenish ceremonies. He also states that they are gradually abandoning the habit of making long journeys from their reserves: and that the reports which appeared in the public prints of depredations having been committed by them across the line were totally unfounded.

The supply farms at Pincher and Fish Creeks have been recently closed.

The Indians have not expressed or shown any displeasure at the railroad being made; nor have they in any way interfered with the surveyors or engineers employed in the work.

There was only one case of liquor selling to the Indians of this Agency during the summer, and the accused was apprehended and tried; but for lack of sufficient evidence to convict, he was acquitted.

The Bloods, Blackfeet and Sarcees are said to be decreasing in number; while the population of the Piegans and Stonies remains about the same.

The annuity payments under this treaty were considerably curtailed in the aggregate amount disbursed when compared with the payments of previous years. Owing to the Indians being all on their reserves for a length of time previous to pay day, an opportunity, which they never previously had, was afforded the officers of the Department to detect a number of frauds which had been systematically practised in previous years by the Indian annuitants on the paying officers. Similar frauds in connection with issues of rations having been detected, a corresponding reduction under that head has also been made.

The produce raised on the various reserves and farmers locations will diminish the cost of feeding the Indians; but it must be remembered that Indians are unlike thrifty white people in this respect, that they consume much more than is necessary when they have the control of food supplies. The Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories expresses the opinion that there will be a probable saving of 20 per cent. in feeding those already settled upon reserves, and who have had fair crops. It has, however, to be remembered that there are between 4,000 and 5,000 Indians who will require to be fed altogether when they come in from the plains and settle upon reserves; and that between 3,000 and 4,000 Indians settled on their reserves for the first time during the past season, and they consequently are not yet sufficiently advanced to contribute to any appreciable extent towards their own support.

SCHOOLS.

The difficulties attendant upon conducting schools with success among the Indians of the North-West Territories are very great. The reserves are for the most part remote from white settlement, and they are therefore not very desirable places of residences for teachers of white origin, and very few competent teachers of Indian descent are to be had. The result is that very often no teacher can be procured for months after a school house has been erected, and frequently the person who undertakes the duty, is either incompetent or does not take sufficient interest in his school

to make it a success. To ensure the latter the teacher must, besides being qualified as such, be possessed of much patience and have a sufficient knowledge of the native language of his pupils to be able to explain clearly to them what he is teaching.

The indifference of the parents of the children as to whether they attend school or not, and frequently the want of clothing, are serious hindrances to full or regular attendance.

Several of the schools, however, through the indefatigable zeal and the ability of the teachers, have been conducted with marked success. Among this number may be specially mentioned the Institutions at Whitefish Lake, Lac La Biche, St. Albert, Morleyville and on the Blood Reserve. Besides these, other schools established in the several Agencies are conducted with more or less success. Several schools are also about to be established on reserves where it appears probable that a fair measure of success will attend their establishment.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Encouraging reports of progress on many of the reserves have been received from the Agents; and with the exception of the Indians, whose reserves are on Lake Winnipeg, any who cannot make a living by cultivating the soil can always obtain lucrative employment from settlers, millowners, or lumberers.

The reserves upon which the greatest improvement is noticeable, are those at St. Peter's, where the crops are described as having been heavier than for several previous years, and the advancement of the Indians very encouraging.

Fairford,—Where they raised wheat, barley, potatoes and vegetables of various kinds; and much enterprise is shewn in making roads and bridges. They also own a sufficient number of cows to be able to sell milk and butter.

Crane River.—Where they have raised half as much more corn and potatoes as they did last year, and they also grow barley and vegetables of different sorts.

Water Hen River.—Upon this reserve progress in every respect is reported, and these Indians also own a sufficient number of cows to have milk and butter to sell.

Jack Fish Head River, Lake Winnipeg.—The improvement in the size and number of their plantations is described as very marked, and their crops of potatoes as being very large.

Fisher River.—Considerable improvements have been made on this reserve, wheat and barley in fair quantities were raised. Their cattle are well cared for, and some new houses have been erected.

Grand Rapids, Berens River.—The gardens here are described as the best on Lake Winnipeg, and the advancement of the Indians in agriculture as more satisfactory.

Cross Lake.—The Indians built quite a number of houses on the reserve this year; the crops were fair, and the cattle in excellent condition.

The Pas.—Here, the Indians, owing to their potatoes having been frozen last winter, could only procure seed sufficient to sow about three-fourths of the quantity planted last year. The crop was, however, a good one, and they also grew wheat and barley. Their cattle are well cared for.

Shoal Lake.—The gardens here are stated to be well cultivated and severa houses were erected during the past year.

Red Earth Band.—The remarks in respect to cultivation made regarding the Shoal Lake Band, are said to apply equally to these Indians. They also own some remarkably fine cattle of their kind, purchased with their own earnings, and they are well supplied with ponies.

Schools are already in operation in many of the reserves above described; and on others they are about to be established. There are altogether in Manitoba and Keewatin 56 bands of Indians, and 22 schools in operation. Other schools will be established as bands adopt settled habits and circumstances will admit of attendance sufficient to justify the same. The following, among the schools now in operation, are highly spoken of:—

Lower St. Peter's,
Fisher River,
Fort Alexander,
The Pas,
And Fairford.

The same difficulties that attend the successful management of Indian schools in the North-West Territories are encountered in connection with Indian schools in Manitoba and Keewatin.

The Indians of the Lake of the Woods planted more extensively this year than they had ever done before, and their crop of potatoes, which is the only produce raised by them, promised to be proportionately large. They are also making progress in building.

These Indians work on the railway and in the lumber shanties, and can earn sufficient by labor and in hunting to keep them without tilling the soil.

It is to be regretted that intoxicants are sold to such an extent to Indians of these parts, and that the authorities seem either indifferent or powerless to check the

evil, although the law is most severe in its provisions for the punishment of parties found guilty of this offence.

The land in the reserves on Rainy River is better adapted than the soil on those at the Lake of the Woods, for cultivation. Only four out of the seven bands resident on the reserves, appear, however, to have made satisfactory progress. Much more would, no doubt, be raised by these Indians were they encouraged to increased efforts, and were they more frequently visited by their Agent.

Of the four bands whose reserves are situated in the eastern section of the territory covered by the treaty concluded at the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods in the year 1873, only two can be said to be making any progress in the cultivation of the soil.

Most of the Indians of Lake Winnipeg, and some of those of Rainy River, suffered last winter, the former seriously from failure of their potato crop, and the latter, owing to a scarcity of rabbits, on which they mainly depend for subsistence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This Province has still but six Agencies—the locality of each is described in my Report of last year. It is proposed, however, at an early date, to ask Your Excellency's sanction to the establishment of two additional Agencies, namely: for the Lillooet or William's Lake District, and for the north-west coast of the Mainland. In both these districts, the Commissioner has recently allotted reserves to various tribes or bands, who claim the same as their hunting grounds.

The appointment of a competent Agent for the north-west coast of the Mainland, is more especially necessary, as that region borders on the American territory of Alaska, and there have already been difficulties, as stated in my Report of last year, between the Indians of the latter country and our Indians, and it is not improbable that similar complications may occur again, and should they do so, a discreet Agent being on the spot, might at once arrange matters satisfactorily and thus prevent serious results.

The Superintendent for the Province reports that the Indians who, upon the occasion of the recent visit by Your Excellency and Her Royal Highness to British Columbia, enjoyed the privilege of taking part in the many loyal demonstrations which attended the same, expressed themselves as intensely gratified.

Your Excellency had doubtless, on that occasion, an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the condition of, at least, a portion of the Indian population of the Province, a condition so unlike, in its varied features, that of the Indians of any other Province or Territory of the Dominion,—the most noticeable of all being their proved capability of supporting themselves.

The Indian Superintendent inspected, during the open season, the six Agencies as well as portions of the Province not included in any Agency, and that officer reports that, with few exceptions, marked and continued progress is observable; and that, speaking generally, great contentment prevails; there being no complaints of any consequence.

Wherever Crown lands have been allotted as reserves the Indians have expressed themselves quite satisfied with the just manner in which they have been treated in that respect by the Government.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for British Columbia has recently accepted, on behalf of the Government of that Province, the reserve allotments made by Mr. P. O'Reilly, the Indian Reserve Commissioner, during the season of 1881, with the exception of those proposed for the Tsimpscheans of Fort Simpson and Metlakahtla.

The Indian Reserve Commissioner's despatches describing the reserves allotted by him up to the end of July, 1881, will be found among the appendices to my report of last year, and his despatches descriptive of the reserves since allotted are placed as appendices to this report.

A brief description of the condition of the Indians of each Agency in the Province may prove interesting to Your Excellency.

The Cowichan Agency consists of 30 bands, who occupy reserves on the east coast of Vancouver Island and on the adjacent islands. They number 2,264 souls. The Agent reports that there is a marked improvement in their condition. These Indians are much in demand as laborers, and wages are higher than they have ever previously been, and the crops raised this year on their reserves were very good. Nevertheless, there are many cases of extreme destitution among old and sickly Indians, and there are also some orphans without means of support.

Allotments of land in severalty on the Cowichan reserve were made during the past year, and the Indians on that reserve have shown their appreciation of the step taken by improving and fencing their lands and planting more extensively than they had ever done before. Some of their farms and buildings are said to contrast favorably with those belonging to white men in the vicinity.

One of the bands, the Quamichan, during the past year, constructed at their village the largest bridge on the Cowichan River, and it is described as a creditable structure.

Of all the bands in this Agency the Nanaimo Indians are the most civilized and furthest advanced in every respect. Nearly all the younger men of the band have clean, comfortable homes, with grates for burning coals, many of the houses being

also neatly papered and well furnished. These Indians obtain constant employment in the coal mines and from wharfingers.

In striking contrast to the foregoing is the condition of the Indians at Comox and Sooke, which form respectively the extreme northern and southern limits of the Agency. These Indians consist of remnants of distinct tribes. With a few exceptions they are depraved and filthy in their habits. Their principle article of food is fish, of which they can easily obtain abundance.

The Agent reports that except in the vicinity of the city of Victoria the liquor traffic among the Indians of the coast has been almost completely suppressed.

The Songhees Reserve near Victoria is most unfavorably situated, owing to its proximity to that place. These Indians are described as among the most depraved on the coast.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the old heathen feast known as the "Potlache" is gradually being abandoned on the east coast. At these celebrations a large quantity of personal property is wont to be squandered in largesses from one tribe to another, the lucky (?) recipients being expected to return subsequently as much as if not more than they receive. The old medicine men are also reported to be losing their influence on this coast. The Indians prefer to come sometimes long distances to the Agent for medicine.

The West Coast Agency embraces eighteen bands of the Aht Nation with a population of over 2,828. These Indians live by fishing, by otter and seal hunting, and manufacturing oil, and do not require to turn their attention to agriculture for a subsistence. Some of them own good houses, but the majority of them live in the old rancheries. They buy extensively goods that are usually purchased only by white people. The liquor traffic is also well under control among the Indians on this coast. They are, however, much addicted to "potlaching" feasts, and gambling, though they are much more industrious and amenable to law than their neighbors the Kwahkewlths. Some of the Aht tribe are anxious to improve their social condition and to have their children educated.

The Kwahkwelth Agency comprehends 25 bands and 2,264 Indians, who are the most depraved and uncivilized in the Province. The ruinous Potlache feast is constantly held by them. In the autumn of 1881 these Indians met at Fort Rupert for the purpose of having a succession of these feasts. They remained there until July. Thus the most valuable portion of the fishing season was lost by them. And when the Superintendent visited them, he found that although they had a large quantity of goods to give away at these "potlaches," their camps were in a wretched condition. During last winter they were crowded in rancheres, and consequently suffered greatly from sickness, which was attended in many instances with fatal results.

Several religious denominations in turn established missions among these Indians; but they successfully abandoned them as incorrigible. At present the Church of England has a school and mission premises at Alert Bay. The missionary appears to be sanguine of success, and his wife is making a praiseworthy endeavor to instruct some of the young girls in domestic duties.

These Indians are decreasing in numbers. There were during the year 148 deaths to 40 births. Infanticide is said to be practiced among them.

The medicine dance, "Tamawawas," was celebrated in the camp last winter at Fort Rupert, but threats to prosecute for assault had the desired effect of preventing the disgusting portion of the performance.

It is satisfactory to learn that even among these degraded Indians, although the elder Indians object to giving up the "Potlache" feasts, the younger appear to favor the proposed abolishment of these worse than useless heathenish ceremonies.

The Lower Fraser Agency consists of 42 bands and 3,556 Indians. The reserves are scattered between Yale and Waddington Harbor.

They are, as a rule, very industrious, and in great demand as laborers on the railroad, earning as much as $2.00 *per diem*, and at the fisheries men receive $1.75, *per diem*. At two saw mills at Burrard Inlet an average of $18,000 per annum is said to be paid for Indian labor, and on the railroad $40,000 at least were paid Indians this year. Dog-fish oil is also procured by them in paying quantities.

The houses on almost all of the reserves are built well and kept clean. The unusual height to which the water of the Fraser rose this year resulted in the destruction, by its overflowing its banks, of the crops and fences on the reserves at Chilliwack, Shokale, Cuttes Lake, Sumas, Naccounan, Squeane, Clattawa, Whonack, Matsqui, Langley, Kattseye and elsewhere. This has somewhat discouraged these Indians; the most of whom had very good crops in the ground, and had improved their reserves to a considerable extent.

Even at New Westminster, which is a large white centre, drunkenness is stated to be not half as prevalent as was formerly the case.

There were no criminal offences charged against the Indians of this Agency during the past year.

The Indians of Burrard Inlet are specially mentioned in the Agent's Report for cleanliness and industry, So profitable is the catch of salmon to these Indians that one Indian is stated to have caught the value of $280 of that fish in fourteen days.

Their progress in agriculture was much hindered during this year by the overflow of the Fraser. Owing, however, to the facility with which labor at lucrative

wages can be procured by these Indians and their general willingness to take advantage of the same, little or no suffering will be entailed on them by the loss of their crops. Only two of the 42 bands are described by the Agent as thriftless and unwilling to work.

The Kamloops Agency comprises 18 bands and 2,211 Indians.

The Agent reports the progress of these bands to be very satisfactory. The Indians are described as being prosperous, well-behaved and contented. With but few exceptions every band broke up new land on its reserve this year. Their live stock is also increasing in number—principally their horses; which are also improving in quality, as a result of judicious breeding. The harvest was abundant, the supply of salmon ample, and berries (which are an important part of the diet of these Indians) plentiful.

The Agent had not one application for relief. Very many of these Indians obtain constant employment as day laborers from white settlers. Their houses are better kept, and the Indians are more cleanly in their habits than was formerly the case. They are also as a rule very industrious. The chiefs are good men, and are anxious to see their people improve. Each band has a building for divine worship on its reserve. The Boothroyd Band is specially commended by the Agent for very well cultivated gardens, well built houses, and cleanliness. And he adds that the appearance of the village is very creditable. They number 141 souls.

With all these fresh advantages it is to be regretted that while in almost all of the other Agencies the liquor traffic has been to a great extent suppressed, it continues unchecked in the Kamloops Agency.

The Okanagan Agency consists of thirteen bands, containing 1,213 members: The Agent reports that the close proximity in which these Indians live to those of Washington Territory, in the United States, has an injurious effect upon them. The American Indians instil their minds with suspicions as to the *bonâ fides* of the Government or Department. As a result these Indians refuse to furnish any statistical information as to their crops, industries, &c. They also declined to receive as a gift garden or other seed offered them, preferring to pay for it. The Agent is, however, able to report progress among the most of the bands. Their houses, stables and fences are better made than was formerly the case, and more land was newly broken this year than last.

Much sickness (especially diseases of a pulmonary character), is reported to prevail among these Indians.

The aged and infirm are not well provided for by those able to work, although the latter obtain good wages as packmen from railroad contractors.

It is to be regretted that the liquor traffic is also unchecked in this Agency.

I regret to have to report that small-pox made its appearance at Osooyos in this agency, during the summer. Strict quarantine was established, but twelve Indians died of the disease. The Indians of the Agency had previously refused to be vaccinated.

The Indians of Soda Creek, Alkali Lake, and Canoe Creek, have good reason to complain of the insufficiency of arable land owned by them. When the Indian Reserve Commissioner visited that section of the Province he found no Crown Lands available for allotment as Indian reserves. The old Colonial Government appears to have sold all the land to settlers without making any provision for Indians, the result being that properties of private individuals are now alone available, and these only at considerable cost.

Similar land difficulties exist in the vicinity of Lillooet. The abandonment, however, by several white settlers, of their claims to lands in this section, may afford a sufficiency of land for the Indians.

The Indian Superintendent for the Province visited this year, bands on the coast not previously visited by him. He also inspected the Kwahkewlth agency and the three Agencies in the interior, namely, the Lower Fraser, Okanagan and Kamloops Agencies.

SURVEYS.

There was only one surveying party in the field during the past season, and its work consisted in running the boundaries of the reserves between the mouth of the Harrison River, and Lillooet. The surveyor in charge of the other party was delayed completing office work rather later in the season than it is usual for surveyors to commence field work in British Columbia. And when at length the party was organized, the unusual rising of the Fraser River threatened to cause so serious a divergence from the route they intended to take to the scene of their proposed operations, that seeing that the cost would be much greater than the result to be attained would justify, the surveyor discharged the party.

In addition to the Indians within the Agencies above described, there is a large Indian population at points not as yet included in any Agency. Their numbers may be stated in round numbers at 20,000.

The value of the salmon and other fish exported during the year was $870,631. Indian labor was to a large extent employed in connection with this industry, and the value of the furs trapped, for the most part, by Indians was $392,646, and of fish oil, which was chiefly the product of Indian labor, $30,840.

THE OLDER PROVINCES.

The condition of Indian matters in these Provinces is on the whole satisfactory. Any suffering of consequence during the year was confined to certain bands in Nova Scotia, who found the scanty stores laid in by them quite insufficient to tide them over the unusually protracted winter. The grants, however, made to the different Agencies in that Province enabled the Indians to exist. The cattle belonging to several bands in Nova Scotia were somewhat reduced in number, as insufficient hay had been saved to keep them alive. The prospects for this winter are more promising, as the crops were rather above the average; and the late setting in of the winter will not cause such a drain upon their resources.

The increased desire among Indians of the older Provinces for additional schools on reserves on which none have as yet been established or where those already in operation are deemed insufficient, may be regarded as an indication that the much-to-be-desired demand for enfranchisement on the part of some, if not of many, of the bands may follow as the result of this inclination for further enlightenment, and every facility compatible with reason to enable them to become enfranchised should be afforded those anxious for the step. The law might possibly be with advantage amended in this respect, so as to give Indians desirous of enfranchisement increased facilities for accomplishing their object.

I am pleased to be able to report that five bands in the Province of Ontario and two bands in the Province of Quebec, accepted location tickets covering their individual holdings. And 36 members of the Wyandott band of Anderdon, County of Essex, having, as stated in my Report of last year, been enfranchised, received Letters Patent covering the lands individually claimed by them.

ONTARIO.

The Indians on the north shore of Lake Superior suffered from an epidemic of measles of a severe type; many of them succumbed to the disease. Schools which had been established at the Pic, at Lake Helen, and on Lake Nipigon, were to a considerable extent hindered in their operations owing to the prevalence of this epidemic.

The crops on the reserve near Fort William are reported to be in excess of those of previous years, and the band who own the same are consequently in comfortable circumstances, work being also readily procurable at remunerative wages.

The Indians at Garden River, and the few remaining at Batchewana Bay, suffered considerably from sickness, which resulted fatally in quite a number of cases. Their crops were about the same as usual, and the Indians were able to procure work at fair wages, at the mines and from lumberers.

There are two schools on the Grand River Reserve. The attendance is reported to be better than was formerly the case.

The various scattered bands resident on reserves in Manitoulin Island are reported to be in a very prosperous condition. Their crops were good, profitable employment is easily obtainable, fish abundant, and there is a good market for any surplus they may have of either farm produce or fish.

The Indians on the north shore of Lake Huron support themselves for the most part by the products of the chase, returning only to their reserves for a short time during the summer season.

The Report of the Rev. Mr. Duronquet, the principal of the industrial schools for Indian boys and girls at Wikwemikong on Manitoulin Island, will be found very interesting; as will also the Annual Report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes at Sault Ste. Marie, which are institutions of a similar type to those at Wikwemikong. And the long established and favorably known Mohawk Institute, near Brantford, has improved greatly during the last four or five years in its useful work of training Indian youths and young girls in industrial pursuits, as well as in imparting to them educational advantages of a superior order. The interesting Report of the principal of that institution will also be found with the appendices to this Report.

The Mount Elgin Institution at Muncey Town, which is likewise a long established industrial Indian school, appears to have received fresh impetus. It is carrying on its useful work with much increased energy and ability.

In the Parry Sound district but little progress by the various bands in agriculture can be reported. The Indians of this district hunt and fish more than they farm. They also find employment in the lumber yards and at the wharves in summer in loading vessels. At Lake Nipissing many of the Indians work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The sale of intoxicants to Indians in this district appears not to be under the control one has a right to expect the authorities to exercise in such a serious matter.

The Indians on the reserve near Sarnia graded a road from the Township of Moore, which is situated on the south side of their reserve, to the Town of Sarnia; they at the same time made a good ditch along the road. Both of these works will be of great benefit to the reserve. The municipal council has promised to improve the bed of the road by gravelling it.

There should and would be some fine farms on this reserve if they were properly managed. As it is, the Indian owners either overcrop the land until the soil becomes worn out, or they allow it to become overgrown with weeds. On the reserve at Kettle Point and the Rivière aux Sables there are some tolerably well cultivated

farms and good orchards. On Walpole Island matters are somewhat better than on the Sarnia reserve. The same remark, however, in regard to overcropping the land applies also here.

The Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, who last year removed to a reserve in the Township of Gibson in the Muskoka district, have greatly improved the opportunities afforded them. They raised large crops and can at any time obtain remunerative employment from lumberers and at mills in the vicinity of the reserve.

The Department hoped to have seen an additional number, if not the whole of the Indians still remaining at Oka, remove during the year to the reserve in Gibson; but through bad advice given them by persons whom the Indians regard as their friends, they have been up to the present time hindered from doing so. It is, however, believed that they will yet listen to reason and take advantage of such a good opportunity, as the reserve in Gibson affords, to improve so materially their condition and that of their children after them.

The crops on the reserve of the Chippewas and Munceys, in the Township of Caradoc, were last season very fair. Many of these Indians work for white farmers. Location tickets covering the individual holdings on this reserve were issued during this year. And leases of lots and parts of lots which are not used by the Indians, have been, with the consent of the band, and others will probably be rented to respectable white farmers on leases of short term which bind the lessees to pay a handsome rental, make valuable improvements on the land, till it in a husbandman-like manner, and at the expiration of the term of lease peaceably give up possession of the land without compensation for improvement. The individual Indian claimants of the locations leased will receive the rent, provided they work the parcels of land retained by themselves in a proper manner. Otherwise the rent will be placed at the credit of the whole band.

The Oneida Reserve, in the Township of Delaware, was recently sub-divided into 50 acre lots, with a view to a redistribution of the land and the issue of location tickets.

The members of this band are very enterprising. There are some good farmers among them.

The local agent represents that the general conduct of the Indians of the three reserves last described is good, and their condition improving.

The Mount Elgin Institution, before referred to, is situated on the Caradoc Reserve.

The Moravian Band, in the Township of Orford, had very good crops this year. There is, however, much good land lying unused in their reserve. The roads in

this reserve are reported to be kept in a very creditable condition. The Indians during the past year erected an Episcopal Church building. All the work on it was done by Indians, and in a very workmanlike manner.

The superintendency known as the Central Indian Superintendency of Ontario, which previously embraced several bands and reserves, situated at various points between the lower end of the Georgian Bay and the head of the Bay of Quinté, was by Order of Your Excellency in Council of the 27th July, 1882, abolished, as was intimated in my Report of last year would probably be recommended, and local agencies are about to be established for each band. Indeed three of the Agents have already been appointed, and the others will, with Your Excellency's approval, be appointed at an early date.

The Indian bands comprehended in this now defunct Superintendency are reported by the officer, who until recently presided over them, to be improving in every respect, there being but few cases of real destitution; and the funds of the band are always generously voted for the amelioration of any such cases. In almost every Indian village or settlement, a temperance society has been established, and great benefit has attended the same. On many of the reserves agriculture is more successfully and skilfully followed, more land being cultivated and larger crops raised than was ever previously the case.

The fishing operations of the bands occupying reserves on the shores of the upper lakes have also been very successful. But at some points, more especially at Saugeen and on the Christian Islands in the Georgian Bay, white fishermen have greatly interfered with the Indians by trespassing on their fishing grounds.

On some of the reserves an improvement in educational matters is perceptible The schools are conducted with more efficiency, and there is an increasing desire for superior school accommodation. On the reserve near Saugeen, two new brick school houses, with cottages for the teachers, were erected this year at a cost of $4,630, to the funds of the band.

The roads on the various reserves are kept in repair by statute labor exacted from all able to work. Many of these roads are in very fair order.

QUEBEC.

The Superintendency of the Lower St. Lawrence includes the Indians known as the Montagnais, who in bands under their respective chiefs resort to several favorite points on the north shore upon their return in the spring from their hunting grounds to the coast. They then employ themselves in catching fish which they barter with traders for other necessaries. The following are the places frequented by them in the open season:—

Grand Romaine.—The Indians at this point are described as being temperate in their habits and well conducted. There was no distress among them, furs and cariboo having been plentiful last winter, and their catch of codfish in the spring good. A building to be used as a chapel and school house is in course of construction for the Indians and their children who come to this place.

Mingan.—The Superintendent gives a better account of the Indians at this point than he gave of them in his report for last year. He describes them as being now temperate and well conducted.

There was no suffering among them. Their last winter's hunt was successful, and large quantities of salmon were caught by them this spring.

Seven Islands.—I regret to have to report that there were 27 deaths to 13 births among these Indians. The diseases which caused this fatality were consumption and bronchial affections.

They did not suffer from want of the necessaries of life, for, although their capture of furs was limited owing to extensive fires having devastated their hunting grounds, cariboo was plentiful and their catch of codfish (in which enterprise they engaged for the first time last spring) was not small.

It is to be regretted that liquor is still sold here to the Indians by traders. Two of the guilty parties were, however, on conviction punished, and a third one is a fugitive from justice.

Godbout.—The Superintendent reports that there were no deaths at this point during the year, that the take of furs was fair, their seal hunt productive, and that there was no distress of any kind among these Indians.

Escoumains.—The Indians at this point are described as being well conducted, and, like those at the Godbout, they had no deaths to deplore. And although their capture of furs or seals was not large, there was no distress, as they managed to support themselves by selling snow shoes and moccasins, and by working as raftsmen in the spring. These Indians can also (unlike those at other points on the Lower St. Lawrence, where the soil is quite unproductive) raise potatoes, besides other vegetables, and some of the hardier cereals. They had good crops this year.

Betsiamits.—This is the largest Indian settlement on the North Shore. There is here a regular reserve for them, with a Roman Catholic mission on it. The Indians at this point number 447. The reserve was intended as a home for all the Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence. Many of them, however, with that predilection for old haunts so engrained in the Indian mind, continue to return with the spring to the various points already described.

The quantity of furs taken by the Indians of Betsiamits during last winter was not large. Cariboo, were, however, numerous, and consequently there was no suffering from hunger or want among them.

All the houses on the reserve were repainted and nicely whitewashed during the year.

The presence of the Superintendent, whose headquarters are on this reserve, and the measures taken by him to put a stop to the liquor traffic, have had the effect of causing a change in the behaviour of these Indians. They were formerly unruly and intemperate; they are now described by the Superintendent as being a sober com- m The Department stationed a constable this summer on the reserve during the absence of the Superintendent while visiting other points on the North Shore.

I regret to have to report that recent information has been received by the Department to the effect that extensive fires during the summer devastated the hunting grounds of the Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence, to such an extent that they have had to return to the coast, as no fur-bearing animals or game were to be found in the burnt district; and the Indians had not sufficient supplies with them to take them further. The Government has consequently been obliged to come to the relief of these Indians, as they are in a most destitute condition.

The Superintendent has been instructed to furnish them with the necessaries of life, to an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars; and it is hoped that the poor creatures may, with this assistance, be able to tide over the winter,—and that when spring comes they may be able to procure from the fisheries sufficient to maintain life.

The population of these Indians is, by the latest returns, 1,264 souls.

The Montagnais of the Saguenay are the next tribe met with on the way westward. This reserve, which is a very good one, is beautifully situated at Pointe Bleu, Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi. They cultivate large clearings, and had this year large crops. Many of them also broke fresh land for next season. They have a school on the reserve, at which the attendance is larger than was formerly the case. There is a hospital also, which served as a comfortable asylum for any of the band who may return disabled from the hunt, or who may be prostrated with sickness while on the reserve.

These Indians realized from last season's hunt from $10,000 to $12,000.

They number 315 souls.

The Micmacs of Restigouche and of Maria occupy reserves situated respectively at Mission Point on the Restigouche, opposite Campbelton, N.B., and in the Town

ship of Maria, in the County of Bonaventure. They live on the products of the soil and by fishing, hunting and Indian manufactures.

At Maria no great progress is reported excepting in building new houses and fencing in their farms. The soil on their reserve is of excellent quality, and they can, moreover, readily earn money in other ways during the whole summer.

At Restigouche the Indians are reported to be making constant progress in agriculture. They have a large Reserve, and earn their livelihood much in the same way as their brethren at Maria.

There is a school on each of these Reserves. The population at these points is 445 and 96 souls respectively.

The Amalacites of Cacouna, Rimouski and Rivière du Loup.—These Indians are nomadic in their habits. A reserve was purchased for them some years since, and they were assisted in the erection of houses; but they subsequently abandoned the place, taking away with them all the windows, doors and everything that was moveable about the premises; and they have ever since continued to wander from one place to another, some of them having even got as far west as Point Levi, opposite Quebec, where they are encamped, and manufacture and sell Indian work at the latter city and elsewhere. The majority of them, however, are to be found at the places first above named. Many of them are reported to be addicted to drinking; and it is to be regretted that there has been so little conscience about supplying them with intoxicants. Prosecutions for the offence have, however, lately resulted in the punishment, by fine and imprisonment, of several of the offenders, which it is hoped will have a salutary effect.

The Department has, at, length, been obliged to cancel a number of the sales made many years ago of lands in the Township of Viger, which were surrendered by these Indians to be sold for their benefit; as the purchasers, although repeatedly warned to pay the arrears long overdue, neglected to do so—and the Indians were thus kept out of the money on which they should have been drawing the interest, and they were at the same time deprived of the use of the lands.

The Hurons of Lorette have a village and reserve near Quebec, known as the *Quarante Arpents*. They appear to have a worthy successor to their late much beloved missionary in the present incumbent, who takes a deep interest in matters affecting their welfare.

Their school building was thoroughly repaired during the summer and painted within and without. The school is fairly attended and has the advantage of a good teacher.

These Indians are for the most part as well to do as the surrounding white settlers. Some of them would be considered wealthy in a farming community.

They number about 270.

The Abenakis of St. Francis, Yamaska.—These Indians used to manufacture baskets, very fine straw and chip hats, moccasins and beadwork, &c., and sell the same in the United States to great advantage; and up to the present year their manufactures were admitted free of duty, but the United States authorities this year imposed duties on them. This has had the effect of sensibly diminishing the profits of the Indians on these articles; and as their crops unfortunately also failed this year, they find themselves rather pinched in means.

There are two schools on the reserve,—one for the Protestant and the other for the Roman Catholic members of the band.

The population of the band is 259.

The Abenakis of Becancour.—This small band has no agent attached to it. Their missionary, the Rev. Mr. Malo, kindly interests himself in their temporal as well as spiritual affairs.

They had a reserve of 2,000 acres in the Township of Coleraine, in the County of Megantic; but they never lived on or used it in any way, preferring to remain on their smaller reserve near Becancour. They recently surrendered the Coleraine tract to be sold for their benefit. The timber has since been sold, and part of the land. With the proceeds realized from the sale of the land, &c., the Indians wish to have other land purchased for them in a more desirable locality.

They number about 54 souls.

The Iroquois of Caughnawaga reaped a good harvest, many of them besides having sufficient produce for domestic consumption had a surplus quantity to sell. Several neatly built houses have been erected during the year, and matters in general have certainly taken a change for the better among these Indians. Intemperance and immorality have been greatly checked. The services of an energetic constable on the reserve have largely contributed to this improved condition of matters. Much money is made by these Indians by trading in Indian handicraft, and there are several members of the community who are quite well off, their enterprise in business having made them so.

The Deputy Minister of this Department visited the reserve at Caughnawaga this summer, and he reports that he found matters generally in a very satisfactory condition there.

The reserve is being sub-divided by survey, as far as practicable, into lots of fifty acres each, with a view to a fair distribution of the land being made, and location tickets being issued to the Indian occupants. This step, it is hoped, will be

eventually followed by the enfranchisement of the majority, if not of the whole, of the band. The survey is greatly appreciated by the band generally.

They number 1,485 souls, and possess a great many horses, cattle and other live stock.

There is a school in operation on the reserve, which is considerably hindered in its good work, by the irregular attendance of the pupils.

Iroquois of St. Regis.—The state of this band is very unsatisfactory. Liquor is obtainable by these Indians *ad libitum*, there being but a conventional line between their reserve and the State of New York, where liquor is constantly and openly sold, even on the adjoining Indian reserve, which belongs to a branch of the same band, under the care of the Government of the United States.

The Department is desirous of withdrawing the young men from this bad influence, and as some leases of land, in the township of Dundee, belonging to these Indians which were rented many years ago, have expired, it is proposed to appropriate the lands for the use of the young members of the band who have none; and to endeavor to induce them to turn their attention to farming, which very many of them express a desire to do. It would also be advisable to station a constable and erect a lock-up at St. Regis, in order that swift punishment may be meted out to offenders against law and order in that village.

The population of this band is 1,095.

The Algonquins and Têtes des Boules of the Rivière Desert.—There has been a considerable increase in the farm products of these Indians this year, the crops being over the average. Their live stock is also increasing in number. There has been no destitution.

The Indians opened up a new road along the front of the Desert River, and the work was most satisfactorily done by themselves, under the supervision of the chief of the band. The general conduct of the Indians has been good during the year. And the school on the reserve, conducted by the nuns, is reported to be doing satisfactorily.

The population of the two bands is 414.

The Algonquins of Lake Temiscamingue and of the Upper Ottawa.—For these Indians a reserve was many years since set apart on Lake Temiscamingue. Only about 200 have, however, settled upon the tract; of the remainder some have continued nomadic in their habits, others have settled on unoccupied Crown lands at different points.

On the reserve a grist mill has been erected; and the Indians raise grain, potatoes and vegetables of various sorts. A school is also in operation. And the

Indians have recently made application for a supply of farming implements and for oxen to enable them to engage more efficiently in agriculture.

On the St. Maurice there are several scattered bands of Indians who have no reserve. But owing to the rapid diminution of game, they have applied for land to be assigned them at three different points in that region. And this Department is in correspondence on the subject with the Department of Crown Lands at Quebec, with a fair prospect of being able to meet the views of the Indians in the matter.

The Indian population of St. Maurice is, according to the last census, 174 souls.

NOVA SCOTIA.

County of Cape Breton.—The Indians of this county, whose reserve is at Eskasoni, had fair crops this year. They are very industrious, and, excepting during a season as severe and as long protracted as was last winter, they manage to live in sufficient comfort. Some of their cattle perished during last winter from want of fodder. The Indians did not calculate upon so long a season, and consequently did not save a sufficient quantity of hay.

Diphtheria prevailed to an alarming extent among the children of this band, several died. The affected houses were at once quarantined. The school was closed, and measures were adopted to ensure general cleanliness of premises.

The Indian population is 250.

County of Victoria.—The Indians of this county have their reserve on Middle River. They are described as an industrious and contented community. Their principal crop is potatoes. The men manufacture and sell numbers of tubs; the women makes baskets and moccasins for sale.

A school house is about to be erected on the reserve, and when it is completed the Department will engage the services of a teacher to instruct the children of the band.

These Indians number 105 souls.

County of Inverness.—The Agent reports unmistakeable evidence of sure and steady progress among the Indians of this county. Their reserves are situated at Whycocomah and Malagawatches. These Indians are described as being sober, honest, and comparatively free from crime, and the majority of them both desirous and endeavoring to improve.

There is a school on the reserve; but the attendance of the children is very irregular, and they are taken away at too early an age to derive much benefit from it.

The Indian population is 90.

County of Richmond.—The Indians of this county are as a rule very industrious, honest and steady. Their reserve is situated on Red Islands. They cultivate wheat, oats and potatoes; and some of them work in saw-mills.

These Indians number 187 souls.

Counties of Antigonish and Guysboro.—These Indians have several small reserves; but do very little at farming. They prefer working by the day at saw-mills, rafting timber, or in the lobster canning establishments.

The Indian population is 169.

County of Pictou.—These Indians live principally by the sale of tubs and other Indian handicraft. But owing to the heavy storms of last winter, they found it very difficult to procure the material requisite for their manufactures, and they consequently endured considerable privation.

Their crop this year was good, and consisted principally of potatoes and wheat. They also saved hay for their cattle.

They have a school on their reserve at Fisher's Grant, which is conducted in an efficient manner; but here the same hindrance to progress in education is encountered, that is met with on almost every Indian reserve, namely, the irregular attendance of the children at school.

The Indians number about 200 souls.

County of Halifax.—The Indians of this county made good use of the seed, grain and roots given them last spring. They strive to support themselves and families by selling their manufactures, and raising some produce in their gardens. They have several reserves throughout the county.

The Indian population is 165.

County of Kings.—The Agent reports an increase in the Indian population of this county from 74 to 106 during the past year. This has been caused by immigration from other counties. The farming community in this county is wealthy, and the Indians, therefore, finding here a better market for their manufactures than in the generality of places, prefer it as a home; although there has never been an Indian Reserve in the county. The Indians either settle on land belonging to other parties, or buy a small patch on which they erect a house and make a garden.

County of Queens.—The Indians of this county, with a few exceptions, do not reside on their reserves, although the land on the same is exceptionally good. The few who do live and cultivate land on the reserves are more comfortable than those living elsewhere. The majority of these Indians are settled at Milton, about two

miles from Liverpool, where they occupy comfortable houses and support themselves for the most part by fishing, hunting, and basket-making.

The Indians of this county are very moral and well-behaved, and, although facilities for obtaining liquor are unlimited, they are strictly temperate. The Indian population is 100.

County of Lunenburg.—The Indians of this county are described as being a law-abiding people, setting a good example by their moral conduct. They are anxious to have their children educated, and promise to erect a schoolhouse if the Department will provide a teacher.

Their reserves are situated on Gold River, near Chester, and at New Germany The Indian population is 54.

Colchester County.—The Indians of this county have no reserve. They consist of stragglers from other counties, who make the vicinity of Truro their headquarters, as they find a ready sale for their manufactures at that centre. They suffered from the severity and length of last winter. The grant made every autumn by the Department to the sick and aged among these and the Indians of other counties in the Province was the means of alleviating much misery. Diphtheria, however, and pulmonary diseases proved fatal in several cases. The Indian population in this county is stated to average 100. It is, however, from the circumstances above stated necessarily variable.

County of Cumberland.—The condition of the Indians of this county is reported to be very materially improved, and the population to be increasing from natura causes. There have been no deaths during the year. Those settled on the reserve at Halfway Lake are developing a taste for agriculture; their fields being well cared for by them, &c. The young men are honest and industrious, and obtain constant employment from white farmers living near the reserve. The Indian population of this county is 130.

County of Hants.—These Indians have a reserve at Indian Brook, Shubenacadie, and appear to be making some progress. A school house is in course of erection on the reserve. The Indians number 169 souls.

Counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.—These counties were until this year embraced in one Agency. It was found, however, that the district was too large for one Agent to supervise it properly. It was accordingly divided into two Agencies, Digby and Yarmouth forming one, and Annapolis and Shelburne the other Agency. It is hoped that by this arrangement Indian affairs in these counties will hereafter be better managed than has heretofore been the case, and I trust that I shall be in a position in my next Annual Report on Indian Affairs, to afford Your

Excellency some satisfactory information respecting the Indians frequenting these parts, which I am now quite unable to do, owing to the neglect of the late Agent to forward a report. I may state, however, that the Indians of the four counties, it is believed, number between 300 and 400 souls.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

There are two Indian Superintendencies and one Indian Agency for this Province.

The northern and eastern counties form one Superintendency, and the southern and western counties the other. The counties of Victoria and Madawaska are under an Agent.

In the Superintendency first above described the Indians are Micmacs. They are reported to have made good use of the seed given them last spring to plant. These Indians readily find employment at mills or in other branches of industry. They have two schools in operation, viz.: at Burnt Church Reserve and on the reserve at Eel Ground, in the County of Northumberland. The latter was only established this year. Both institutions are doing very fairly.

In this Superintendency there are ten reserves, viz.:—

At Dalhousie,	County of	Restigouche,	Indian	Population.....	42
" Bathurst,	"	Gloucester,	"	"	40
" Burnt Church,	"	Northumberland	"	"	200
" Eel Ground,	"	"	"	"	128
" Red Bank,	"	"	"	"	68
" Indian Island,	"	Kent,	"	"	85
" Big Cove,	"	"	"	"	248
" Buctouche,	"	"	"	"	46
" Shediac,	"	Westmoreland,	"	"	44
" Folly Point,	"	"	"	"	43
Total.....					944

In the Superintendency for the south and west counties, the crops are reported to have been below the average this year. The Indians of these counties engage as raftsmen, and obtain employment from farmers. Schools are about to be established on the reserves at St. Mary's and Kingsclear, buildings for the purpose having been erected by the Department during the past year, very much to the satisfaction of the Indians.

The Indians of this Superintendency are Amalecites, and are resident at the following places:—

Woodstock,	County	of	Carleton,	Indian	Population.....	38
St. Stephens,	"	Charlotte,	"	"	.....	72
St. Croix,	"	"	"	"	.....	
St. George,	"	"	"	"	.....	
St. John,	"	St. John,	"	"	.....	20
Kings,	"	Kings,	"	"	.....	9
Georgetown,	"	Queens,	"	"	.....	42
————,	"	Sunbury,	"	"	.....	9
Kingsclear,	"	York,	"	"	.....	168
St. Mary's,	"	"	"	"	.....	
Total.....						358

In the Agency for Victoria and Madawaska there is no marked change in the condition of the Indians. They are in comfortable circumstances, and increasing in number. There is a school on the reserve at Tobique, which is reported of favorably.

These Indians are also Amalecites. Those on the reserve at Tobique, in the County of Victoria, number 152; and those at Little Falls, in the County of Madawaska, number 32.

This Department was recently advised that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council had set apart for Indian purposes lots 99 and 100, situated at the outlet of Lake Cheputneticook.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Indians of this Province are of the Micmac tribe. They have three reserves —two being on the main island at Mount Stuart and on the Morell Settlement; the other consists of Lennox Island, which lies to the north-west of the main island, and is a special reserve held by trustees for Indian purposes. The total Indian population is stated at 312.

The Agent, who is also school teacher and farm instructor, resides on Lennox Island. He reports that the Indians are gradually improving in farming, and that more land has been cleared and broken for the first time this year than was formerly the case.

The very small number of children who attend school, and the irregularity of the attendance, are very much to be regretted.

EDUCATION.

I regret to have to report that general effect has not yet been given to the arrangement referred to in my Report for last year, under which it was hoped that Indian schools in the various Provinces would receive similar inspection, at the

hands of the Provincial Government officials, to that extended to schools attended by children of other origin.

The Government of Nova Scotia has alone, up to the present time, intimated its willingness to co-operate in the matter; and the terms proposed by that Government for affording the required inspection has been thankfully acquiesced in by this Department.

New schools have been established on reserves in almost every Province. Tabular Statement No. 3, placed among the Appendices to this Report, contains statistics in respect to each institution.

SANITARY CONDITION.

I am thankful to be able to inform Your Excellency that, while that dread disease small-pox has been causing devastation among many of the Indian tribes of the United States, our Indians have been mercifully spared from the affliction.

If we except a few cases of variola—twelve of which resulted fatally—in the vicinity of Osooyoos, in the Okanagan District of British Columbia, and a rather malignant type of measles which prevailed among some of the bands on the north shore of Lake Superior, the Indians of the Dominion have enjoyed an immunity from epidemic during the past year. In the early part of the season measures were taken to have as many Indians as possible vaccinated, provided the operation had not been successfully performed within a reasonably short time previously. Unfortunately, the Indians of the Okanagan District would not submit to the operation; and it is noteworthy that at this point alone did the small-pox break out among the Indians, with, as before stated, a few fatal results.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys held in trust for the benefit of Indian tribes or bands, was, on the 30th June, 1881, $3,147,271.43, being an increase of $57,672.65 over the amount at the credit of the fund on the same date last year.

The expenditure from the same fund during the fiscal year amounted to $257,277.97, being $7,915.15 more than last year's expenditure.

The following statement shows the expenditure on account of the Parliamentary appropriations during the same period:—

Manitoba and North-West	$1,099,706 90
New Brunswick	4,498 69
Nova Scotia	4,490 65
British Columbia	40,333 75
Prince Edward Island	1,994 41

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements, Nos. 1 to 66, inclusive, which follow it, contains details of revenue and expenditure on acconnt of the respective tribal accounts and statements; and Statement C 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, with seventeen subsidiary statements from A to J following, supplies similar information as regards the Parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year, for the benefit of the Indians, amounted to 48,903$\frac{75}{100}$ acres, being 15,610$\frac{4}{100}$ in excess of last year's sales. The amount for which these lands sold was $54,192.84.

The approximate quantity of surrendered Indian land remaining is 493,404 acres.

The amount collected on account of old and new sales was $70,475.65, being $20,028.84 more than the collections of last year.

Tabular Statement No. 1, which is one of the appendices to this Report, gives full particulars in respect to the quantity of land sold during the year as well as the quantity remaining unsold in each Township.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The number of new land sales entered	536
" payments on leases entered	441
Agents' Return examined, &c., "	158
Assignments of lands examined and registered	353
Descriptions for patents examined &c	339
Patents examined and despatched	339
Cancellations of sales	32

The number of letters received during the year was 10,380, being an increase of 1,085 over the year 1881.

The number of letters written was 8,797, covering 12,085 folios, being an increase of 790 letters and 1,635 folios over last year.

Memoranda, Reports, &c., covering 1,379 folios, being in excess of last year by 724 folios.

Accounts kept and balanced daily 190, being 37 more than last year.

Pay cheques issued 3,593, being 316 more than were issued last year. Certificates for credits 140.

Statements with vouchers forwarded, to the Auditor-General, 544, being 28 per month more than last year.

There is also a large amount of work in the way of searches for papers, memoranda upon which letters are written, &c., regarding which no statement can be made; as although much labor and time are devoted to the same, no account is kept of this sort of work.

The usual Tabular Statements shewing Census, schools, &c., accompany this Report. The reports of the various Commissioners, Superintendents, Inspectors and Agents will likewise be found attached hereto.

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 24th April*, 1882.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 31st March, 1882, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, Mr. Sackville West, enclosing communications from Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Secretary of State for the United States, together with a memorandum from His Excellency the Governor General upon this despatch, adverting to previous correspondence on the subject of alleged incursions of British Indians into United States Territory.

The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the First Minister, to whom the said despatch with enclosures and His Excellency's memorandum were referred, reports that previous to the transfer to Canada of the North-West Territories by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Indians of that country on both sides of the line were allowed to roam at will in pursuit of buffalo, in fact the International Boundary might be considered to be unknown to the Aborigines. Indians of the same tribe, race and lineage, lived on both sides of the line and were as one people.

That since the acquisition of the country by Canada, every exertion has been made by the Canadian Government to induce the British Indians to abandon their nomadic habits and settle down on reservations provided for them.

That considerable success has attended those efforts in the most northerly portion of the Canadian Territories, but it has been impossible to attain any marked progress with the Indians near the International Boundary owing to the presence in Canadian Territory, until recently, of several thousand United States Indians.

That those Indians having now returned to the United States, Your Excellency is aware that the policy of urgently pressing our Indians to leave the frontier and settle on reserves provided for them well in the interior, is being pursued with increased vigor, and with good hopes of success. It cannot, however, be expected that the Indians will be induced by the efforts of one season to abandon altogether what they consider their traditional rights.

That in the case of the Blackfeet and Assiniboine tribes, allied by blood to each other, who are settled by treaty, both by the United States and the Canadian Governments, near to each other, it is not reasonable to demand that these people should not visit each other, but regulations may be introduced to allow this, while any proved depredations committed by individuals may be punished.

That it is believed that no military force, however strong, will prevent occasional raids from either sides as is shown by the repeated horse and cattle stealing expeditions from the United States to Canadian territory.

That the suggestion made by Your Excellency that individual permits be granted by the authorities of both nations to their respective Indians who may wish to cross the border for the purposes of hunting, and visiting relations, would, if adopted, place in the hands of the officials of the two countries the means of satisfying all reasonable demands of Indians of the various tribes who have intermarried or may desire to hunt together. A short personal description on the permit of the Indian bearing it, would prevent a transfer of it to any Indian having no right to carry the permit.

That, should the United States Government concur in Your Excellency's suggestion, he, Sir John Macdonald, recommends the adoption of a form of permit and instructions as to the issue of the same, which will be applicable to the officials of either country and ensure uniformity of action by them. On this subject a report from the Honorable E. Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Commissioner of the North-West Territories, is hereto annexed. Neither Government should be held responsible for any wrongful act of an Indian holding a permit, but he should be held personally responsible, be as severely punished as the law will allow, and forfeit for ever afterwards all claim to a renewal of his permit.

That in submitting the above for Your Excellency's approval, he, the First Minister, states that it is the earnest wish of the Canadian Government to prevent depredations by Canadian Indians on United States territory, and at the same time to express their appreciation of the friendly desire of the Government of the United States to act in regard to their Indians for the same end, and it is confidently hoped that a thorough understanding between the officers on either side will facilitate the adoption of an arrangement which will regulate what cannot be prevented, namely, the occasional movement of Indians across the line.

Your Excellency's telegraphic despatch to Her Majesty's Minister of the 4th April instant, fully expresses the intention of the Dominion Government to aid in the prevention of incursions and to give every information as to the southward movements of our Indians.

Sir John Macdonald suggests that some arrangement should be made between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, by which Indians on either side should, on complaint under oath charging them with felonies or serious outrages against property, be arrested and surrendered for trial in the country where the offences may have been committed, notwithstanding that such offences may not come within the terms of the existing Extradition Treaties. This can of course only be done by negotiations between the two Governments, as Canada has no power to act in the matter.

Sir John Macdonald further suggests that the Governments of the United States should be informed that by the Statute of Canada, 32-33 Vic, Cap. 21, Sec. 112, there is the following provision:—

"If any person brings into Canada or has in his possession therein, any property stolen, embezzled, converted or obtained by fraud, or false pretences in any other country in such manner that the stealing, embezzling, converting or obtaining it in like manner in Canada, would by the laws of Canada be a felony or misdemeanour; then the bringing such property into Canada or the having it in possession therein, knowing it to have been so stolen, embezzled or converted or unlawfully obtained, shall be an offence of the same nature and punishable in like manner as if the stealing, embezzling, converting or unlawfully obtaining such property had taken place in Canada, and such person may be tried and convicted in any district, county or place in Canada, into or in which he brings such property or has it in possession."

That under this clause any Indian stealing cattle or other property in the United States can be tried for the offence as if the crime had taken place within the Dominion of Canada. If a similar law obtains in the United States Territories, the enforcement of its provisions would seem to afford an efficient check on the system of raids prevailing along the border.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Right Honorable the First Minister, and advise that a copy of this Minute, when approved, be transmitted to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Acting Clerk Privy Council.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

ONTARIO,
GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 6th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—This Report, together with accompanying tabular statement, for the year ending 30th June last, will convey gratifying proof of progress by Indians of the Six Nations and the Mississaguas of the Credit.

The crops were, on the whole, favorable, though there was in some cases failure and con sequent distress, the sufferers receiving relief from time to time.

Improvements continue in various parts of the reserve, in buildings, fencing and clearings.

The Six Nations number		3,195
Deaths	95	
Births	75	
Decrease	20	
The Mississaguas number		217
Births	7	
Deaths	6	
Increase	1	
Total population		3,412

An unusual feature is the decrease in the Six Nations, arising from a moral rule adopted last year by the Indian Council to exclude illegitimates; thus following the long established example of Mississagua or Chippawa Bands.

It is worthy of remark that in such rule the Pagan Chiefs concurred, and, it is believed, this will have a good effect among the younger portion of the community.

The Six Nation agricultural show took place in October, and was creditable, though shown to some disadvantage in an incomplete building, which has been erected for the purpose, within an enclosure of twelve acres. The attendance of visitors, both white and Indian, was numerous.

In November the annual ploughing matches took place upon a beautifully situated farm overlooking the Grand River, nearly opposite Onondaga. Thirty-two teams with ploughmen competed in the several classes, for ten farming implements, including the Governor General's prize plough.

Several hundred spectators, who witnessed the scene, evinced much interest, the ploughing in general being excellent.

The Mississaguas new Council House has been completed, built of brick and neatly furnished; situated in the centre of a ten acre park, with its gates, walks and roadway, present a pleasing object.

Statute labor is well performed on the roads, which now rival those of their white neighbors.

The several missionaries, resident upon the reserve, are zealous in their good work. Through the laudable efforts of the Rev. Mr. Needham, a new industry has been successfully introduced, that of brick-making, of which several Indians have acqnired a knowledge, but the market is at present very limited.

With few exceptions the people on the reserve are temperate, and their societies continue to flourish, exchanging visits with those of other bands in Canada and the United States.

The law against giving liquor is rigidly carried into effect, with convictions upon both Indians and whites.

The health of the people is much as usual, they are still subject to malarial fevers and consumption, but the death rate has been less than of late years.

Vaccination has been successfully carried into effect by the physicians in attendance, 913 having been operated upon. Now, with the exception of a few individuals (who from Pagan and superstitous ideas refused), all are, in a measure, protected from the dreaded disease.

Education excites increasing interest upon the part of parents and guardians, and, combined with the work of the Six Nations School Board, is realizing pleasing results in a more regular attendance at their eight schools, which schools are replete with all material for the instruction and comfort of pupils.

Mr. Ashton, honorary Secretary and Inspector, in his report:

"Congratulates the Board upon the vast improvement during the past year, showing an increase of twenty-eight pupils, with an increased average attendance from 100 to 154; the progress by pupils most satisfactory, the percentage in passes having risen from forty-seven to seventy-one, while 116 were promoted to higher classes.

"These results are due to the energy and ability of the teachers."

The operations of the Board are sustained by annual grants of $1,500 from the New England Company, $1,500 from the Council of the Six Nations, and $400 subsidies to teachers from the Indian Department, in all $3,400. The Board, in repairing and building school houses, has, since its formation in 1878, expended $3,538, besides the salaries of the teachers and maintenance of the schools in all respects.

Most of the teachers being graduates from the Mohawk Institute, uniformity characterises the teaching and order in these schools.

Four other schools are upon the reserve, two of which, under the Wesleyan Conference, are not reported through the undersigned.

The number of registered pupils at twelve schools	624
Average daily attendance	215
At examination	310
Attendance during last quarter	452

In the Mohawk Institute the full number, ninety (forty-five boys and forty-five girls), is maintained and the pupils educated in such a manner as to induce numerous applications for admission, which it is to be regretted cannot be complied with.

Among the successful students from the Institute is Thomas D. Green, of the Six Nations, whose studies carried him to and through the Brantford Collegiate, and thence to McGill College, Montreal, from which he graduated this year with honors, including the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Green is now upon the engineering staff of the Montreal and Sorel Railway Company.

Her Most Gracious Majesty's Birthday was duly honored in their usual loyal manner, to the enjoyment of a large assemblage of people.

Upon the startling death of the President of the United States, General Garfield, a special Council of the Six Nations was held, and a telegram of condolence and sympathy, transmitted to the Secretary of State, who replied:

"The touching tribute of sympathy of the Six Nation Chiefs is received with a full heart by the President's bereaved family, and is most gratifying to the American people."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 1,
INDIAN OFFICE,
MANITOWANING, 21st September, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement, with statistics of progress made by the Indians of this Superintendency during the year ended 30th June last.

During the year the Indians have enjoyed great prosperity. Their crops have been good, fish has been abundant, and prices high. An advance in some descriptions of furs has taken place. Employment has been abundant and wages good. The railways now in course of construction through this district and the various saw-mills and lumber shanties afford profitable employment for all who desire to work, while those who preferred working on their reserves have been profitably engaged in taking out railway ties, fence posts and telegraph poles.

The harvest of 1881 was fairly abundant; in some productions a slight falling off may be observed, which may be accounted for by the lesser number of Indians engaged in agriculture than in the previous year, many having hired out for the season in preference to working on their farms.

The sum of $11,519.70 has been distributed amongst the Indians of this Superintendency during the year ended 30th June, 1882.

The opportunity afforded by the presence of the Main Land Indians at the payment of the Robinson Treaty annuity, was taken advantage of to vaccinate all those who were willing to submit to that operation; 266 were vaccinated, in nearly all cases with successful results.

In July, 1881, His Excellency the Governor-General arrived at this Island and was heartily welcomed by both the white population and the Indians.

An application from the settlers in Cockburn Island for assistance in making roads was made to the Department. Aid was promised on certain conditions, which have not yet been complied with.

The usual supply of blankets (90) has been received and distributed amongst the aged, sick and infirm Indians.

Additional schools have been opened at Serpent River and also at Buzwahs Village on Manitowaning Bay.

Assistance has been rendered towards the construction of a new school house at Sheguiandah. New seats and desks have been furnished to the Sheshegwaning school, and books and other school material have been supplied to other Indian schools where required.

Application having been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the right of way through the Serpent River Indian Reserve, a council of the Indians was held and the land required surrendered to the Crown.

A portion of the Mississagua Indian reserve was, some years since, squatted upon by white men, under the belief that the Reserve was to be surveyed and placed in the market. The portion so squatted upon has been surrendered by the Indians and surveyed into suitable lots for settlement.

Great inconvenience having been caused to settlers near the line between the townships of Bidwell and Billings, owing to the posts marking the bounds of their lots having been destroyed by bush fires, the posts have been replaced by Mr. McNab, P.L.S., by instructions from the Department.

The boat which has for eighteen years been used for visiting the Indians at their Reserves, having become unfit for the purpose, has been sold and replaced by a new boat, built by the Indians of this Island.

During the year cases of intemperance amongst the younger Indians have been frequent. Nineteen have been committed to jail for terms varying from five to twenty days, and one Indian has been fined for intoxication. It is to be regretted that those who supply the intoxicant generally escape punishment, the Indians in nearly all cases being willing to submit to imprisonment rather than divulge the name of the person who furnished the liquor.

The various Indian schools have been visited as often as opportunity permitted. In some cases gratifying progress has been made, but generally owing to the irregular attendance of the children, they do not benefit as largely as they otherwise would do, by the liberal expenditure of the Government in maintaining schools for their instruction.

A special report on the Industrial School at Wikwemikong will be transmitted to the Department at an early date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.

ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
SARNIA, 6th September, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement in regard to the different bands within this Superintendency (except the Wyandotts of Anderdon, most of whom have now received their patents), for the year ended 30th June last.

I have visited nearly every location on the Walpole Island, Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble Reserves, and with the aid of an interpreter have taken the statistics as carefully as I could.

The progress of the Indians on these reserves must be acknowledged to be slow; yet there is a marked difference between their present condition and that of their fathers fifty years ago.

The greater number of their houses, whether frame or log, though small, are tolerably comfortable, and many of them quite clean and tidy. The wigwams or shanties are very miserable, most of them unfit for human beings to live in. Quite a number have not even a fixed wigwam, but move about from place to place.

As to the column headed barns and stables, I must say that the greater part of these structures are very poor indeed. On the whole of these reserves there are not more than ten or twelve buildings that could, with any propriety, be called barns. There are about twice that number of tolerably good stables, the remainder are worth very little.

Many of the Indians are good hands for general work; the great want is the lack of application. Then they are always so behindhand that they must be paid instantly for their labor, and so cannot afford to clear up land and patiently wait for a return therefrom. Were they to do so, and avoid liquor, they might in a few years be in comparatively independent circumstances.

Many of them have been taught to read and write tolerably well, and have acquired a fair knowledge of the primary rules of arithmetic; but it is to be regretted that comparatively few are able to take an ordinary English book and read it understandingly.

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA.

These Indians, numbering slightly over 500, occupy three reserves, viz.:—Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble Reserves. The Sarnia Reserve, comprising over 6,000 acres, is mostly rich land, and a considerable part of it most beautifully situated; but a great portion of the land is low and requires to be drained before it can be cultivated to any advantage. A system of drainage has been commenced in this reserve, which, I hope, will be of great advantage when fully carried out. While many of these Indians are good workers, and can do farm work well, they nearly all lack that persistence and perseverance absolutely necessary for success in farming. Instead of enlarging their small clearings many of them actually allow portions of them to grow up with brushwood, so that in many cases their clearings are smaller than they were years ago. In many cases these small patches, cultivated from year to year, become so deteriorated that they produce very little.

The Kettle Point and Sauble Reserves (especially the former), contain some very superior land, and the Indians have some tolerably cultivated farms and a few really good orchards, and on the whole are pretty comfortable. The larger portion of these two reserves, however, is very poor land, being composed alternately of sand hills and deep swamps.

On the north-east part of the Sauble Reserve there are six families of Pottowattomies settled. I suppose, with the consent of the band, they were allowed to settle there many years ago. They have among them about 60 acres of clear land, and there are two or three quite snug houses. These do not participate in the semi-annual distribution, but get a portion of the blankets when these are distributed.

CHIPPEWAS AND POTTOWATTOMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND.

These Indians, numbering in all nearly 800, occupy Walpole, St. Ann's and Squirrel Islands. These islands have never been surveyed, consequently the allotments are not in a satisfactory state.

The western part of the main island, and I think also of Squirrel Island, was squatted on many years ago by white settlers, by whom the largest share of the improvements were originally made. On this side there are some very fine farms, but they have been badly managed. Many of them have been cropped for a number of years in succession without any manure having been applied, and are very much deteriorated; but such is the natural richness of the soil that a few years of proper management would restore its fertility.

I have been over nearly every part of the island, as also St. Ann's and Squirrel Island. The soil is nearly all of the best quality, but the land is greatly broken up by marshes, some of them quite large.

The central part of Walpole Island is nearly all covered with timber. The soil is excellent, but a large portion of it would require to be drained before it would be satisfactory for farming purposes.

The farms are nearly all far too small. Instead of clearing up more land, and adding to their means of living, in many cases the cultivated land is evidently of less extent than it was ten or twelve years ago. In some cases new land is being added, but they are rare. On the whole island there are two farms which comprise above 60 acres each; three farms of 60 acres; five farms, 40 acres and under 60; eleven, 30 and under 40; fourteen, 20 to 25 acres each. The remainder vary from 1 acre up to 17 or 18 acres, a great number from 4 to 10 acres. These mere patches, ploughed from year to year, soon become sadly deteriorated.

On many of the older farms there are good orchards, and quite a considerable quantity of apples and cherries are raised. Scarcely any enclosed lands are used for

pasture, but the whole unenclosed part of the island is rich pasture land. These islands are well adapted for raising all the ordinary farm produce, also the different varieties of fruit cultivated in Canada. They are also well adapted for grazing purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

EBENEZER WATSON,
Indian Superintendent.

ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
STRATHROY, 23rd August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, tabular statement, showing the census, industries, and affairs generally of the Indians within my Agency, for the year ending 30th June, 1882.

The total number of Indians in this Agency who participate in the semi-annual distribution is 600, the Chippewa Band numbering 479, and the Munceys Band 121; these live on the Caradoc Indian Reserve.

The Oneidas of the Thames number 702, and live in the Township of Delaware. These do not participate in any regular distribution of moneys. In addition to these there are a few Indians residing on or hanging about the Caradoc Indian Reserve, numbering twelve, who do not belong to any of the above mentioned bands.

With regard to the crops, there is nothing special to note, they have been on the average of previous years, although the season has been very dry, and some of them suffered in consequence.

The progress of the Indians in agriculture is not so rapid as I would desire, yet upon the whole they are making some progress in that way; several who a few years ago would pay little or no attention to the question of cultivating the soil are now making some improvement.

The young men of the several bands are, as a rule, working a great portion of their time for the white farmers in the neighbourhood. The majority of the Indians are in much better circumstances than they were a few years ago, although we still have a few old and infirm Indians who require assistance from the band. There are a number of plots of ground on the Caradoc Indian Reserve of little use to any party, being grown up with weeds and brush, the Indians owning them being without the necessary means of having them cultivated; but I trust that since the Indians have surrendered to the Department for leasing purposes quite a considerable portion of such lands, they will be brought into a fair state of cultivation soon, and will be a source of revenue to a number of the Indians.

The location tickets which were issued by the Department to the Indians during the past twelve months were highly appreciated by the majority of the Indians in whose favor they were issued.

In school matters there is no particular change to note, with the exception of a new school-house having been built on the Oneida Indian Reserve, for the accommodation of Indian children who could not conveniently attend either of the other two schools in operation. There are still a number of children of school age who do not attend. I have often spoken to their parents, and also to the teachers, requesting them to try and get them to attend school, but it is astonishing how frivolous the reasons are which the parents advance in excuse for not sending them to school. The Mount Elgin Industrial School, with its fifty scholars, continues to prosper under its efficient management.

The professing Christian bodies among the several bands within this Agency are, Church of England, Canadian Methodists, and a few Baptists, while a few Pottowattomies, who do not belong to any of the bands and who live on the Caradoc Indian Reserve, continue Pagans.

The general conduct of the Indians has been good, although the effects of intoxicating liquor given to a few Indians are not unfrequently seen; the law is enforced when possible; failures to convict arise from the want of evidence, as it is very difficult to get the Indians to tell where they got the liquor, though the inducement to inform is tempting.

The blankets which you sent me last fall were distributed among the most needy and infirm in the bands as instructed. There were a few cases of extreme want among the Chippewas of the Thames, which were relieved from the funds of the band.

The general health of Indians within the Agency during the year was good.

I can safely state that the condition of the Indians is improving, they are far better fed and clothed than they were some years ago; quite a number of them compare very favorably with their white neighbors in many respects.

The statistical report shows very little difference from last year, as can be seen by the accompanying statement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,
Indian Agent.

ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
HIGHGATE, 30th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement and Report for the year ended the 30th June, 1882.

The crops on this reserve, for 1881, were very good, though in some cases there was not so large a yield as the year before; the quality of the grain was first class, and where sold brought the highest market price.

As will be seen by the tabular statement, there is quite a decrease in the number of stock. I think this is owing to the good times and high prices paid for all kinds of farm stock in this vicinity.

There is not near the quantity of land under cultivation on this reserve that I would like to see; where the land is nearly all good and capable of making ample returns to the husbandman for his labor, there should not be so much valuable land laying idle, although I hope by perseverance to get them to do better in this respect in the future.

There is a small decrease in the population this year, but taking one year with another, the number in the band remains about the same.

The sanitary condition at the present time is good and very little sickness of any kind on the reserve.

The English Church Mission has erected a very good frame church on the reserve, the present summer; the most of the works, which is really first class, was done by Indian carpenters. The church has quite a large membership and is doing a good work.

The old Moravian church, the first on the reserve, is about to undergo some extensive repairs; they have also a large membership, and altogether church matters are in a good condition.

The attendance at the schools is still unsatisfactory, but the matter is now under the consideration of the Chief and Council who, in a short time, may be able to suggest to the Department some remedy for the trouble.

All the roads are in a very good condition, they are a credit to the present Chief and Council.

The Kent County Council is now building new approaches to the Moravian bridge; travel over it is at present stopped, but it will be completed in a short time to the great satisfaction of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent, Highgate, Ontario.

ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, 19th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the tabular statement for the year ending 30th June, 1882, and this, my Report upon Indian affairs in general in this Superintendency.

As all the information I could get about the returns of the crops of 1881 was vague and uncertain, it is impossible to give a return of any value. I may, however, say that there was a fair crop of potatoes and corn, nor did I hear of any complaints on that score.

This year again I saw a fair promise of potatoes. In some cases they were badly cut up by the bug. The Indians having an objection to the use of Paris green, confine themselves to picking off the bugs, but I cannot say that this seems to be efficient.

In general from the late spring, which caused late planting, and from the dry weather, the corn seems not to promise so well, but in some few instances it was good and the late rains must have benefitted the crop generally. If frost keeps off it is likely there will be a fair crop. But upon the whole there is not much done in the way of agriculture in this Superintendency. The lateness of the spring, the short summer and the frequent failure of the crops from dry weather and from early and late frosts discourage the Indians, who have never been much accustomed to go in for agriculture. They are consequently backward in taking to it and trust more to fishing, hunting and trapping. During the open season many of them work in the lumber yards, loading vessels and moving timber. For this they get good wages and do good work. But such work is not always to be had, nor do I think that the Indians are inclined to work steadily at it. Consequently it cannot be said that they go in for steady work. I mean for any lengthened period, only for short terms, but when they do work they give satisfaction to their employers.

At Lake Nipissing I found many of that band were at work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which crosses their reserve, and I was informed that they had been in steady employment. By working in these ways the Indians are paid a good deal of money, which should help to keep them through the year, but I fear they have not yet learned to look out for a rainy day, and that therefore they look more to to-day than to-morrow.

I do not specify what is done in an agricultural way on the different reserves, but on all I saw potatoes that promised well, and, in some cases, fair and even good

corn, although in many instances the potatoes had suffered from the bugs, and the corn from being planted late, and from the drought.

Of other agricultural produce I can say but little, as there was but little to be seen, and what I saw did not promise much, and, upon the whole, there is not much done in the agricultural way. What ground is cultivated scarcely bears the proportion of one acre per head to the bands; therefore, agriculture is on a small scale.

This year the Indian Department has enabled me to offer prizes for agricultural produce and Indian manufactures to be exhibited at Parry Sound on 11th October. How far this may induce the Indians to exert themselves I cannot say, but I hope some good will come of it.

On Parry Sound the band came to the conclusion to make a road from the school house, near Parry Sound, to the Indian village—a distance of about five miles—and which road was much wanted, there being no road on the Island. The work was commenced on the 7th August. On the 11th, by instructions from the Department, I proceeded to inspect the line and report on it. I found the line had been laid out with a skill no engineer could have surpassed, and the work was going on in a satisfactory manner.

SCHOOLS.

Although there are four good school houses on the reserves, I regret to have to say that many of them have been closed for the greater part of the year. This proceeds from the difficulty of finding teachers. The Indians are anxious to have the schools in operation and to give their children an opportunity of being educated, and the bands pay to the teachers as much as they can afford. Yet, I must confess, the attendance of the children is very irregular. Not being themselves educated, the parents do not seem to see the necessity of regular attendance, and when the heads of the families go away fishing or hunting, of course the children must go with them. Still, where the schools have been kept open, all things considered, I am satisfied with the progress made by the pupils.

As the Indian Department has now raised the salary of the teachers from $200 to $250 a year, and as I believe the small amount of the salary was one cause of the difficulty of finding teachers, I am in hopes in future to find them more readily. I have to add to this that both the School Superintendent and I were satisfied with the manner in which the schools were conducted and with the progress made.

Although I have not seen any of it, I regret to say that I have been informed that habits of intoxication have of late been much given way to on Parry Island, and one Indian, in general a man of good character, was unfortunately drowned by upsetting his canoe when in a state of intoxication. This I learned from the new - paper, as it happened when I was absent visiting the northern reserves.

During the year a considerable number of the Indians were vaccinated. By instructions from the Department, I had the operation performed upon all the Indians presenting themselves, and for that purpose I visited the different reserves. Most of the Indians were vaccinated, but some declined both for themselves and their families.

To conclude, I cannot say that I am aware of any change in the habits of the Indians. The old are too old to change—there has not yet been time for the schools to produce any effect upon the young, and as they must live with their parents, and of course learn their ways and habits, no great change is to be looked for.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. SKENE,
Visiting Superintendent.

ONTARIO,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 4TH DIVISION,
PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING, 1st September, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual tabular statement of statistics of Indian Affairs, in this division, for the year ending 30th June, 1882.

The Council House on the Fort William Indian reserve, to which I referred in my last report, is under contract, and will be finished this season.

The crops here, in quantity and quality, are in excess of those of any former year, and the band in general is in comfortable circumstances; those members who are willing to work, find no difficulty in obtaining employment at remunerative wages, a number of them being engaged on the Canadian Pacific Railway, now under construction.

Along on the north shore of Lake Superior, an epidemic, said to be measles, has prevailed generally among the Indians; quite a number of them have died; adults as well as children. I have endeavored to relieve them as far as possible, by furnishing them with a supply of medicine from time to time as required.

Owing chiefly to this cause, the new schools have not been opened, and very little advancement has been made during the season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

AMOS WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

AGENCY, GOLDEN LAKE BAND,
ALGONQUIN INDIANS, 5th July, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a tabular statement of the progress of this band for the past year.

I have found it a difficult matter to induce the Indians to take an interest in cultivating their land, but I have, on the whole, succeeded as well as I could reasonably expect, and they are promising to make a greater effort another year. They have done their statute labor reasonably well.

I have also found it difficult to induce them to send their children at all regularly to school; they promise to do better in future in this respect. I have threatened to complain and get them deprived of a school, of which they seem afraid. I hope in another year the annual report will be more favorable. So little ground was prepared for this spring, that very little crop could be got in, except potatoes; but what is sown looks well, and for about the first time they will have enough potatoes to do them for a year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES PAUL,
Indian Agent.

GRAVENHURST, 9th November, 1881.

The Right Honorable
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to report that the Indians have not yet erected any houses, it having taken them all this time to move their families from this place to the reserve. They would have reached their destination much sooner had the weather permitted. They have decided not to accept any building material from the Seminary this fall, but to erect small log shanties to last them until next spring, when they will ask the Seminary to fulfil their agreement respecting the erection of a building for each family. They state that the Seminary can, during the winter, place on the ground all the material required for that purpose, so that operations may be commenced as early next spring as possible. The Indians expect to begin the work of building their shanties this week, and these being but temporary, do not require an official inspection. In the meantime their families are all comfortably placed in tents, in which, if necessary, they can dwell for some weeks. In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I may inform you that I am unable to furnish the Department with the numbers of the lots on which the Indians are to be located, from the fact that many of them will not make their selection before next spring. I have informed them that the Department cannot supply them regularly with provisions, and that they must endeavor to obtain work in the mills which abound in the neighborhood. They desire me to say that they are perfectly satisfied, and well pleased with their new reserve, and also to express their thanks to the Government for the satisfactory manner in which the arrangements for their transfer from Oka have been carried out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McGIRR,
Acting Indian Agent.

OTTAWA, 24th July, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions received in your letter (No. 34,151) of the 17th instant, I proceeded to the Gibson Reserve in the District of Muskoka, and upon my arrival there I explained to the chief the object of my visit. He stated that nine (9) of the Indians who had not been individually accommodated with the houses vacated by the squatters were absent at different places working in saw mills, &c., and did not intend returning until their crops were ready for harvesting. I therefore summoned a council of the families who were at home, seven in number, and informed them of the proposition made by some of them to me last May, in respect to the money equivalent in lieu of the houses which the Seminary is required to build for them. After a short consultation they stated that since my last visit they with those who were absent had considered the matter carefully, and had made an approximate estimate of what it would cost each one to build his house, saying that as lumber was very high in price, men's wages high, and the cost of bringing the material on to the ground would also be high, they could not build them for less than $100 each, and that in fact they would much prefer that the Seminary should carry out the terms of the Order in Council relating thereto, as they were too busy working on their farms to do the work themselves.

I afterwards informed the Agent of the Seminary, Mr. Choquet, of the desire of the Indians in this respect, and he stated that the work of building the houses would be proceeded with as early as possible by the Seminary.

As each Indian had already selected the site for his house, and that on a separate lot, I approved of the same and thus saved the time in making a new selection.

I also, personally, inspected the holding of each Indian family on the reserve, and am glad to be able to report that the condition of matters regarding the same, is highly satisfactory. The roofs of a few of their houses require some repairs, but not of any great extent, otherwise they are comfortably fixed up.

Their crops, which are composed of hay, oats, wheat, pease, potatos and corn, present a fine appearance, and promise a large yield. I did not see better crops along the route between Ottawa and the reserve. They have about 200 acres under cultivation this year, and are working energetically with the expectation of having double that quantity next year. Their great aim, they say, is to become self-sustaining within the next few years, and thus cease requiring assistance from the Department.

I found them well pleased with their condition, and many of them said to me that they were in decidedly better circumstances than they ever were at Oka, and would not on any account exchange places with their friends there.

With regard to the establishment of a school on the reserve, I inspected the building which they intend to use for that purpose, and although small, yet it is large enough to accommodate all the children on the reserve at present. They have selected the site for a new school house, which they propose to build next year. This building, they state, will be quite large enough to hold the children of the entire band, when they remove from the Lake of Two Mountains.

I am requested to inform the Department, that the building will be fitted up and ready for occupation by the end of this month, and that the teacher, Katie Kerente, will be prepared, at any time after that date, to enter upon her duties.

I may add that, while on the reserve, I was told that the Ontario Government had commenced the work of making a road from Bala to the boundary of the reserve, and that the Indians could receive employment there at from $1.25 to $1.50 per day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McGIRR,
Indian Agent.

OTTAWA, 7th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Department, that during my recent visit to the Gibson Reserve, in the District of Muskoka, I made numerous enquiries respecting the crops, condition, &c., of the Indians, and I am exceedingly glad to be able to report that their crops—root and grain—surpass, for both yield and quality, anything that has come under my observation for years.

The Indians are fairly delighted with the excellent crop returns they have had this season, and most of them are now busily engaged in clearing up and preparing new land for next spring's seeding.

I was agreeably surprised indeed to find them working so energetically and with such good system. They are justly proud of their new reserve, and I feel safe in saying with them that the land on the reserve is equally as well adapted for agricultural purposes as any in the Province of Ontario.

They also enjoy splendid facilities for hunting, fishing and trapping, when they have any desire to engage in such pursuits, which is not very often now that they possess such good farming lands.

Their chief aim is to become self-supporting by means of their farms.

With regard to their condition, it has been much improved since their removal from Oka. Old and young are better clothed, and judging from the copious supply of viands which adorn their tables at noon each day, it is evident that there is a decided change for the better in that line.

They are all very anxious to have location tickets issued as soon as it may be convenient for the Department to do so. With this end in view, I submit herewith a statement giving the names of the Indian families with the numbers of the lots and concessions held by each on the reserve.

Referring to the Government road which was mentioned in a report I made last spring, as then about to be made between the village of Bala to the boundary of the reserve, a distance of about four miles, I am pleased to say that the road has been completed with the exception of about three-fourths of a mile, which it is expected will be finished early next spring.

The Government road leading from Bala to the village of Gravenhurst has also been improved during the past summer, so that now the Indians will experience little or no difficulty in getting out to transact business either at Bala or Gravenhurst.

I urged upon them the necessity of making a good road from the terminus of the Government road to their own settlement, which is some three miles.

This, the chief assured me, his people would do as soon as they could spare the time.

Concerning school matters, I enclose a list of what school material is required for the new school, which they are anxious to have opened as soon as possible. The building which they propose occupying for this winter, is now ready. A stove is required, but the chief informed me that he would be able to obtain one for the winter. The young Indian woman is also ready for work, and is willing to take charge of the school until the services of a properly qualified teacher are secured.

The chief stated to me that it is the intention of his people to make preparation during the winter for building a good school house on the reserve.

Respecting the houses which the Seminary is erecting on the reserve, I beg to inform you that there is only one of the fourteen completed. The others are at different stages approaching completion, and it will be some time before the Indians will be able to take possession of them, unless the Seminary use extra efforts to finish them.

The Indians are anxious to move into them before the cold weather sets in.

With regard to those Indians who now occupy the shanties vacated by the squatters (11 in number), they say that the Seminary must put the said shanties on the same footing as the houses which are being erected on the reserve.

If this is not done I am almost certain that trouble will arise among the Indians.

Those who occupy the houses purchased from the squatters are satisfied with them.

In conclusion, I may add that every means should be used to induce the Indians still at Oka to remove to the Gibson Reserve, where their friends are waiting to give them a hearty and warm reception, and where they will do much better than ever they have done at Oka.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McGIRR,
Indian Agent.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
28th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following are the chief matters of interest to be referred to since the date of my last Report concerning the Indians of this tribe.

The harvest was good and many of the Indians saved enough grain to provide for the requirements of their families. This year I have not been obliged to go elsewhere to obtain seed grain because many of the Indians had it to sell in the village.

Some of them have even been able to buy cattle and agricultural implements; but a greater number of them, for lack of these helps, and also for want of the necessary land, have been unable to realize their wish of sustaining themselves by agriculture. Even those who have a small piece of land, or at least many of them, seeing the uncertain position proprietors occupy and foreseeing that a day will come when the antiquated system of possession in community will be done away with and the lands be divided, desire to wait for further deveploments before devoting themselves to agriculture, therefore the majority of the villagers and of the tribe generally are highly delighted with the good idea of the Department of proceeding with the subdivision of the reserve, in the hope that they will by this means be encouraged to work, each one on his own land, without the fear of being turned off. If any have changed their minds since then it will be those Indians who, knowing themselves to be lazy and idle, fear that they would be unable to keep their lands, or actuated by a mean jealousy against those whom they call rich, a jealousy which makes them think that with money they would be able to obtain possession of lands. But there is no use in being troubled at the remarks of persons who, no matter what measures the Government take, even should it act in accordance with their wishes, are, by the force of circumstances, destined to remain poor through their own idleness, intemperance, or want of talent and energy.

The trade in bead-work is progressing favorably and gives large profits to many families. One may see in different parts of the village neat and pretty new houses.

The bead-work and shantying will doubtless for some time remain for those who cannot succeed in agricultural pursuits, and thus one may say that under the new system, as well as under the old one, all those who wish may gain a livelihood.

It is an undoubted fact that the zeal and energy with which Constable Lefort performs his duties has greatly contributed to put a stop to disorder in the village. There is now not a single tavern, the stillness of the night is now no longer disturbed as formerly by drunken shouts or broils. The girls and women of bad repute are more guarded than formerly.

Education has made but slow progress on account of the slight importance attached to it by parents and the irregular attendance of the children at school. No master could succeed under such conditions.

"The prizes given by the Department have had the effect of attracting many children to the school; however many of them came to receive their books and have not returned since. Perhaps it would be wiser to give books to those only who attend school regularly, and inform them of this decision at the beginning of the school year."

Some of the well-to-do Indians place their children in colleges and convents, where the progress made by them shows that, as regards talents and ability, they are not inferior to other races.

The moral law of the band is good.

The statistical details are prepared with as much carefulness as it has been possible for me to bestow on them, for most of the time, being absent, it is not easy to obtain more particular information from the women who only attend to the bead-work, &c., and are not aware of the quantity of grain, &c., harvested by their husbands.

The population has increased this year, as up to the present time the births exceed the number of deaths by twenty-three.

The quarries on the reserve have a wide-spread reputation which promises much for the future, for persons have come from Montreal, St. Anne, Carillon and Yamaska, to look for stone, who consider it of the finest quality for all kinds of work.

Mr. McLea Walbank, P.L.S., deserves that special mention should be made of the manner in which he has performed his duties. He is exceedingly hard-working and intelligent, and his moral example is admired by the men of the tribe, who have great confidence in him.

These are the points to which I wish to draw the attention of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. E. CHERRIER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ST. REGIS AGENCY,
DUNDEE, 24th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Department, the tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last, together with this Report,

The increase in population during the year ended is 38, the largest increase of any year for some time.

I have no casualties to report, and the general health and prosperity of the reserve has been in keeping with previous years.

What seems to agitate the Indian mind most, at present, is getting back the lands in Dundee whose leases have expired. In April last a Dominion Land Surveyor was sent here by the Department to go over the special reserve, to note in what condition the extent of the land they now occupy was, and also to inspect the lots in Dundee the term of lease for which had expired, and to report to the Department. I can state that the inspection of their lands, etc., was as thorough as it was possible to be in the time and by the method taken; and I have every confidence that the report will be impartial and conscientious.

What to do to better the Indians' condition is a question somewhat difficult to solve. If they would do what lies in their power to help themselves it would lessen the expense and responsibility of those who have them in charge. If you were to pass through the village at most any time you will see a large number of able-bodied young men loitering about, probably pitching coppers, when they might be earning good wages when laborers are so scarce.

The Indian school at the Chenail was just opened when my last report was written. It has the largest attendance of any of the schools in operation, and is doing as well as could be expected. The St. Regis school continues in the same condition as far as attendance is concerned, in spite of all the efforts of the teacher to induce the parents to send their children. The Cornwall Island school is sparsely attended of late, but this is owing to a Protestant school being in operation on the Island. The Protestants would have continued to send their children to the first school irrespective of religion, if there had been an Indian teacher continued, as they considered it to be a great advantage to have a teacher that could speak both languages; but no Roman Catholic Indian teacher could be got, and the Reverend Father who has charge of the mission would not allow the members of his church, under certain penalties being enforced, to send their children should any one but a Roman Catholic be employed as a teacher, therefore, as the majority of the Islanders

are Roman Catholics they had the right to the existing school and the Protestants seceded, and they have now an established school conducted under the auspices of the Methodist body and an Indian teacher from the Bay of Quinte. I am of opinion that an efficient Indian teacher who could speak and teach both languages would have an advantage over one who could not understand the native tongue.

What seems very characteristic of the Indian is a desire for change, especially in those who hold any office; and they are continually trumping up some charge against their chiefs, and the chiefs and Indians against their agent, even the Reverend Father coming in for his share. Could they have their way, six months or a year would be as long as any one would be tolerated in office. For instance, the Indian clerk, whom the chiefs appoint, is changed at least every year, and sometimes holds office during one payment only. The only time the quietness of the village is disturbed is when one or more imbibes too much liquor, and then they go in for testing their lungs, much to the annoyance of the other residents and discomfort of the nervous, but seldom anything serious happens.

It seems, no matter how heavy are the penalties and strict the laws against those who sell or give liquor to Indians, that they will get all they want. If they cannot go to an hotel and drink or purchase for themselves they can get some one to purchase a bottle or jug, and very often sell to one another. Many of the young men, and older ones too, when they do go off and earn a few dollars, come home and spend it in liquor when their families are needing it very much.

The Indians are having some rooms fitted up in the parsonage for a young priest whom they are expecting to come to take charge of the mission as soon as the present father gets him instructed in the language. It is hoped the Indians will then do something towards placing their church in a better state of repair. A number of them would do nothing towards it as long as the present priest had the charge, as he is getting too old and feeble to attend to his duties and too exacting of them. Such was their excuse, but I fear something else may be made an excuse when the change is made and funds required.

As a general thing, if the chiefs were not at loggerheads, there would be very little trouble in getting along with the band, but one side is always getting up some charge against the other, which makes it very disagreeable, and these charges for the most part are frivolous.

The crops throughout the Reserve have the appearance of a good yield, but there might be a greater area sown with very little more labor, for in the village there are a number of lots from one quarter of an acre to one acre, growing up in thistles, when something of more benefit could be raised.

The wood question will no doubt be the worst one to deal with before long, owing to the scarcity thereof on the Canada side, and their neighbors on the American side, although they have plenty now, are set against allowing wood to be taken from their reserve, although, it is said, they helped to use ours up in early years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIDSON,
Indian Agent.

VIGER AGENCY,
RIVIERE DU LOUP, 25th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my Report for the year ended 30th June last.

As you will notice by the tabular statement, there has been an increase of eighteen in the census, which is due to the nomadic habits of the Indians, that is to

say, they are constantly moving from place to place, and it frequently happens that many families absent for a number of years return all at the same time.

Since the date of my last Report there has been no marked progress, save that there have been no disputes amongst them as there were last year.

The band enjoyed good health throughout the year.

There were five deaths partly caused by consumption.

Many of the band are given over to drunkenness, causing great distress in their families. Up to the present time I have not been able to punish the persons who give them liquor, but I am certain to be able to do so soon.

The money given by the Department was distributed with the utmost economy as you will see by the pay list which you will receive by the first mail.

Collections on the sale of the Viger Reserve are made slowly. I believe there is urgent necessity for the Department to give me formal instructions for they are awaiting the formal remission of interest by the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ANT. P. LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY, P.Q.,
17th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

As you will see by the statement three deaths and eight births took place during the year, making an increase of five.

Large clearings have been put under cultivation this spring, the greater part of the sowing was done by the Indians themselves; judging from appearances the harvest will be good.

Many of them are preparing new land this summer to be ready for next spring.

The fall wheat which I had sown last summer on the land of the Chief, as an experiment, did not succeed, the frosts in the beginning of May destroyed it.

All my efforts since I have been amongst them have been made to induce the Indians to make clearings to enable them to live by farming.

The high price of furs has made their hunt profitable, the amount realized from the sale of furs last year was from $10,000 to $12,000.

There was no distress amongst them, nor any contagious disease.

At the hospital Dr. Matte continues to attend the sick, and I am happy to say, that he does so with skill and every possible attention; twenty per cent. of the patients have been admitted to the hospital since the month of September last.

The school has been better attended than usual, and nearly all the pupils are learning to read and write.

I remark that the Council established last year under 43 Victoria, chapter 28, has already borne fruit. Regular meetings have been held and rules passed to conduct the reserve.

Near Lake Mistasini reside a fifth of the families of the Montagnais tribe, six families arrived here this spring and propose to return there another year. These Indians have never received any Government assistance. One of these Montagnais took sick on the reserve, and I deemed it my duty to place him in the hospital where he died soon afterwards.

I have been obliged to assist one of these families who were in the most absolute want.

The money received from the Department has been employed in assisting widows, old and infirm persons.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

AGENCY OF THE MICMACS OF MARIA,
COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 30th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you, by this day's mail, a tabular statement referring to the Micmacs of my Agency for the year ended 30th June last.

Since the date of my last Report I have noticed no great progress in agriculture in my Agency, as there have been only about three acres of land newly cleared. But to make up for this, many of the Indians have put up good fences and are building neat houses. To-day nearly all the old huts have disappeared. There is always some progress to be noted.

One of the chief causes which retards their progress and debauches the Micmacs is intoxicating liquor. So long as they can find means to purchase it a great part of their earnings will be spent for drink. Still the publication of the notice sent me by the Department has had a good effect. If I can succeed in persuading them to practice habits of temperance and economy, to the attainment of which all my efforts are directed, I have not the slightest doubt that the Micmacs will prosper, as their lands are excellent and they have the opportunity of making money all the summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ, Priest,
Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE,
STE. ANNE OF RISTIGOUCHE,
CROSS POINT, 2nd September, 1882.

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to transmit with this Report a statement of the progress in agriculture, &c., made by the Micmac Indians of the reserve of Ste. Anne of Ristigouche.

I am happy to state that the distribution of the various Government grants has caused no trouble as was formerly the case. I endeavored to make the distribution in such a manner as to be of the greatest advantage to the band.

The harvest last year was not abundant owing to the excessive rainfall during the season, but the prospect of this year is most encouraging. The Indians of the reserve are, generally speaking, making constant progress in agriculture, and no means are spared to put what they call a good crop into the ground.

The population is increased by the arrival of strangers who come here to settle, and the decrease is due to the ravages of consumption, which claims victims in many families. My opinion is, that consumption results from severe work in the shanties in the winter and dissipation during the summer.

The notice which I have had posted up, forbidding the sale of liquor to Indians, has had no effect, and there is every probability that it will always be the same so long as the law cannot be enforced in at least one case.

I always experience much difficulty in keeping in good order, for reasons already known to the Department, the principal road crossing the reserve, called the "Cross Point Road."

I do not think it right to omit from this report that the gentlemen of the Restigouche Salmon Fishing Club, who employ the greater part of the Indians during the fishing season, have made me a present of $200 to repair the church property, which was in a ruinous condition.

The attendance at school, as the returns will show, has been more regular and larger for last year than formerly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. DRAPEAU, Priest,
Missionary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
COUNTY OF OTTAWA,
MANIWAKI, October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following Report also tabular statement, showing the census, industries and affairs generally of the Indians of the Maniwaki Agency, during the past year.

The population is about the same as last year; the births and deaths being about equal.

The health of the Indians, during the year, has been exceptionally good. There has been no destitution, and the only case I considered requiring special aid, was that of an old and infirm Indian, named François Passassiwan, who is between eighty and ninety years of age.

The facts of his case I have already reported to you, and the allowance which you have made for him will guard him against want in the future.

There has been a slight increase in the number of live stock, and there is also a considerable increase in the quantity of farm products raised by the Indians on their lands during the past season.

The crops on the whole have been over the average.

Some difficulty was experienced in saving the hay, owing to a long period of wet weather during the hay-saving season, nearly all of it, however, was secured in tolerably good order.

The progress made by the Indians, during the year, has been very fair. This, of course, applies to those who remained steadily on the reserve, and devoted their time and attention to the cultivation of their lands and extending their improvements.

The great demand for men, and the high wages which the lumber merchants have been paying to good river men, during the spring and summer, attracted a number of Indians from the reserve. The result was, that in some cases their farms were partially neglected.

To give some of the Indian young men a thorough, practical knowledge of farming, I employed four of them on my farm during the summer; at first they were a little awkward, but in a short time I was agreeably surprised to see how quickly they acquired such a knowledge of the general work, as to not only make themselves useful, but very desirable farm hands. This system of imparting knowledge I consider preferable to any other, and intend to continue it next season.

The great secret in getting an Indian to become a practical farmer, is in getting him to acquire a taste for his work. This can only be done by a careful, considerate system of training, such as I have alluded to.

The new road which was opened up during the summer, along the Desert front, on the Maniwaki reserve, is of incalculable benefit to the Indians settled in that section. They have now the advantages of a good highway, which they can avail themselves of at all seasons. They seem to fully appreciate it, as before the completion of this road, the only way they could get to or from their habitations was by canoes. Not only does this road benefit the Indians along whose improvements it passes, but it opens up, besides, one of finest tracts of land for agricultural purposes on the reserve. None other than Indian labor was employed in making this road. The men were in charge of Peter Tetesse, chief, who, in the capacity of foreman, performed the various duties entrusted to him to my entire satisfaction. The extent of road opened up and left ready for traffic, for the amount of money expended, unmistakeably proves that excellent work was done, and demonstrates beyond the shadow of doubt, that, as laborers, the Indians, when properly handled, are not inferior to white men.

The progress made by the Indian children attending school has been very satisfactory. There is quite an increase in the number attending, although the average attendance is only about the same as the previous year. Having been informed by you, that it was desirable in the interest of the Indians of the River Desert band, that they should be advised to surrender a portion of the lands of the Maniwaki reserve, to be sold to their benefit, I called a general council meeting of the male members of the band, according to their rules, and explained to them that by far the greater portion of their lands were lying idle, and that they could never possibly utilize more than one-quarter of it, and if the lands, which they did not require, were sold, the proceeds would largely augment their funds; that, in fact, a direct source of revenue would be created by the sale of these lands. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of a surrender being made as suggested, a small faction were, however, opposed to it. The majority, for the sake of harmony, considered it advisable to let the matter drop for some time, so that the meeting broke up without any satisfactory result having been obtained. The chiefs are strongly in favor of the proposed surrender, and as many other Indians of the band are likewise disposed, I expect, after some time, that a more unanimous opinion will prevail amongst them on this matter, and that a surrender of a large portion of their unoccupied lands will be effected.

The number of fur-bearing animals still continues to decrease, most of the Indians who live on the reserve have abandoned the chase altogether. They find it a rather precarious way of making a livelihood and can otherwise employ their time to better advantage.

The general conduct of the Indians on the reserve, during the past year, has been very good; indeed, were it not for the facilities which are afforded them for getting intoxicating liquors, it would be difficult to get a quieter or more harmless people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES LOGUE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
COUNTY AND DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY,
NOTRE DAME DE BETHSIAMITS, 31st August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, in accordance with your instructions, my Annual Report on the Montagnais Indians, together with the tabular statement.

GRAND ROMAINE.

During the year there were twenty one births, eight deaths, five infants and three adults. Fever and colds were the principal diseases. At the present time they are all well.

The codfish taken last summer were of great assistance to them. I am unable to state precisely the quantity taken, as the Indians cannot count, and as they always say it is much less than it really is. It is the same with regard to furs, so that they may obtain more from the Government, and it is the same with each band.

During the summer while at the sea the cod is their means of support, they sell it to merchants for other necessaries of life. By this means they get along well, making no debt all the summer, and were able to obtain advances from the merchants to carry them through the winter while at their hunting grounds. Furs were plentiful, they took numbers of Cariboo and have not suffered from hunger. This year the cod fishery promises a very small yield. I fear there will be some distress while they are at the coast.

The Missionaries, with some little assistance from the Indians, those who have been able to help, and also with the co-operation of some good citizens devoted to the interests of our Indians, have been enabled to commence building a school-house 18 by 25 feet, which will serve as a chapel also, but I do not know when it will be finished owing to want of means. It will cost a good deal, as it is a long way off and every thing required for the construction of the building, which is already too small, has to be taken there, for all the families of Nataskowan are now at Grand Romaine. The Government not being able to give the Indians the land at Grand Romaine for a reserve, after mature reflection I begged the Missionary to erect it at Nataskowan, the old Indian Post of the Hudson Bay Company, instead of putting it up at Grand Romaine; its present site is 24 miles west of Grand Romaine, sheltered behind the river. There are a number of white families at Grand Romaine and many others would build as soon as the Indians had a place which could be used as a chapel, while at Nataskowan the Indians will be by themselves, the traders will not be able to land there and they will have less to do with the whites, and consequently they will be much less exposed to demoralizing influences. They are satisfied with this change.

These Indians are very grateful to the Government for the fishing and hunting articles given them, as they were of great assistance in supporting them. They pray that the Government will be good enough to assist them again next spring with powder, caps, shot, and $100 to buy flour, lard, two dozen cod lines and two herring nets as the herring nets will procure them bait which is absolutely necessary for cod fishing. I would feel grateful on the Indians behalf if the Government would grant their request.

They would be better pleased to receive the salt in the autumn. I have told them that there is very little chance of this on account of the long distance, the expense, and the want of a building to store it in.

I know of no cases of drunkenness and believe them to have been sober during the year. I am able to say that they are well conducted and give encouragement.

By the tabular statement you will see an increase in the population of this band, which is due to the removal of families from Nataskowan.

MINGAN.

During the year there were eight births, and six deaths, three adults and three children.

Cariboo were plentiful, no one suffered from hunger. The yield of furs middling. Last summer fires spread to Esquimaux Bay destroying everything and injuring the hunting grounds.

As there are only two mails on the coast during the winter, the person I had selected to make the salmon nets received my letter too late and was not able to make them, he had left to hunt seals in the Gulf. On the return of the Indians the Hudson Bay Company's Agent supplied them with salmon twine, &c., for a small net, and some trout twine for nets which they made themselves and set. The salmon fishing was good during my trip; it is a great aid to them. They were contented. These Indians would be prepared to catch other fish for the support of their families, but I see no place for them.

I am very anxious that they should be allowed to set nets for trout, it is a less expensive mode of fishing and would be of much assistance to them in their distress. I also wish they could be allowed to fish for trout until the end of August, as they remain at the sea until that time. I make this request for all the Indians of the coast.

If you will allow me, I shall have the remainder of the salmon nets asked for last year for them made by some one other than the person I recommended to look after their fishing, so that the Indians will make more out of it.

They were well satisfied with the timely arrival of the distributions, more especially the widows.

I have the honor to state that the Indians have been temperate during the year; they are well conducted and enjoy good health.

SEVEN ISLANDS.

There were thirteen births and twenty-seven deaths—ten adults and seventeen children.

Many of the adults died of consumption, and the children from heavy colds and inflammatory sore throat. At the present time there is no sickness amongst them, they are all enjoying good health.

They secured a number of cariboo during the winter. The two Indians reported to have died from hunger died of consumption. The fur catch was only middling, caused by the extensive fires of last summer, which destroyed nearly everything.

At the time of my visit, some of the Indians had commenced to fish for cod with the lines, salt, &c., given by your Department; they had already taken thirty barrels which they had exchanged with the traders for provisions. Next year you shall hear the result of their fishing.

It will be necessary to have two more boats so that more of them may fish: these boats, with sails, &c., can be purchased on the spot for a small amount."

The chief and his large family are not satisfied with the distribution, which is explained by their not receiving their former allowance, by which they profited to the injury of some of the poorer Indians. They are full grown men, quite able to earn their own living either by fishing or hunting, but they do not wish to fish. Allow me to add that I cannot conceal from you the fact that they are counselled or badly advised by most of the traders and some jealous French Canadians who persuade them that the agent steals, that the agent lives on the allowance given by the Government for the Indians, in fact they raise every obstacle they can to hurt the agent.

Throughout the year there were many cases of liquor drinking amongst the Indians, sold and given them by the merchants of Seven Islands and Moisie. I have the honor to inform you that two transgressors were punished, another only escaped by running away, but I hope to get hold of him yet, the constable is on his tracks.

The Stipendiary Magistrate, F. H. O'Brien, has exhibited much zeal and good will; the happy thought occurred to him of bringing the constable to join me at Seven Islands to make arrests of law breakers, which produced a good effect for the future. At the same time, the presence of Commandant Wakeham was of great assistance to us and had a good effect on the minds of the Indians.

GODBOUT.

The Indians all enjoyed hood health during the year; there were no deaths; there was an increase of one by birth.

The catch of furs was middling, as it was every where else. The seal hunt was productive. No one suffered from want.

The potato crop was small, caused by drouth and frost; this summer it promises a larger yield.

These Indians are very anxious to fish for cod during the summer. There are no cod at this place, but at some miles away they could fish the same as the whites.

At Godbout all the old men, women and children remain at the sea, summer and winter. Fishing would be of great assistance to them during the summer, and they would be able to salt some of the fish for the winter. To do this they would require a boat, some cod lines, salt, etc. The Indians request the Government to give them these articles, I would be exceedingly grateful on their account, and could easily find a boat for them.

There is a small balance of their allowance on hand, which I am keeping for next winter when they will most need it.

ESCOUMAINS.

The Indians were all well conducted during the year. They enjoyed good health and there were no deaths; two children were born.

The catch of furs and seal was small, still no one suffered from hunger. They made a number of snow-shoes and moccasins which they sold to the whites to help them to live, and many of them were, in the spring, before putting in their small crop, employed in bringing down logs to neighboring establishments.

The crop was good considering the quantity of seed sown and the small quantity of grain and potatoes put in this year promises a good yield. Most of them do their best to make a good living.

NOTRE DAME DE BETHSIAMITS.

Last year there were seventeen births and twelve deaths—five adults and seven children.

The general health of the Indians was good, they did not suffer from hunger in the winter when at their hunting grounds. The catch of furs was middling, but there were more cariboo than in former years.

I have the honor to state that our Indians on the reserve have, generally speaking, been sober throughout the year. None of them, up to the present time, have gone to the south shore for liquor. As I have had the honor to state in a former letter, from all information I have received, and to the best of my knowledge, our Montagnais Indians have not created any disturbance on the reserve or even outside of it. There was a liquor dealer established beyond the reserve, who was prosecuted. He escaped by running away, but we hope to catch him later on.

Soon after my departure for the lower posts, some traders came to the reserve to sell goods, and others to purchase furs, but the arrival of the constable had a good effect on the traders and on the Indians. With your approval, and in the interest of our Indians, I wish that the constable could be on the reserve early in June, as it is then that I am absent at the lower posts, and that he should remain there until the end of August or the 5th of September, so that traders will not come on the reserve during my absence. I believe that this will be the best means of keeping them off for the future.

In the interest of our Indians, I wish that the law empowered one to at once make a search for liquor on board boats, vessels, etc., coming to the reserve or outside of it, although they had not sold any at the time. This would prevent very many disorders, and the traders would be more on their guard.

Out of the spring grant for the Indians I have a balance on hand, which I shall distribute to them this fall, as it will be more needed in the winter by the widows. Bethsiamits is the rendezvous for all the widows, old men, etc.

All the houses have been repaired and whitewashed, and are neat and tidy.

The chief, Jean Baptiste Estlo, is a very respectable Indian, sober and industrious; he is highly thought of, and does all in his power to maintain good order.

In the midst of good something evil is always sure to appear. So, whilst stating as above that our Indians are well behaved and that there have been no disturbances to deplore as in former years, yet I must say that there are still some malcontents, particularly among the supporters of the traders who come here to sell liquor, who are ever ready to take the part of those who are striving to debase them by their words and their bad advice, which they receive as if it were gospel. If the Agent has not been beaten and driven away it is not for want of such advice from all the traders and other unprincipled men. Thus they have been induced to petition for my removal by being told that they would be richer and would receive the benefit of the salary paid to me by the Government; that my presence amongst them is annoying and that I steal from them. There are such persons everywhere; all malcontents are the same, and are never satisfied with what the Government does for them. They are generally bad pay, intemperate, thieves and lazy. Happily their number is small, and I trust that it will grow smaller in the future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. T. BOUCHER,
Superintendent of the Montagnais Indians.

INDIAN AGENCY No. 2,
CORNWALLIS, N.S., 26th July, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose my Annual Report, together with tabular statement, which I have compiled with the assistance of those of our most intelligent Indians.

Notwithstanding the natural decrease which I am certain is going on in Nova Scotia, yet the influx from other counties into this far more than compensates the loss.

In 1877 our Indian population was 74, this year's statement shows 106. The reason is not far to seek. The farmers of King's and Annapolis valleys are in a very prosperous state, and the Indians find a ready sale for all their manufactures, and inform me they can live much more comfortably here than elsewhere, for one large family came in last summer from the Reserve, New Germany, and I think will be permanent here. One family returned from Massachusetts after an absence of eight years, the husband and wife dying within a half-hour of each other, leaving three helpless children to be cared for. These causes have taxed our means to the utmost, having expended about nine dollars on unprovided cases of sickness. There have been three heads of families taken away during the year and two children among our own Indians proper, and but three births, but several children have come in by adoption. Six families benefitted materially by potatoes housed last fall, lasting them well into the winter, and I have always made it a point to encourage them in this direction, but wherever the Indian blood predominates they will not settle down to hard labor.

June 30th, 1881, there was a balance on hand		$ 2 63
Ordinary grant for 1882		89 00
Additional cheque, No. 413		7 22
" " No. 304		1 21
		$100 06
I have expended for destitution, June 30th	$ 66 23	
Balance of seed money	17	
I have expended for seed	23 83	
		$ 90 23
On hand due Department		$ 9 83

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 4,
CHESTER, 2nd September, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a tabular statement of Indian affairs in this District, No. 4.

I find but little to report this year. The crops have been more or less favorable. The hay crop would have been especially good, and would have surpassed that of any previous year, but owing to the very wet season a large quantity was injured before being made.

I am gratified to be able to report a general improvement in the moral condition of the Indians. They are a law-abiding people, and with, few exceptions, afford an example it would be well for some of our more civilized whites to imitate. The Indians residing both in Bridgewater and New Germany are of late taking a very deep interest in their children, and showing a strong desire to have them educated. Five out of eleven in Bridgewater are going to the public school. The others are willing and anxious to go also, but it seems they will not be admitted on the grounds that the school rooms are already filled. After an interview with the Trustees a few weeks since as to the necessity and advisibility of supplying a school-room for the Indian children, they informed me of their willingness to furnish a room providing the Indian Department would pay a teacher. The Indians at New Germany express a wish to build a small school themselves if they could be supplied with a teacher.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. J. McCARTHY,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 5,
PROSPECT, HALIFAX COUNTY, N.S., 5th June, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Conformably to the orders of the Department, I forward a tabular statement and a report in duplicate for the Agency, District No. 5, or Halifax County, Nova

Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1882. The Indians have exhibited a marked desire to avail themselves of the seed grant this year. Besides the fish they catch, the principal article of food they raise is potatoes. There is a better disposition on the part of some others to move on the Cole Harbor Reserve. Two families have applied for aid to enable them to purchase lumber to make camps or shanties there. They were all very grateful for the assistance given by the Department last winter. Very pressing appeals for more aid were made to me, which I duly forwarded to Ottawa. These were made on account of the exceptional severity of the past winter and spring. Generally speaking, the Indians strive to make a living by their own industry. Their health the past year has been good. There were, however, a few severe cases of disease. One man had a most successful operation performed on his eye. The eye had to be removed but his life was saved. The notices stating the law and penalties, &c., on those who gave or sold intoxicating liquors to Indians, I had posted in conspicuous places through the county, and they did good. I divided fairly, to the best of my ability, the relief money of last winter and the seed grant of this spring, between the Indians of *all* the county.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours, truly,

D. C. O'CONNOR,
Indian Agent.

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA, 28th July, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of submitting my Report for the year ending 30th June, 1882. We have had a winter unparalleled for severity and length, but thanks to the grant by the Department for the relief of the Indians, they have been able to meet and tide it over.

Some deaths have occurred, principally from pulmonary diseases; an attack of diptheria made its appearance from which two deaths took place.

Our seed grant has been expended, and I hope from the present appearance of the crops, that they will have something to begin the winter with.

I am, your obedient servant,

D. M. MUIR,
Agent for Colchester County, Nova Scotia.

PARISBORO', 29th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit the following Report, with tabular statement, for the year ending 30th June last.

Nothing worthy of special notice has transpired since my last Report. The condition of the Indians throughout this Agency has very materially improved during the last few years. The population is increasing; several families, and individual members of the band, who have been living in New Brunswick, have returned. No deaths have occurred, nor, so far as I am aware, have any of the townships found it necessary to furnish aid to destitute Indians.

The band living at Half-way Lake are developing quite a taste for agriculture. This year they planted some forty bushels of potatoes, and a considerable quantity of peas, beans, and other garden vegetables, all of which were well looked after and presented a most creditable appearance at the time of my inspection in August. Their progress in the cultivation of their land is, however, very much restricted and retarded by the want of oxen and farming utensils. As it is they depend upon the neighboring farmers to do their ploughing and cannot get in their seed till late in the season, the farmers being unwilling to work for them before they are through with their own planting.

The young men of this band are honest and industrious, and find ready employment among the farmers and lumbermen.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. T. CLARKE,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 9,
POMQUET CHAPEL,
ANTIGONISH, N.S., 29th July, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indians Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith enclose the tabular statement in connection with the Indian affairs of this Agency.

To give a true and accurate account of their status and condition is in many cases very difficult, if not impossible. For instance, the quantity of potatoes raised —the principal seed they put in the ground—cannot be well ascertained owing to the fact that they use a large portion of their potatoes in autumn before the digging season. Again, it is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the proceeds of their coopering and basket work, as they barter these away in most cases in small lots for the necessaries of life during the course of the year. Thus the agent is always at a loss how to value the proceeds of those works, he can only make an approximate guess of their value.

Our Indians here are becoming more inclined to hire themselves out to white people than they have hitherto been. This summer some young fellows among them are engaged at lobster factories, and some are employed at saw mills and rafting lumber, where it is said they become very efficient workmen. They seem more disposed to work at such employments than to work their own lands, which in time would be much more profitable for them.

Owing to their migratory habits, the sparesness of families on each reserve, and the long distances some of the reserves are apart from each other, it is found impracticable for the present at least to establish among them a school of their own. Some few attend other schools where they make satisfactory progress.

The Micmac Indians have a peculiar literature of their own. It consists of hieroglyphics or characters much resembling those of the Chinese and are said to be four or five hundred in number. One of these may express the ideas of the noun, the adjective qualifying it and the verb. This important mode of conveying their ideas, it is said was found among them at the arrival of the first whites. One of their first missionary priests drew up their book of prayer, a compendium of the Christian doctrine and their church music in these characters. Some twenty-five years ago these manuscripts were collected together and set to type by an association in

Germany devoted to the spiritual interests of the American Indians. A number of these books were sent large enough to supply the wants of the whole tribe. About one-third of the Indians of this Agency can make use of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,

WM. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN DISTRICT, No. 11.
RIVER INHABITANTS,
INVERNESS Co., N.S., September, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—To the detailed information contained in the accompanying tabular statement I have but little to add. The transformation which Micmac life undergoes in the course of any one year is usually so slight—even where there is a progressive tendency—that its chroniclers cannot always have much that is new to record. But under existing circumstances, probably, we should be satisfied if we yearly find unmistakeable indications of sure, steady progress, even if it be only gradual.

Any change I can observe since my last Report in the Indians under my supervision is decidedly for the better. By slow degrees they are becoming thrifty and provident. Some of them, indeed, seem at times to favor a return to the wild and nomadic life of their fathers, but I believe that judicious management (which means chiefly generous treatment) will preclude all danger of difficulty with them, and will bring them into line with the more enlightened and progressive of their race.

With the earnest desire and laudable endeavour to improve manifested by a numerous class (constituting a majority in my Agency) I am highly pleased. In many respects I have to speak favorably of them all; for their sobriety, honesty, and freedom from crimes which now and then tarnish the character of some of their white neighbors, they deserve much credit. Taken all in all they are an admirably moral people. This I attribute entirely to the salutary efforts of those who at various times labored to instil into their minds—minds impressible as the moss of their native forests—due respect for the law of the land, and reverence for the precepts of the religion they profess.

The Indian school at Whycocomah is still in charge of Mr. McEachen, who for some time taught very successfully in the public schools of this county. Two causes are constantly operating against the efficiency of the school—the irregular attendance of most of the pupils, and the fact that all the pupils leave school altogether at an early age. On the whole, however, the school is doing good work and deserves encouragement.

Owing to the prevalence of measles at Whycocomah last winter, several families of the band residing there left for other parts, but they are likely soon to return.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express the belief that the greater the liberality judicially dispensed to the Micmacs, the sooner will they become self-supporting, independent, useful citizens.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT NO. 12,
IONA GRAND NARROWS, N.S.,
5th September, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have to submit this, my first Report, on the state of the Indians of this District for the year ending 30th June last. The tabular statement which accompanies this Report will show the population, progress in agriculture, etc., of the Indians residing on the Middle River Reserve, which is the only Indian settlement in the County of Victoria.

The land in this reserve is well adapted for the raising of potatoes and wheat—more attention being given to the raising of potatoes than to any other crop. I may say that potatoes are the principal article of food among the tribe, and even, at times, the only one, especially when the eels are scarce in the vicinity.

As a rule the Indians of this band are industrious. Their life, however, is a hard one; ease or comfort does not fall to their lot. Yet they are always happy and contented—much more so than any other class of people could be under similar circumstances. A few only seem to care for the luxury of living in frame or even log houses; the great majority have a decided preference for camp life.

In winter the men are generally occupied in making tubs and barrels, the women in making baskets and moccasins. These wares they sell in trade throughout the country for the necessaries of life. Baddeck, the shire town of the county, is their principal market, being a distance from the reserve of about 12 miles. The squatters on the old reserve are still in possession, and, according to present indications, there is not much hope of the poor Indians ever recovering the lands that originally belonged to them. Several of the parties who occupy these lands failed to make good their title within the time given, never having fulfilled any of the conditions imposed upon them by the Government. The facts connected with the settlement of those lands have been brought to the notice of the Department time and again, but so far nothing has been done.

With the authority of the Department, I have invited tenders for the building of a school house at Middle River. The contract will be given out this fall and the work completed with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT NO. 13,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N.S., 12th September, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, my Report on Indian affairs in this district for the last year. The tabular statement, which is herewith enclosed, is made up from the best sources of information at hand. It will be seen that the statement agrees very nearly with that of last year. The population remains *in statu quo*. There is no increase or decrease to report. There were four births and four deaths during the year. The crop is somewhat better, especially the potatoes and hay, but the number of cattle is reduced. This falling off in the number of cattle is explained from the fact that the last winter was an unusually severe one, taxing the resources of our poor Indians to the utmost to sustain themselves

and their cattle through the long winter and spring. The supply of fodder housed last fall would have been sufficient for their stock in ordinary years, but last winter this supply had been exhausted about the middle of March, when the poor people had to share with the cattle the potatoes which they had laid by for their own food. With this, together with what little hay it was possible to procure among the neighbors, they succeeded, with a few exceptions, in bringing their cattle through. Under these circumstances the destitution among the Indians this spring was of a kind more distressing and widespread than perhaps ever before, and the ordinary grant received from the Department could not go far to relieve it, no matter how equally or impartially distributed. As a consequence, the quantity of seed put into the ground this spring was much below the usual quota. Providence, however, favored them. Although their fields of potatoes are small, the yield is abundant, and promises to be far in excess of former years. The hay crop is also very good; no less than 110 tons have been cut on the reserve this year.

I regret to have to report that diphtheria has lately appeared among the children at Eskasoni. So far three deaths have occurred, and as many more who had fallen sick recovered. As soon as the sickness became known among them, I lost no time in bringing the matter to the notice of the attending physician, who made an examination of the disease and pronounced it to be diphtheria and of a highly contagious character. Measures were at once devised to prevent the spread of the disease. The houses and camps infected were isolated, all decomposing matter in the vicinity of their dwellings was removed, the chief and captains instructed to see that the utmost cleanliness would be observed throughout the settlement, and every other possible means adopted to keep this much dreaded disease within its present limits. The school has been closed and shall not be reopened until permitted by the health authorities, or until such time as no danger need be apprehended from the children mingling with one another. It is hoped with these precautions that no very serious results will happen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 4th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to state that, in accordance with your circular of the 15th April last, I herewith transmit a Report upon Indian affairs connected with my Superintendency, for the year ended 30th June, 1882.

I forwarded the tabular statement a short time since to your Department, which is as complete as I could possibly prepare it, owing to the great difficulty experienced by me in obtaining from Indians and others all the information necessary for the perfecting of the same.

You will notice, upon reference to the tabular statement, that there has been an increase in the population during the past year arising from a variety of causes, and from the Indian character being so migratory, moving about as they do from time to time during the years that roll round, it is next to impossible at any period to obtain the exact number of the Indian people.

I hope to be able within a short time to inform you that the school houses, which are in course of erection at Kingsclear and St. Marys, in the County of York, are completed and ready for the desks, seats, stoves and furniture necessary to furnish the same, and render them tenable for both teachers and scholars. The Indians are very much pleased indeed at the bright prospect presented to them in the erection

of school houses, wherein they hope to obtain such an education for their children as they have been longing for many years past to obtain, and I sincerely trust that it will be a means of bringing them to the reserves and concentrating more of them on the same for the purpose of receiving that instruction in the schools which will make them better fitted to discharge the various duties of life, and also give them a greater taste for cultivating the soil in connection with their generally natural pursuits, thereby making them to live more in accordane with the advancing state of civilization.

Agriculture has been carried on more extensively on the reserve at Kingsclear than in any part of my Superintendency, but owing to the large quantity of rain which fell during the season of 1881, and also to the prevalence of the so-called potato bug, their crops were smaller than usual; and in consequence of the Indians not having cattle for manure purposes wherewith to enrich the land, they cannot, notwithstanding many other advantages, be successful farmers even in a small way, and I have advised them to obtain stock, if possible, which will pay for itself in many ways, such as the supplying them with milk, butter, &c. The amount of farming done in the other reserves has not generally amounted to much, and during the season of 1881 the small reserve of St. Mary's, with the addition of land purchased from parties adjoining, and at Oromocto in Sunbury County, at Scotch Town in Queen's County, and in different parts of Charlotte County, these being all the places for which I appropriated seed, &c , during that season, owing to unfavorableness of the weather and in some cases of the Indians using the seed for food, the quantity of farm produce raised was small.

Hunting is carried on to a small extent, but owing to the increasing occupation of the lands of the country by other portions of the population, and the distance to the hunting grounds being so great, and also to their being occupied to a certain extent in the same manner as farm laborers and stream and river drivers, &c., and giving more attention to the manufacture of various articles in their peculiar line of business, the quantity of furs secured by them is gradually decreasing.

Fishing is not much engaged in, and they only catch for their own use and immediate wants, except at St. George, in the County of Charlotte, where porpoise hunting has generally been more or less attended to.

I regret to state that, notwithstanding the operation of the so-called Scott Act, and the vigilance of the Indian and other police forces, intoxication still prevails among this people, and that the description of liquor purchased by them from disreputable dealers is of a very inferior quality, being greatly adulterated with noxious ingredients highly injurious (more so I am sorry to say and believe under the operation of the said Act than previously), for the purpose of making all the money they can in view of the fine by possible conviction.

The general health of the several bands is good, although there has been more or less sickness during the year at the reserves in Kingsclear and St. Mary's and in some parts of Charlotte County, their manner of living being prejudicial to real good health, inasmuch as their houses and wigwams are small and badly ventilated, sometimes being exceedingly hot and at others quite the reverse, and their dwellings are used for many unhealthy purposes such as the cleaning and oiling of hides, and such like, to which I have called their attention repeatedly and suggested a change, but to little purpose.

An improvement is taking place occasionally in the erection of better dwellings and the repairing and making of others more comfortable. The church, cemetery, mission house and barn at Kingsclear are creditable to their industry and good taste.

In conclusion, I have only to state that, generally speaking, there does not seem to me to be much alteration among them, but hope that the introduction of schools will be the means of improving their condition physically, intellectually and morally.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient seryant,

WILLIAM FISHER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA Co., 31st August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward tabular statement and also the following Report of the Indians within my Agency, for the year ended the 30th June last.

Their condition is much the same as in my previous reports. They have increased fourteen in population during the year, their number being one hundred and eighty-four at present.

They are troubled very much with cattle running at large and destroying their crops, there being no way that they can prevent them, not having any pound or regulation or law whereby they can be impounded.

The school at Tobique has been regularly taught since first of February, 1881, up to the 30th June of the present year; it will commence again in October next and continue through the winter.

The children of the band at Little Falls do not attend the school at that place as formerly owing to some difficulty, I am informed, between them and the white children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MOSES CRAIG,
Indian Agent.

CHATHAM HEAD, NEW BRUNSWICK,
10th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, which is as complete as circumstances will permit.

The census shows an increase of thirty. This is owing to Indians coming from other quarters to obtain employment here.

On most of the reserves the Indians have made good use of the seed given them. Some of them, however, are not disposed to plant or sow, and it is difficult to get others of them to farm any, from the fact that when seed time arrives they have nothing to live on, and are compelled to work in the mills or elsewhere to earn something to support their families.

The school at Burnt Church is doing well, but irregular attendance, which time may overcome, is a great drawback to the advancement of the pupils.

The school at Eel Ground, recently in operation, has a good attendance and is working well, having a superior and experienced teacher.

I am pleased to state that intemperance is on the decrease, cases of drunkenness being of more rare occurence than formerly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,
Visiting Superintendent and Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
LENNOX ISLAND, 14th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you, along with tabular statement, my Report upon Indian affairs in this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1882.

The Indians of Prince Edward Island own three reserves, viz.: The reserve of Lennox Island, situated in Richmond Bay, Prince County, containing 1,300 acres of land; the Morell Reserve, near the Morell River, in King County, containing 204 acres, and a reserve of 100 acres near Mount Stewart in Queen County. Only a few families reside on this last, and cultivate part of it.

This reserve was, I believe, given a few years ago by the Local Government, in exchange for another tract of land on Lot 67, in which the Indians were interested.

I am happy to be able to state that the Indians residing on the reserves are gradually improving in farming. More land was cleared and broken up this year than last; also more potatoes were planted and more oats sown than in previous years. Their crops look well and promise a good yield.

A marked improvement is noticeable, but a great drawback to a still greater improvement is the want of teams to put in their crops. Here on Lennox Island they have but one team of horses and a yoke of oxen, and on the Morell and Mount Stewart Reserves they have none. The Indians on these reserves have to hoe in their crops or hire teams from their white neighbors. They are very desirous to get a horse but have no means to purchase one.

There has been an increase in the population this year.

Many of them have been sick. Calls for medical help have been so numerous that a large portion of the annual grant was necessarily appropriated for this purpose alone.

I am still teaching here. The number of children of school age on Lennox Island is very limited, so the daily attendance is small. The children who are attending the school regularly make fair progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY, ——— ——, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report, together with tabular statement, of the several bands of Indians under my charge for the past year.

I may say there has been but little improvement in the way of farming since my last Report; but, now that there is a farm instructor to assist, I trust to be able to give a more favorable report hereafter.

THE LONG PLAIN BAND,

planted, this year, thirty-six bushels of potatoes, three pounds of turnip seed, one pound of onion seed, and one pound of carrot seed, which looked very well at the time I was making the payment of annuities.

I tried to get some breaking done on this reserve, but owing to the demand for men and teams on the railroad and other public works, I was unable to do so. I

offered to pay the Indians themselves high wages if they would break fifteen or twenty acres, but could not induce them to do it. Next year, I trust, we will be in a position to let a job of ploughing early in the season so as to have it done in time to crop.

The two oxen owned by this band are of very little use, as one of them is blind and the other one is very old. I intend, if allowed to do so, to sell them for beef providing I get an opportunity to do so.

THE SWAN LAKE BAND

still refuse to go to their reserve at the Swan Lake in the southern part of the Province. They are encamped on a piece of land, known as the Indians Garden, which happens to be school land. They had some improvements on this place previous to the treaty being made with them.

They also planted thirty-six bushels of potatoes, three pounds of turnip seed, one pound of onion seed and one pound of carrot seed, furnished by the Government, and some wheat they supplied themselves with, amounting to six or seven acres in all. Their crops, at the time I was making the payments, were as good as any I saw in my travels. I informed them, at the time I was giving them the seed, that unless they went to their reserve this year they would not be paid. I also warned them, by written notice, to meet me on the reserve, on the 12th July, as that was the date fixed for payment, but they positivly refused to go, consequently the greater portion of them have not been paid their annuity.

A few of them, who reside at the Portage, were willing to go to the reserve and come with me to where the main body were encamped, but were afraid to go further. Those, and a few old women who were not able to travel, I paid.

I reported to Mr. Superintendent Graham that they had taken forcible possession of the provisions, of which, I suppose, you have been already informed.

It will be necessary to come to some arrangement with this band, as there have been a number of complaints made by the white settlers in the neighborhood of their encampment, their horses destroying the crops of the settlers to a considerable extent, so much so, that in one case their horses were impounded and they were made to pay damages to a considerable amount.

I have done all in my power, for the past several years, in advising them to go on their reserve, but to no effect. They still claim the original reserve as theirs, and they are now threatening to drive the white settlers off, and if something is not done soon, I am afraid serious consequences between them and the whites may ensue.

THE SANDY BAY BAND

put in but very little crop this year, as their reserve had been flooded this spring, as usual, by the rise of the lake. Many of them made no preparations, having been discouraged by the high water. The few that did put in crops, planted on a high ridge back of the reserve and the crops look well.

The water in the lake at the present time is lower than it has been for several years, and I am in hopes, from present appearances, the lake will go back to its former level, and if so this reserve will be first class for stock raising and fishing. This band lost a number of cattle, last spring, by not being able to procure much hay last season, on account of the high water and the long winter.

Many of the young and able-bodied men of the several bands under my charge get steady employment on the railroad and with the farmers in haying and harvest time at high wages, sometimes getting as high $2 per day.

THE ROSSEAU BANDS.

I visited these bands early in the month of June, but on account of the very high water this spring, they were all obliged to move off their reserve, and but very

few of them had returned at the time I was there. I was unable to pay these bands, this year, on account of the dates of payment having been fixed previous to my getting the charge of these bands, consequently I am unable to give any statistical Report this year.

Neither am I in a position to give a true statement of the Swan Lake or Yellow Quilt's band, on account of their not having gone to their reserve to be paid. I might mention, that I gave instructions to Mr. Paul Kane, the farm instructor, to give a job of breaking ten acres, which he did, at $4.50 per acre. Had I known that they would not have gone to their reserve, I would not have done anything till matters were settled.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. PETER'S AND BROKEN HEAD RIVER AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, 23rd August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report, together with tabular statement, containing statistics of the Indian bands in my Agency.

Not being furnished with the pay-sheets, I merely give the census of those whom I actually found living on the reserve.

The difference between the number on the tabular statement and the pay-sheet will show the number who merely come to the Agency to draw their annuity.

ST. PETER'S.

The crops this year are much better than they have been in this part of the settlement for the last four years, especially in regard to wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. Gardens have not done so well as it has been so very dry, and few of the people have got into the way of watering them as yet.

The hay crop has been below the average, but the people have persevered, and they have stacked in good order, more, I think, than they ever did before.

There were no less than ten mowers at work this year, which were bought and paid for by Indians; one of these men has put up nearly one hundred tons.

Last fall I persuaded a number of the men to fall plough their land, so that in the spring they would only have to sow and harrow in their crops, it has been a great success as they will get four to five bushels per acre more than from land that was ploughed in the spring, besides more persons received the benefit of the oxen, as the man who fall ploughed merely harrowed in his crop, then his next neighbour got the oxen and ploughed and farmed his place, by this means a greater acreage was put in.

In the northern part of the reserve the Red River in the spring flooded about a dozen gardens. I have tried to get the people in this neighborhood to move to a better and higher part of their reservation, where they could farm without danger of having their crops flooded every year, but without success. As the Red River in their vicinity is full of fish, they can procure all they require to eat, and so, as they say, make an easier living than they can by farming.

Statute labor has not been a great success this year, but the bridges have been kept in repair and some road work done, but not much.

The action of the Government in regard to the deposing of chief Henry Prince will have a good effect not only in this reserve but in all the surrounding reserva-

tions, as it shows them (something they hardly believed before) that the Government will and can punish even the highest amongst them if they do wrong.

The new chief William Prince and his councillors are doing well, and by their upright, sober and straight forward course are setting a good example to their people, with the exception of Mat-wa-Ra-Re-Re-Took, one of his councillors, who never attends to his business at all.

The Indians are very uneasy about the land question, as they hear so many stories about patents being issued for parts of their reservation, and in fact there are certain non-treaty men who live on the reserve who are continually exciting them with stories, if not about land about something else.

These people are really the root of all evil in St. Peters; if it were not for them and their evil counsel, this reservation would be as quiet and easily managed as any in the North-West.

There are six schools on this reserve. The Government school is presided over by the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, which will compare favorably, and, in fact, can't be beaten by any common country school in the Province, either in regard to the efficiency of the teacher or in the progress made by the children.

The South St. Peters school is managed by non-treaty persons, who founded a school district under the Protestant Board of Education some years ago.

There are some thirty-five treaty children attending. The trustees expect assistance from the Indian Department on their account.

The Church Missionary Society have two schools under their supervision which are doing good work.

Father Allard has a well conducted school on the east side of the Red River. He also established last winter a school amongst the heathen Indians of Netley Creek, the average attendance being fifteen.

At the payment of annuities this year, six treaty persons were brought before me by Indian constables for being intoxicated These I punished according to the new Act.

I am now making arrangements in this reserve, which, with the co-operation of the chief and council, I hope will almost put a stop to intoxication within the reserve.

In Mr. McColl's Report, dated 10th December, 1881, I notice that he states that "the reserve at St. Peter's is being rapidly denuded of its most valuable timber by the Indians for the purposes of traffic." That the reserve is being rapidly denuded of timber is quite true, but not by the Indians.

Almost every fall fires start in the neighborhood of the railroad near the south-east of the reserve, either by carelessness of parties camping there or from sparks from the locomotives, which have burnt into the reserve and caused great destruction of timber.

This burnt or dry wood is what the Indians sold last winter as per permit, and they feel thankful to the Government that they were allowed to do so.

BROKEN HEAD RIVER.

The crops here are fair. Some of the wheat is very good, considering that it was sown in the latter part of May.

The contractors for delivering seed grain and potatoes were very remiss this year. They were behindhand at St. Peters, and some two weeks later at Broken Head than they ought to have been. The consequence was that one-third of the potatoes got heated (being so long in bags on board the barge), and did not grow, and besides it was altogether too late for planting.

The wheat, barley and potatoes which the Indians had saved over the winter, and which were put in at the proper time, are good.

I went after farming to try and get the Indians at work to break land, but after a short trial had to give it up, as it was impossible to work the oxen with the flies. The animals were actually covered from head to foot with bull-dogs and mosquitoes, and could not be worked.

I observed this summer that animals, both oxen and cows, which were fat in the month of May were quite poor in August, which was caused entirely by flies. This accounts for so many young cattle dying at the reservations along the shores of the lake, they not having strength to withstand their enemies, bull-dogs, mosquitoes, black flies, etc.

The hay along the lake is good, and they have put up three times as much as they require. Last winter they sold about twenty-five tons to lumbermen and received a good price for it, which has had the effect of causing them to make more this summer.

The old chief Nasekepenais is still trying to farm, and works well for so old a man, but his influence over the band, with the exception of the few who live on the reserve with him, amounts to nothing.

The band of heathen Indians, with the exception of the number on the tabular statement, are never on the reserve, and I never see them except at the payments. I think they could be found, however, at Rousseau River, Fort Francis, and a large number of them at the Red Lake in Minnesota.

Just at present they are all off to either Turtle Mountain or Devil's Lake, Dakota, where I understand there is a treaty being made with the Ojibways by the American Government, in which they no doubt will participate.

There has been no school for more than a year at this Agency, but Mr. Dennet hopes to be able to get sufficient scholars this winter to re-open school. There are plenty of children, but the parents are away so much hunting, and when home are so indifferent, that Mr. Dennet, though very anxious to instruct them, feels discouraged.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent and Farm Instructor.

FORT ALEXANDER, 30th June, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, and the following Report.

The general state of the reserves under my Agency, has not undergone any material change, only there has been some more land cleared for the reception of seed.

A very good quantity of potatoes has been committed to the soil this spring, and some more grain. The reserves are not very prosperous as yet, but the Indians seem to take more interest in working for their families at home instead of roaming abroad for their livelihood.

They the Indians, work a good deal about the mills, thereby earning a few dollars.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KENT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA, TREATY No. 2.
MANITOBA VILLAGE, INDIAN AGENCY, 21st August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions contained in the circular, dated Ottawa, April 15th, 1882, I have the honor to transmit my Report on the Indians, Treaty No. 2 and Treaty No. 4 under my charge, and also my tabular statement.

LAKE MANITOBA.

This band is still divided, part of them are at Swan Creek, where they are building houses and clearing land, but the chief, his councillors, and the remaining members of the band are still on their original reserve, which they partially refuse to abandon, and where they propose erecting a school-house this fall. They lost heavily in produce last fall owing to the rise of the lake, but they tell me the reserve will be as dry as any spot on the lake when it falls to its proper level. I have visited some of their gardens, and their crops are looking well, some new potato patches are to be seen about their present encampment.

The cattle on this reserve appear to be in good condition. One Government cow and her calf died last spring through neglect. The councillor in charge of them being absent at the payment of the annuities, I could not investigate the case thoroughly.

One child died of measles when we were leaving the reserve, one day after payment.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE.

The greater part of this reserve fronting on the lake shore is still much flooded. The band have made a praiseworthy attempt at clearing ground further back on high ground, where new gardens are to be seen, which promise a good yield of potatoes. There is good hay ground on this reserve this year. They have the walls of a school-house erected, and are now awaiting help from the Department to enable them to complete it. The members of the band were so scattered last winter that the school was not open. Since my return, I am sorry to learn of the death of the Chief, Pennaise, from measles.

FAIRFORD.

The upper part of this reserve is well situated on high land on the bank of the Fairford River. This band is the most numerous, consisting of Indians and Half-Breeds. The land on this part is well cultivated, fields of wheat, barley and patches of potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables looking very well. New potatoes, good butter and milk were for sale here. As I stated in my Report of last year, the residents of the lower village were almost entirely flooded last fall, and in consequence several of them lost heavily. One man, George Sabistone, one of the most industrious and exemplary men in all the reserves, lost to the extent of $522.50. He was obliged to build new stables as well as losing all his farm produce, his wheat, barley and all his potatoes stored in his cellar. In fact it was nearly a case of starvation, and during the time he should have been doing his fall fishing he was obliged to build stables. His father, William Sabistone, senior, was also a loser to the amount of $305, and being a very old man, his losses were very serious. Also another member of the same family, a poor widow, Sarah Caldwell, lost to the amount of $47.50, several others were also losers in different proportions.

Two schools were established on this reserve last winter, one taught by William Anderson who originally combined the duties of teaching the upper and lower village schools. But complaints were made that Anderson was not thoroughly competent to teach the upper village school, in fact he had taught them all he knew,

consequently they were at a stand-still. A more competent teacher was appointed in the person of Miss Julia Murray, and the result is very satisfactory. Anderson has not the number he originally had in the lower school owing to high water. Several families were obliged to leave, the lower part of the reserve being much flooded. Fields and large patches of cleared land cannot at present be cultivated.

An epidemic of measles was prevalent during my visit here.

According to instructions dated Winnipeg, 3rd July, No. 4327, I reinstated the councillor, Samuel Sumner, of Fairford, who was deposed in 1880, by the unanimous wish of the chief, councillors and the band, and whose dismissal was sanctioned by Mr. Taillefer, who was then acting in the capacity of Indian agent during my temporary indisposition.

LAKE ST. MARTIN.

The members of this band expressed to me a wish to have their reserve extended westward with a frontage on Lake St. Martin. They have abandoned the idea of having their reserves on both sides of the Narrows of Lake St. Martin.

The chief has informed me that he and his band are highly pleased to have a school and a very competent teacher in the person of Francis Storr. They purpose building a school house this fall.

According to instructions received from the Department of Indian Affairs, through the Winnipeg office, dated May 8th, 1882, No. 4,085, regarding the killing of a government cow by councillor David Marsden, in summer of 1881, I have dismissed him from his position as councillor, and the band have selected another one in his place. The chief and the band are pleased with the action taken by the Government in the matter.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.

There is evidently a marked improvement in this band since my last visit. Their gardens are looking very well, promising a very fair yield of potatoes for their work. They are going to build houses for themselves and also a school house this fall.

The cattle also are in good condition; one cow was injured last spring having fallen on the ice.

The school was kept as regularly as could be throughout the year.

CRANE RIVER.

This little band expressed themselves pleased with the five head of cattle supplied them by the Government, and on inspecting them, I found them in good condition and increased by one calf. They have good stables and any quantity of hay. A very much larger crop will be secured this year owing to the numerous parcels of land they have cleared. Potatoes are plentiful. They also have some barley, corn, onions, turnips and carrots.

WATER HEN RIVER.

This band have now completed the school house in course of erection during my last visit, and are now only awaiting windows and furniture to have it ready for occupation. They have also made a very nice fence around the building. I made the payments inside the building this year. The Department have promised an additional sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) making in all seventy-five dollars ($75), with the fifty dollars ($50) already supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company by an order from the Department. The building is worth about $150 in its present condition which is very encouraging, showing that they can, if they choose, show a good return for the help given them by the Government. I have inspected the gardens, houses, stables, &c., and found progress in everything since my last visit. They have planted mostly potatoes, corn, turnips and onions, which promise a good yield. Good milk and butter were to be purchased here.

They have asked for a teacher for the school, and, in consequence, I am making arrangements to have one sent to them, according to instructions, dated Winnipeg, 16th December, 1881, No. 3,697.

DUCK BAY.

This band, composed mostly of French half-breeds, have made great progress in gardening. I inspected their gardens, which are mostly situated on islands, and, judging by their appearance, they will have a very good yield. They have also broken land in readiness for more seed, such as wheat, barley, &c., which they hope the Government will furnish them in order to enable them to cultivate that land. They have a plough and harrow, but they require one yoke of oxen. One yoke of oxen was given to their Chief, Kisiconse, for them, but they state that those oxen were killed and eaten by the chief on his reserve at Swan River.

The provisions were delivered in time on all the reserves, with the exceptions of Ebb and Flow Lakes and Fairford, owing to unfavorable weather; but there were no complaints among the Indians, as they were fully aware of the circumstances which occasioned the delay.

The season being drier than those of the last few years, I see a marked improvement in gardening and farming pursuits, which promises well for the future; that is, if the lake does not overflow as it has done the last several years.

An epidemic of measles was prevalent on most of the reserves this year, and several cases proved fatal. The bands all expressed a wish to have a doctor visit them at as early a date as possible.

I was met at Duck Bay by a deputation of Indians from the Swan River Reserve, Treaty No. 4. They came for the purpose of requesting me to lay before the Department, the following: The Chief "La Clef" or "The Key" with a few followers, has abandoned his reserve at Swan River, in hopes of getting another reserve at Pelly or thereabout, and by that means compelling the remaining members, who are by far the majority, to follow them. They stated to me, that it was impossible for them to leave the homes of their childhood, and in fact they were not provided with means of roaming over the prairies like the chief and his few followers, who were used to the life and were provided with animals for the purpose. They, therefore, beg the Department to grant them their desire for a change of reservation, they being the majority of the band.

It is their wish to have a reserve in the immediate vicinity of Shoal River, north of Lake Winnipegoosis, so as to include their houses and small plots of ground which were held by them before the transfer. They also wish to be attached, like the Duck Bay band, to this Treaty No. 2, for payment of their annuity. The members of the band who have left with the chief are half-breeds.

Considerable quantities of whiskey were disposed of among the Indians, and two cases were brought up before me, which I dealt with according to law, and since then we have had no fresh instances.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS,
KEEWATIN, 22nd August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report and tabular statement, in duplicate, with respect to the Indians of this Agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1882.

The crop of potatoes and Indian corn was not so good as might be expected. The failure was caused by the summer drought and the presence of the potato bug, which was very destructive in the Lake of the Woods district. The Indians, however, pitted a quantity for seed and sold the remainder to white people. I am glad to state that the Indians have planted a greater acreage this year than for some years previous.

The Indians of the Lake of the Woods accepted only about half the seed potatoes sent them by the Department. They were delivered at the Agency, on the 27th May. The Indians had saved seed enough to sow the land that had been prepared, and were nearly done in their planting when the potatoes were delivered. The Indians of Islington and Rat Portage took all the seed that was given them and sold the potatoes they had reserved for planting. The wheat and barley sent to Islington reached the Indians too late for this year's sowing.

I fear that the crops of this year will again suffer from drought and the potato bugs, which were more numerous than even last year.

The autumn fishery was a failure. The wild rice crop was also a failure; and had the Indians depended only on these and their farm produce, for winter subsistence, many families would have passed a miserable winter; but the employment of the Indians by railway contractors and lumbering firms secured them subsistence through the severest part of the winter. In January, the Rat Portage and Islington Indians reported to me that they were in want of subsistence, and as soon as I had assured myself of their condition I made a requisition on Mr. Superintendent Graham for a supply of provisions to meet their wants. The Hudson Bay Company's official at Rat Portage kindly undertook to store and distribute the supplies, most of which were left in his care; but many of the Indians in the meantime having found employment, a quantity of those provisions were not used and are still on hand.

I fear that the Indians of this district will not devote themselves to the cultivation of their land while the railway is in progress. They gain enough by their labor and the chase to keep them in provisions most of the time.

The hay crop was better than last year, and the Indians secured enough for the use of their cattle during the winter; while they also cut some outside of the reserves for sale.

Since my last Report, measles has again appeared among the Indians; very few cases have, however, proved fatal. Secondary venereal disease has been prevalent among the Indians for several years past, and is now spreading alarmingly. In other respects, the Indians have been healthy. There were 43 births and 21 deaths during the year. Two of the number died insane, one having been cared for by his own family, while the other was sent to Winnipeg for safe keeping.

The ten bands on the Lake of the Woods desire that their annuities may hereafter be paid on the camping ground given to them by the Government at the time of the treaty.

Chief Pawahwassin and his band desire to know if the six square miles they asked for at the mouth of Rainy River, near Hungry Hall, have been granted to them.

Chief David Land and the Islington band are greatly disappointed that they have not yet received the two square miles of reserves at One Man's Lake, in the English River. They say the reserve in question was promised to them, that the locality is good for the growth of wild rice, is a good fishing station, and that the land is adapted for agriculture. The Indians have some buildings and gardens on the two square miles in question.

The annuity supplies of provisions, twine, and ammunition were delivered in time and in good condition. They appear to be of the best quality. The clothing for the chiefs and councillors was good, except the trowsers and shirts, which were inferior and were worn out in three or four days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA, FORT ELLICE,
BIRTLE, October 24, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the Indians in my district have made good progress during the past year, but that many of them, particularly at the reserves where Government farms are worked, are not sufficiently self-reliant, and are constantly expecting assistance when working for themselves.

The Sioux bands are doing very well indeed, although they are not farming as extensively as I hoped, finding it more profitable to work for the settlers at the present high rate of wages. Their families are all well clothed, and many of them live in very good houses. These bands hunt very little, depending almost entirely on agriculture for subsistence, and they receive no assistance from Government except when a family first commences to farm, and in cases of sickness, when a little help is occasionally given. Their cattle are increasing rapidly, and, as a rule, the Sioux treat their cattle well. These Indians are all very well disposed towards the settlers, and wherever trouble has arisen it has, on all occasions which I have investigated, been directly attributable to the settlers, who dislike to see the Indians in possession of desirable locations. The Salteaux band at Riding Mountain are also doing well, and those of them who are farming have sown good sized fields this season. They had a very successful hunt last winter, and many of the band depend entirely on the chase.

There is a large grist and saw mill on the lot immediately adjoining this reserve, and the members of the band can get plenty of work when they are willing to do it, and should require little further assistance.

The bands at Pelly and vicinity are doing pretty well. Many of Coté's people have large gardens, principally sown with barley, turnips and potatoes. Little wheat is grown, as it requires to be planted early and to be ploughed in the fall. Splendid wheat is grown on the Government farm at this reserve, but the Indians are too slow in spring to be very successful with wheat. About two-thirds of this band never farm, and depend on hunting entirely. At present there is no competition, and supplies are extremely dear in consequence, flour being sometimes ten dollars per bag; but the rapid settlement of the country will soon afford the Indians a better market. The Salteaux band, under "Bee-che-couse" is improving. Many of them have very good gardens, and are likely to have large crops next fall. Several of this band are putting up very good houses, and, now that they have cattle to work with, will no doubt advance rapidly. The "Key's" band are gradually moving down to their new reserve at Pelly. Many of this party are very good mechanics, and are building very neat houses. The rapid settlement of the country will afford plenty of work to these Indians, and after they are once fairly started they should require no further assistance.

A good many Indians at Pelly have private cattle and ponies, some of the latter large enough for farm work.

The Government farm is very well worked, and every chance has been given these Indians to learn farming. The Salteaux at Lizard Point have put in large crops this year, which promise well. This band are perfectly able to support themselves, as the country round is well settled, and as soon as Farm No. 1 (on their reserve) is closed, they will probably rely more on their own exertions. This band are the most troublesome in my district, and would give still more trouble if they were stronger in numbers.

The Gambler's Band at Silver Creek, who, until last year, were part of the Leyard Point Band, are doing pretty well, but are constantly looking for assistance. They earn a good deal of money freighting, having some excellent ponies.

The Assiniboines at Moose Mountain are making considerable improvements on their reserves, and have some good fields fenced and ploughed, but have been thrown

back greatly by the impossibility of getting out seed grain last spring, owing to high water and a scarcity of freighters; however, they are very cheerful, and are looking forward to sowing largely next spring, as I intend to send out the seed this fall. Hail storms are frequent, and I fear that wheat will not ripen at these reserves.

The Salteaux, under "White Bear," at the east end of these mountains, have not had much chance as it has been found impossible to keep an instructor with them. Only six families reside on this reserve, and the rapid settlement of the adjacent country will afford them work and a good market for their fish, the lake on this reserve being full of coarse fish. All these Moose Mountain Indians are poor wood hunters, and will require a good deal of assistance before they are able to support themselves by farming. The Indians in my district are very honest, and not a single instance has occurred of an Indian being tried for any breach of the law during the year. Very few have two wives, and the number is decreasing rapidly.

There is only one school in my district, at Coté's Reserve near Pelly. The children are making great progress, and I consider that the cheapest way of making an Indian self-supporting is to teach him English, as he can then obtain plenty of work and good wages.

The only band in my district that have never received any assistance from the Government is the Salteaux Band, under "South Quill." These Indians claim a reserve near the mouth of Rolling River, a tributary of the Little Saskatchewan; but beyond a few potatoes put in with hoes they have never done any farming. As they are about to get a reserve at this point, and some assistance to start them, it is to be hoped that they will soon be better off than they are at present. Hunting having failed in their neighborhood, the band have been obliged to sell most of their horses to buy supplies, and are now miserably poor.

I hope that there will be a very large reduction in the cost of managing my district during the coming year, as the Indians should require very little help to keep them advancing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. HERCHMER,
Indian Agent.

GRAND RAPIDS, TREATY No. 5,
30th September, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit with the accompanying tabular statement my Annual Report on Indian affairs in Treaty No. 5.

While making the annuity payments this year I was informed by the Indians that they experienced great hardships, for want of food, during the last winter and spring. They also suffered from sickness, especially at the Pas, Cumberland, Beren's River and Norway House Reserves. The hooping-cough carried off a great number of children at the Pas and Cumberland. This was greatly caused by the want of proper medicines and necessary food. Their potato crop was far from being a success last year, consequently a very limited quantity was planted last spring, especially at Cumberland, Pas, Norway House and Cross Lake. I was informed by the Indians, that at these reserves no seed was given to them by the Department, while at Beren's River they secured more than had been requisitioned for.

I left Grand Rapids on the 15th June in order to be in Winnipeg in time to start out to make the annuity payments. There I hired a crew of men with a York boat and started on the 4th July. I arrived at Dog Head on the 8th July.

ISLAND BANDS.

On account of the very stormy weather the Indians were unable to cross the lake. On Monday (10th July) I paid all who were present. The storm lasted until the 13th, when the Indians began to arrive from Hollow Water, Loon Straits and Blood Vein. The last arriving on the 14th.

The band made urgent and unreasonable demands for implements and tools. They stated that the Inspector of Indian Agencies promised to supply them with all they might require, and that they were urged by that gentleman to make their demands on the Department for the same; that the agent could supply them with more cattle if he choosed to do so; that they were now in a position to make these demands, as they were improving in the tilling of the soil; and that each head of a family would be provided with a net every year. They also demanded that being in four separate bands, that they should be recognised each as a separate band, to consist of a chief and council, and that each band be supplied with cattle as promised. The Jack-fish Head Band have made considerable improvements in planting and building houses. Their potato gardens were looking very well when I visited them. They put up the walls of a school house, which was afterwards finished and furnished according to contract by the Rev. Mr. Ross. They are very anxious to get a teacher at once. They complain that some parties have surveyed and run lines through their reserve, taking in even some of their buildings and gardens.

The Loon Straits Indians are doing something in planting also. They put up the walls of a building which they informed me they intended to use as a church or meeting house, as well as a school house. There are only nine children of school age in this band.

The Hollow-water Band are doing very little indeed in the way of planting.

They complain that a lumber company has erected and are operating a saw mill on their reserve, destroying and cutting their wood without taking any notice of their claims.

The Blood Vein Band are doing next to nothing in breaking land and planting. In fact, the place they have chosen for a reserve is so very rocky, woody and swampy that it would be almost impossible for anybody to do any farming there. They make no efforts in building. They have done nothing towards putting up the walls of a school house. The tools and implements received by them from the Department are not cared for. With the exception of one cow, all the cattle that were supplied by the Department to this band have been allowed to perish for want of proper care.

FISHER RIVER RESERVE.

The members of this band are improving their reserve considerably. Their gardens were looking very well when I saw them on the 18th July. I also noticed some very good patches of wheat and barley. Several families have been transferred this year from Norway House and Beren's River to this band. The cattle supplied by the Department are being well cared for, and are looking well; but I cannot say as much for the implements which I discovered in different places, exposed to the weather and partly covered over with mud and weeds.

The school is being very well conducted under Miss Lyness, although under great disadvantage on account of the negligence of the parents to send their children regularly to school. The leaky state of the school house roof caused great inconvenience as it afforded no shelter in wet weather.

The Indians are desirous of knowing how much land the Mission Society and the Hudson's Bay Company own in their reserve. They also ask for seed wheat and barley.

BEREN'S RIVER.

I made the annuity payments to this band on the 21st July. They have made very little improvement in planting. No new land was made this year; and

although I was informed by the chief that the band had received over two hundred bushels of seed potatoes in the spring, there seemed to be a very small quantity put in the ground, and many of their potato gardens looked very much neglected.

On the 22nd July, I started up the Beren's River, in a canoe, with six men, to visit the Grand Rapid Reserve. The river is very bad to navigate. We were obliged to make fifty portages in a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. I found that the place selected for the reserve is good enough; even better than the Beren's River Reserve. Their gardens look very well indeed; about the best that I have seen in this Treaty. In fact I was surprised to find them looking so well. I was informed by some of the Indians that the reserve was unfit for cultivation, and on that account the headman together with some others of the band, asked for an exchange of reserve, to the Pigeon River. Had the exchange been asked for by all of this band it would be an advantage to the Department, as it would save a distance of about three hundred miles of very difficult travelling; but only a portion of the band wish for the change.

The chief and headmen represented that the band was very much in need of medicines, and they would recommend that the Hudson Bay Company's officer of this place be entrusted with the dispensing of it. They also represented that there was great suffering for want of supplies for the destitute of the band, and they requested that the Department provide them with food. No school house has been put up here as yet. Complaints were made by the Indians respecting the Mission school teacher, that he was very irregular in teaching.

There are only one ox and one cow alive out of the seven supplied by the Department, and the band requests that they return these two animals to the Government.

The chief asked for a copy of the Treaty on parchment, which had been promised to him by the Commissioners in 1875.

The portion of this band living at Poplar River are desirous of having a school in that reserve. The headman has got a building which he offers for the present to be used as a school house. Their potato gardens were looking very well when I visited the reserve on the 28th July.

NORWAY HOUSE RESERVE.

I arrived at this place on the evening of the 29th. I found that the Indians were scattered about at their fishing places, but they soon collected together. I commenced the payments on the 30th.

Their potato gardens were looking very well when I visited the reserve; but they had not planted as much as usual this year, as they informed me that they had not received any seed from the Department last spring, and they had no other means of getting any. Their cattle and implements are well cared for.

The band represent that they are well satisfied with their Chief (Thomas Balfour), but they are sorry to see that he is only paid five dollars of annuity money this year, and request that their chief be recognized and paid as other chiefs by the Department, and that he be supplied with a chief's silver medal, and a copy of the Treaty on parchment.

They were very anxious about the schools as there was no school teacher since Miss Britty and Mr. Cookes left. On my return from Cross Lake, I was informed that the Mission had engaged a teacher, and that he had commenced teaching about the first of August.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

I arrived at this place on the morning of the 4th August, and made the payments on the same day. The chief died during the winter, so another was elected in his stead; also a headman, instead of Proud McKay, who was deposed for dishonesty. The Indians have built themselves quite a number of houses this year. Their potato gardens looked well enough.

There are still two cows, two oxen and one bull alive, out of the seven animals supplied to the band.

The Indians ask for a school teacher. They have not put up the school house as they had promised to do, on account of scarcity of provisions.

GRAND RAPIDS RESERVE.

I arrived here at noon on the 10th August. I found only two men on the reserve. At the urgent request of the Indians who were at work on the Portage, I crossed the river and paid them there; it being a great convenience to them, as they were not obliged to leave their work for any length of time.

This band has made very little or no improvement on their reserve during the last year. Their potato gardens were looking very poor when I visited the reserve on the 14th September. Their implements are not cared for, but left lying about in their little gardens.

They have only one calf living out of the stock of cattle supplied them by the Department. The rest they allowed to perish for want of proper care.

The Mission School at this place has been closed for about one year. It was however reopened, in the Mission Meeting House, about the 1st September, by Miss Badger, who informed me that she had been engaged as teacher by Mr. Indian Superintendent Graham, while in Winnipeg. She complained of the very small attendance of scholars, owing to the want of interest taken by the parents of the children in sending them to school. I was detained here for two days getting my boat and supplies over the portage, as I could not make use of the tramway, for the Hudson's Bay Company no longer owned it, they having disposed of it to the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Company, and on application being made to the tramway manager for the use of two cars, that gentleman did not feel disposed to render the assistance asked for. The Hudson's Bay Company, in previous years, very kindly let me have the use of two cars for that purpose, by which means I generally managed to get my boat and baggage over the portage in less than three hours.

CHE-MA-WHA-WIN RESERVE.

I arrived here on the night of Saturday, the 12th August, and made the payments on Monday, the 14th. No improvements have been made at this place during the past year. It is a poor reserve for planting purposes, and the Indians take very little interest in doing anything in that line. In going over the reserve on the 11th September I noticed that no attempt was made to care for the implements which had been supplied to them. The harrows and ploughs were lying partly buried in mud and weeds in different places. Some of them have never been used or put together yet, and are spoiling for want of care.

PAS RESERVE.

I arrived here on the morning of the 17th August, after travelling night and day from Che-ma-wha-win. I commenced the payments on that day. I was informed by the Indians that they received very little assistance in grain or potatoes from the Department last spring. They were destitute of seed themselves, on account of the partial failure of their potato crops last year. On account of the scarcity of provisions last winter and spring, they were obliged to eat what potatoes they were intending to keep for seed. Consequently they were not able to plant as much last spring as in former years. There was, however, a very good appearance of a potato crop from what had been planted. The little wheat and barley that had been put in the ground had ripened very nicely and had been already harvested when I visited the reserve on the 7th September.

Their cattle are looking very well. They seem to take very good care of them and the implements supplied by the Department. The school at this place is very well and ably conducted by Miss Budd, but the school had been closed for some time last spring on account of sickness among the children and while getting the mission

school house propped up so as to make it safe for occupancy, it being very much decayed and in an unsafe state. This, I was informed by the teacher, has put the children back very much. It is the intention of the Indians to put up a school of their own at this place and another at the Big Eddy.

The reserve at the Pas Village was being surveyed by Mr. Austin, D.L.S., when I passed through that place on the 7th September. His intention was to survey the Red Earth, Shoal Lake and Birch River Reserves of this band next.

On my return from Cumberland to the Pas I took a canoe with six men and started up to the Pas Mountain, in order to visit the Shoal Lake and Red Earth Reserves. The route is very long and is very difficult to travel when the water is low in the lakes. I found that the land at both these places was good enough for farming purposes. At Shoal Lake Reserve they have put up the walls of a school house and ask the Department for assistance to finish and furnish it.

They have several houses built and their potato gardens were looking very well.

At the Red Earth Reserve, which is about 170 miles distant from the Pas Village by the route travelled, they have a very nice potato garden in common, very good land and good enough timber.

The Indians here appear to take more interest in taking care of the implements supplied to them. This was the only reserve were I noticed that a building had been put up expressly for the purpose, and all the tools and implements snugly stored therein. Their cattle they had purchased themselves, and I must say that they were as fine a looking lot of animals of the kind as I have ever seen. They are also well stocked with native ponies of all of which they seem to take very good care.

Both Shoal Lake and Red Earth Reserves are in Treaty 6, as they are situated quite a distance west of Treaty 5.

These Indians find it a hardship to be obliged to travel every year a distance of about 350 miles, in order to receive their annuity payments at the Pas Village. They, therefore, request that the Department direct that they be paid at their respective reserves in future. The same complaints are being made by the Birch River Indians, and they also request payment on their reserves hereafter, as they are at present obliged to go to the Pas Village, a distance of about 35 miles, every year in order to receive payment.

There are 90 persons at Birch River, 70 at Red Earth, 61 at Shoal Lake and 448 at the Pas Reserve, altogether 669 persons in the band.

The Birch River band are making some improvements. Their potato gardens were looking unusually well. I saw there some very nice wheat and barley. The wheat was not yet quite ripe; but the barley was already harvested when I visited the reserve on the 23rd August. The school house is not yet put up, but the wood is all on the ground. They complain that this is caused by want of tools to work with and scarcity of provisions. They are, however, determined to put it up this season.

CUMBERLAND RESERVE.

I made the payments at this place on the 25th August; some of the Indians were much disappointed to learn that their repeated demands for a transfer to some place in the vicinity of Fort à la Corne had not been acceded to by the Department. They still persist in asking for the transfer, on the plea that at Cumberland it is impossible for them to make a living by farming on account of the rocky, swampy and bushy nature of that part of the country.

On my arrival I found out that the band had objected to the survey of their reserve by Mr. Austin, who had been sent to this place for that purpose. On my talking over the matter with them, they changed their mind and expressed a desire to have their reserves surveyed. I afterwards mentioned this to Mr. Austin, and he informed me that he would go up to Cumberland and survey their reserves for them as soon as he would get through with the Pas reserves.

The Indians informed me that they did not receive any seed grain or potatoes from the Department last spring, and, owing to the hard winter and partial failure

of their crops last year, they could not get any seed potatoes to plant. Therefore, very little planting was done in the reserve. The little that I saw when I visited the reserve looked well enough, but there is so very little of it that it will be very little assistance to them.

The school at this place was conducted by Mr. Davis, who was teaching in the mission meeting house. I was informed tha the Rev. tMr. Reader, was allowed to make use of this building, but on condition that he would teach Protestant children only, and that no Catholic child should be admitted into the building. The Indians have, however, prepared wood for the erection of a school-house of their own.

The implements and cattle are very badly cared for; some of the ploughs and harrows were left lying about the Hudson's Bay Company's post ever since they received them. Some of them I got stored by the Company last spring, when the Indians had refused to take care of them.

MOOSE LAKE RESERVE.

After visiting the Pas Mountain reserve, I next made the payments at this reserve on the 9th September.

The land is very poor for farming purposes; it is very rocky and covered over with scrub, spruce, poplar and birch.

I was informed by the Indians that they received some seed potatoes from the Department, through the Hudson Bay Company, last spring. Their little potato patches looked very bad when I saw them, caused no doubt by the poor soil, late planting and neglect.

This is a very good reserve for the Indians (apart from farming purposes), as there is hardly ever a want for something to eat. The lake is full of good white fish, which are caught both winter and summer, and the Indians live well here, while others are starving.

There is no school at this place as yet, but I was informed that Mr. Inspector McColl had made some arrangement with Mr. Settie to open a school this fall.

There are only two cows living now out of the seven animals supplied by the Department. The rest were killed and some allowed to perish for want of care. After finishing the payments at Moose Lake, on the evening of Saturday, the 9th September, I returned to the Hudson's Bay Company's post, arriving there at 10 p.m., and on Sunday the 10th, started back for Grand Rapids, arriving there on the 13th; after encountering very stormy weather and having had a rough passage over Lake Winnipeg, we arrived at Colville's Landing on the 22nd September.

While visiting the different bands this summer, I made enquiries of the Indians regarding those who were vaccinated last year, and I found out that the matter was bad and did not operate on any of them.

The supplies of flour, beacon, tea, tobacco, ammunition and twine sent to the different bands in Treaty 5, were received and delivered at the different reserves in good order and condition, samples of which were forwarded to Mr. Inspector McColl.

I have exchanged the 110 grub hoes I had at Grand Rapids, for the garden hoes which I had reserved at the Pas and Cumberland in 1880, but as I had no more grub hoes I could not let the Beren's River and Norway House Indians have any for those that I reserved there, but took away the grub hoes and forwarded them to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

As the Indians were not entitled under treaty to pitchforks nor sickles, I did not deliver any at Dog Head, Fisher River nor Beren's River, to which points some were sent.

Together with my "instructions" of this year, I received a supplementary list of implements, sent for distribution among the several bands. These have not been received by me as they had not been landed at the points mentioned when I was around making the payments. According to treaty, the Indians are only entitled to but a very small proportion of the implements sent to the different reserves. While at the Pas I was informed by Chief Factor Belanger, of the Hudson's Bay Company,

that a portion of the implements, tools and harness for the Pas, Cumberland and Moose Lake Bands were landed at Grand Rapids. Wishing to save further unnecessary expense, I desired him to notify his agent at that place to retain these things there until I could get further instructions from the Department regarding the delivery of them, as I had been instructed not to deliver them unless that the Indians were entitled to them under treaty; but later I was informed that, for some reason or other, a portion of these things had already been sent up to the Pas.

Mr. A. W. Reynolds assisted me in making the payments this year; and I am happy to state that he rendered me valuable assistance. He was ever ready to help, both day and night. His kind and considerate treatment of the Indians was very much appreciated by them, and won from them the respect and esteem which is ever due to a person whose gentlemanly conduct cannot be too highly praised.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 6,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
INDIAN OFFICE, BATTLEFORD,
August 1st, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith the annual tabular statement, attached to which will be found a detailed account of all Government property in my charge, its value and condition.

During the year 1881, owing to the unsettled state of all the Indians of this district and their diminution in numbers, little progress was made in tilling the reserve; but the return of the malcontents last fall from the southern plains, after repeated attempts on the part of the more troublesome ones to prevail upon their followers to act diametrically opposite to my expressed wishes, was followed by a term of comparative quietude and contentment, and the spring of 1882 opened with favorable indications of a good deal of work to be performed. With most of the bands the hopes founded on such appearances were realized, and, as will be perceived by the statement, in nearly all instances the area put under cultivation the past season was more than double of that of the year preceding, with every prospect of a large return being reaped for the labor performed, and although it does not fully appear on the return, still I am pleased to have to relate that those Indians who were prevailed upon to remain upon their reserves have broken a large area of land ready for next year. The only band showing a decrease of land under cultivation is the Chippewayans, which is accounted for in the fact of their removal from their location in a collected form on the borders of Cold Lake to different plots, after the manner of the whites, on which they have built good houses and stables; and if the returns show any marked general progress it must be borne in mind that not one acre has been ploughed or otherwise worked by a white man, the Indians doing all, otherwise I preferred to see nothing done.

Had it not been for the arrival from the southern plains of a large number of Indians, both Stoneys and Crees, some to settle in the neighborhood for the first time and others to join their own bands, much more work could have been exacted on the reserves; and not a little difficulty was experienced in persuading the new arrivals that it was actually necessary to work for their rations of bacon and flour and abandon all ideas of receiving the late liberal allowances given on their journeyings northward.

As previously reported, no little difficulty was experienced last year in persuading the Indians to receive their treaty money on the reserves, but I am happy to state that this year no objection has thus far been raised against such a course; but in some instances, on the contrary, a desire has been expressed that the same method may be carried out this year as last.

One cause of unsettling the Indians and taking them from their reserves, and at times when their presence was urgently required, has been their annual dances, at which all who are in a position to attend come from far and near. As they are of heathenish origin and more or less tend to create a spirit of insubordination among the young men of the bands, I have this year discountenanced them as much as in my power lay, in which I was ably seconded by Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, commanding the Mounted Police at this post; and owing to the difficulties experienced this year on the part of the Indians and my positive refusal to aid them by any gift of provisions, as has been the case heretofore, I am under the impression that in future they will be guided in the matter by the dictates of the agent. The loss and damage to crops may possibly be estimated when I state that in the case of one band they left the reserve to attend the dance, leaving not a single soul behind, and remained absent some three weeks, during which time their crops were suffering materially from the want of the attention requisite. But little by little the Indian nature is succumbing to the habits of the white man, and taking more kindly to a life on a reserve.

On the whole, the conduct of the Indians has been as good as could be reasonably expected, but it is perfectly astonishing how even a worthless character can persuade the more worthy ones to follow him in frustrating the efforts of those sent to his aid. One of our best working bands was misled a short time since by one of these characters, and refused to be governed in any way. After allowing the ringleader to go as far as prudence prompted, I had him arrested and tried before a court of justice and punished, and notwithstanding that dire vengeance was to be wreaked for the act and the Indians to leave the reserve, still it had a most salutary effect upon one and all, and everything went along thenceforward in a manner better than could have been hoped for.

I had, for some time past, been contemplating the fact of being able to relieve the authorities from granting any aid to several of the bands in the district during the coming winter—one of which has not yet reaped its second crop—but, I fear the large augmentation in numbers will tend to frustrate this attempt.

Besides what work has been performed on the reserves, I have had the Indians to perform a certain amount of labor on the public trails—among others the trail from Fort Pitt to Frog Lake, some forty miles, has been bridged and otherwise placed in fair order—besides which a larger quantity of cord wood, rails, &c., has been cut for outside parties, thereby enabling the Indian to purchase clothing and other necessaries.

Further experience has convinced me that, although Indians in certain localities may become self-supporting, or nearly so, by tilling the soil, still that aid and supervision which the Government at present grants them in the way of instructors, cannot be dispensed with, during the present generation at least, otherwise the fields, now under cultivation, will gradually revert to idleness, and the young stock which has been raised, killed off as a means of livelihood without any regard for future wants.

All the cattle placed in the hands of Indians over and above what they were entitled to receive, under treaty obligations, have been merely loaned, in order that the killing of them or their abduction might be prevented. This proved a pretext for ill-disposed to give trouble, and they persuaded the others to state that so soon as the season's work was finished they would hand them back and not make provision for their winter's keep. From present appearances, this difficulty, although at one time general, has, I think, been overcome, and a sufficiency of hay will be forthcoming.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of prevailing upon the Indians to preserve a sufficiency of seed for future wants, I am happy to have it to relate, that those of this district, besides having more than they required for their own seeding were enabled to aid some white settlers, by my permission, in obtaining seed-grain for their farms, during the past season.

The clothing received during the past year was an incalculable boon, and I have to express the hope that a further quantity will be forwarded together with a supply of beef skin moccasins, as numbers during the winter are necessarily allowed to remain idle from the want of covering to their feet.

Although the tribal system must of a necessity be followed out in first placing Indians on a reservation, unless a more extensive staff of instructors should be employed, still, whenever any cases present themselves of a desire to get on, those in authority are only too eager to place individual Indians on locations of their own and grant cattle and implements solely for their own use, where practicable, but where one has charge of a lazy working band, they must be kept working sufficiently near each other, in order that they may be under the constant supervision of the instructor, the fields being divided by land marks, or the produce divided according to merit. In cases where Indians have been kept working together in large fields each has been encouraged in cultivating gardens and potato patches, as a preliminary step to separation from the rest.

In conclusion, I have to express the hope, that the balance of the Indians belonging to this district, who are still in the south, will arrive here before the snow falls in order that during the winter they may be in a measure disciplined and prepared for the succeeding spring's work, and thereby prove less demoralizing to those already settled on reservations—for the difficulties attendant upon the arrival of large bodies of Indians, who have not as yet left off their nomadic habits, among others who have given up, in a great measure, their fondness for roaming the prairie, can only be fully appreciated by those immediately in charge of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, N.W.T., 4th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the various bands of Indians throughout my district have been doing fairly well; but, in order to show what they actually have done, I may say that, in 1880, tenders were called for 290 bushels of wheat, 200 of barley, and 750 of potatoes, and this was presumably the amount of seed sown; and the provisions expended from 1st January, 1880 to 1st July, 1880, were 78,064 lbs. flour, 8,959 lbs. beef, and 17,263 lbs. bacon.

I took charge in the fall of 1880, and reported at the time that the crops were almost a failure. In 1881, 645 bushels wheat, 555 barley, 750 potatoes and 90 oats, were sown, being an increase of 355 bushels wheat, and 365 barley, or in all 720 bushels more than the previous year; and the amount of provisions expended from January to July, 1881, was 74,559 lbs. flour, 12,771 bacon, being a decrease in provisions of 3,505 lbs. flour, 8,959 lbs. beef, and 4,492 lbs. bacon. Again, in 1882 the amount of seed sown was 1,125½ bushels wheat, 501½ bushels barley, 668 bushels potatoes, showing an increase of 388 bushels of seed sown more than last year, although farm No. 9, containing 30 acres of land, was not worked. The wheat has

nearly all been sown on new land and was got in some two weeks earlier than last season, owing to fall ploughing. The crops are looking remarkably well. I also beg to draw your attention to the fact that the seed grain in 1881 cost $2,073, while the grain this year only cost $452.25, being a decrease of $1,620.75, to which must be added a cheque forwarded the Receiver-General for $139.25 being amount received for surplus wheat sold to Moore & Macdowal, making the actual cost of purchase of grain for this year only $333.

The Indians gave to the farmers for safe keeping 220 bushels wheat and 12 bushels potatoes more than last year. The balance of seed was raised on Government farms, or purchased from the Indians for bacon or clothing.

Some 200 acres of old land is being summer fallowed on the various reserves, and some 200 acres of new land has been broken since seeding. The provisions expended from January to July 31st, 1882, were only 44,661 lbs. flour and 11,751 lbs. bacon, including what was sold for grain, thus making a decrease in the issue of 29,898 lbs. flour, 1,040 lbs. bacon, for last season, and 33,403 lbs. flour and 5,532 lbs. bacon on the two years I have had charge. The decrease in the issue of provisions is owing to the fact that the Indians last winter used flour from grain raised by themselves. I have only asked for 450 sacks flour for this fall's contract, last year's contract being 700. Thus you see that the issue of rations has been steadily decreasing, while the work has increased three-fold in the past two years. The expenditure of provisions includes what was paid out for labor on the farms, which is no small sum, as all the buildings, fences, &c., were put up by the Indians, and the establishments at Snake Plain and Duck Lake are as good as any in the country.

I may state here that the Indians do all their own ploughing and harrowing, and a good deal of the seeding. O'kenasis, headman, sows with both hands and is very proud of it; he will not teach any of his men to sow, saying that if they knew as much as he did he could not control them. I am happy to state that the Indians are far ahead of most of the half-breeds in farming, and in fact compare favorably with many of the best white farmers. They have capital fences, and are the only ones, with the exception of the Government Instructors, who roll their land. I had hard work to get them into their present state of efficiency, but now have no trouble with any of them, and feel sure that if I give an order it will be carried out to the best of their ability. Attackacboop and Mistowasis paid into our hands last year one-half the purchase money on the threshing machine they got me to buy for them.

For crops raised last year and houses built, &c., please refer to the printed Report which I now enclose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. RAE,
Indian Agent.

COWICHAN AGENCY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
MAPLE BAY, 16th August, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report, together with tabular statement, containing statistics with regard to the Indians within this Agency.

Care has been taken to have the statistics as nearly as possible correct, and by them it will be seen that the permanent population of the Agency is between two and three thousand, consisting of thirty bands scattered over thirty-nine different reserves on the east coast of Vancouver and adjacent Islands.

That I may be better able to settle the land disputes which are constantly occurring between the Indians themselves, and sometimes between them and their white neighbors, I have made myself acquainted with the boundaries of most of these reserves.

I am happy to be able to report that the number of deaths during the year, although large, has been much less than that of the previous year, being confined chiefly to very young children who have suffered from epidemics of scarlet fever and whooping cough, and to young men, several of whom have died this year from lung diseases.

It will necessarily be a long time before the Indian population can increase, as a reference to the tabular statement will show that there are at present only about fifty-four children to every hundred adults.

A marked improvement in the condition of most of the natives of this coast is taking place. Indian labor is much in demand at higher wages than has ever before been paid. The crops also promise an abundant harvest, while the improved condition of some houses and the many comforts they now contain prove that the money earned is not always improvidently thrown away as of old. Still, in every village on the coast cases of extreme destitution are met with, the old and helpless and often the orphans left to gather a precarious existence as best they can, while, in cases of sickness, the wretched buildings in which so many live, delay, even when they do not prevent recovery.

The Cowichan River Reserve, on which a little over eight hundred Indians reside, is really the best reserve on the coast, consisting chiefly of a rich alluvial loam and capable of producing immense crops of grain or roots.

Fifty years ago all the smaller bands of this tribe lived on the different branches of the Cowichan River, and the places where they have now erected villages were then only their fishing stations to which they resorted in large numbers for mutual protection from attacks of the Kwah-kewlth nation with whom they were constantly at war. But when peace was established between them several bands separated from the Cowichan tribe and went to reside permanently at these fishing stations, thus forming the minor bands of Chemainus, Tait-ka, Penal akut and others, giving to each the name of their old village on the Cowichan.

Several weeks of the spring were spent in allotting lands on this reserve to the young men of the tribe who were desirous of securing pieces of land, which they now feel assured will be a benefit to their children after them. Formerly when a man died there was a general scramble for his property, the chief claiming the lion's share and the widow and children being left entirely destitute, but since I have commenced a record of allotments they seem greatly encouraged to improve their lands, a proof of which is that this year there have been more fences built and more crops put in than in any former year, while some of the little farms with their buildings contrast very favorably with those of some white farmers.

In allotting the lands I have always received very valuable assistance and support from the Chiefs Lohar and Tee-heel-tun, who, together with the council elected last year, have always been willing to walk any distance and use all their influence to secure an amicable settlement of disputed claims.

As I have already had the honor to report you, the Quamichan band of this tribe with the assistance granted by the Department, and at considerable expense to themselves, have completed a bridge at the Quamichan Village, which is a very creditable structure, being the largest bridge across the Cowichan River, and a great benefit to the Indians generally.

In November last, after crossing a portion of the gulf, and trying, without success, to make a landing at the small village on Saturna Island, we were compelled to put the canoe before the wind and run towards Keeper Island where we were detained three days by one of the heaviest gales that has been experienced on this coast for years. During the first night the roofs of several rancheries which consist of cedar slabs, were blown off, and the next day had to be weighted down with large stones; stakes were also driven in round the larger and more valuable canoes to prevent them from being broken up by the wind.

All the Indians of the tribe (Penalakut) were at home, and as this was the first time I had an opportunity of addressing the whole band we had several long "war-wars." No chief having been elected to take the place of the late Chief Jacob, it was decided

that a council of five should be appointed to assist in the prevention of the liquor traffic, and to maintain order until the following spring, when it was agreed a chief for the tribe should be elected. (At one of my subsequent visits "Charles Que-eni" was elected head chief, and I am happy to say the selection appears a good one.) Although this tribe have always had a rather hard name on the coast, I found them much better than I expected.

Fine robust men, independent and hospitable, good sailors, having the confidence of the white fishermen of the adjacent islands who willingly lend them their sloops and nets with which to obtain bait for the dog-fisheries which are extensively carried on here. Several have neat frame houses with stoves and fireplaces, the walls hung with pictures of every description, and in two of the houses sewing machines were constantly at work. This island, nearly the whole of which is reserve, is not well adapted for farming, as it consists only of narrow valleys divided by gravelly ridges, the whole being heavily wooded; but the chief source of income of the band is derived from the fish-oil, which they extract in large quantities from the grampas, porpoise and dog-fish, no village on the coast being better situated for carrying on this industry.

The porpoise are killed by spearing or shooting, but for the dog-fish lines are set and the hooks (about eight hundred in number) are baited with herring. I saw one of these lines hauled in and was surprised to find that scarcely a hook had failed to catch a fish. One young man showed me sixty coal oil tins filled with oil which he assured me he had made in six weeks; nearly the whole of this oil goes or rather is smuggled into the United States.

At Comox and Sooke, the extreme northern and southern points of the Agency, the Indians compare very unfavorably with the Cowichan tribes.

They are composed of remnants of distinct tribes speaking different languages, and with few exceptions appear hopelessly degraded and surrounded by filth.

With the exception of blankets and canoes they possess very little property. Their houses are of the poorest description, and in wet weather the rain often runs in streams across the earthen floor; it can scarcely be wondered at therefore that the children in these places are few and sickly. Scarcely any crops are grown, but fish are always plentiful.

At Comox a few of the young men seem now inclined to cultivate portions of their reserve, but hitherto petty jealousies between the Sailk-eim, Cape Mudge, and Puntledge Bands of which this village is composed, have prevented any just division of the lands. At my last visit most of the young men were absent, so it was arranged that no allotments of the land should be made till I again visited them, which I propose to do in September.

The coast line on the northern part of the Agency is a very exposed one, from Baynes Sound to Nanaimo there is no protection from the heavy winds which so often sweep down the Gulf, there being very few spots where even a canoe can effect a landing. I find it necessary, therefore, to take three Indians instead of two to work the canoe when going north of Nanaimo, and even then the journey is attended with some danger, for at times the mail steamers which run twice a month have to put back and take protection in Baynes Sound.

The Nanaimo Indians present a more civilized appearance in every way than their neighbors on either side.

Although the old Indians still live in large and dirty ranches, nearly all the young ones have warm, clean houses, built in the form of a street at some little distance from the older village; each house is surrounded by a garden or orchard, and though the latter are not always well attended to, the houses are comfortable and clean, having grates for burning coal, and many being neatly papered and well furnished. A great deal of this advancement is, I believe, owing to their finding constant employment at the coal mines and wharves by which means they have come in contact with a better class of white people, many of whom have taken a pleasure in encouraging the natives to improve their condition; much is also owing to the energy of the magistrates and other officials who have done their best to prevent infractions of the Indian Liquor Acts.

In addition to this the Wesleyans had once a flourishing school in the village, and still hold occasional services there.

Most of these Indians cultivate portions of their reserve on the Nanaimo River, some having houses and fruit-bearing orchards there, but as good wages can nearly always be obtained, few ever grow more crops than they require for their own use.

Very different to this is the appearance of the Victoria Indians, most of whom seem to have all the vices of the whites with none of their redeeming qualities; indeed the Soughees village is one of the most degraded on the coast, and I have little hopes of it ever improving until these Indians are removed from the neighborhood of temptations which it seems impossible for them to resist, and which are undoubtedly bringing this once large tribe to a speedy and deplorable end.

I am happy to be able to report that, except in the neighborhood of Victoria, the Indian liquor traffic is entirely suppressed on the east coast of the Island. The parties formerly engaged in it seem now convinced that it is not such a paying speculation as it used to be. At the same time men will always be found willing to run considerable risks to gain the profits attending a trade of this kind, especially on a coast which presents so many advantages for escape from capture; and while the constables are only paid out of the fines imposed they can scarcely be expected to spend days in the capture of men whom they know will never be able to pay a fine.

The "Potlaches," once so common, are, I believe, gradually dying out. During the last year none of any importance have been held in this Agency, but as many of the chiefs now owe a considerable amount of blankets and other property to Indians of distant tribes, there will be one or two large potlaches given as a kind of final flash before the custom dies out entirely. Most of the chiefs have already promised me that they will only feed their visitors and return the property they owe, and not, as of old, lend more, thus continuing the custom indefinitely.

I have, according to your instructions, vaccinated at the different villages all the children and others requiring it. These already amount to nearly five hundred but I cannot at present say how many will have to be vaccinated again.

During my last visit to the Soughees tribe I inspected the large building erected by the Department on this reserve for the accommodation of northern Indians visiting Victoria. The buildings were in good order, but did not seem to have been much used lately.

There were two cases of small-pox among the northern Indians at the time, but I am thankful to say this much dreaded scourge has not yet made its appearanc among other Indians.

I have dispensed a large amount of medicine during the year to the sick of the different tribes, and, judging from the distance they will travel to obtain it, I can only conclude that the results have in many cases been good, and that the old "medcine men" are losing power.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.,
ALBERNI, 20th September, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit Report to date.

On reaching headquarters, last year, I remained with the Tseshaht and Opicheset tribes until the 23rd October, when a canoe came from Euclulet to fetch me to visit sick Indians there; the tribe were not back from their fishing stations, so, promising to see them again when all were at the village, I returned on the 17th November, calling at the Oiats *en route*.

In December I went to Oiat, as I had no opportunity before of addressing the whole tribe; on my way back, I called at the Ochuckleset ranch to attend to the sick, arriving at Alberni on the 29th of that month.

In February, 1882, I visited the Euclulets and spent a week with them, from there going to Village Island to settle a dispute about land.

In March, I made a hurried trip to Victoria, on business connected with the Dominion census, and, finally leaving Alberni, on the 13th of May, and making a short stay at Village Island and Euclulet, went to Nuchatlitz by schooner, reaching Kiyukut by canoe, on the 27th. I stopped a month with the Kiyukuts, during which time I visited the Cheuklyets, took census of both tribes and vaccinated 400. I also presented the tools, &c., sent for the Kiyukuts, with which they were much pleased. The arrival of Superindent Powell on H.M.S. "Rocket" and subsequent visit with me to various tribes between Kiyukut and Pacheena, was a great help to me in my summer's work.

I spent a week at Pacheena, the Nitinats, Tseshahts and Oiats, arriving there to a potlach soon after your departure. Having reason to believe that liquor was secreted near the camp, I paid Indian policemen to watch, and so prevented much drunkenness, fining one offender $10, and could have acted more effectually if there had been handcuffs or a jail at hand. From Pacheena, I worked my way back to Nuchatlitz, taking census of the remaining tribes outside of Barclay Sound and vaccinating most of the children and some adults—in all 400—at Claoquaht, Kelsemart, Abhousett, Novchartlet and Eatiget.

I have no crimes or serious disturbances to report among the Indians in my Agency; some troubles with Indians at the Nootka and Nuchatlitz trading posts were settled without recourse to the law. A few bottles of liquor were brought into Barclay Sound in my absence—also at Claoquot, where the police broke seven bottles. Most of the quarrels amongst these Indians are caused by gambling or about women. With regard to gambling, I have tried to limit it to small sums, as it is one of their amusements, but find that I shall have to prohibit the use of cards altogether, as $100 or more is occasionally lost at one sitting, though the best disposed generally return the greater part, when large winners. Disputes about women, I have generally been able to settle without much trouble; but I find great difficulties in the way of organizing an efficient police, it is not an easy matter in an extended Agency like this.

Very few of these Indians can be trusted in my absence to punish even small offences, and all are apt to use the authority given them to their own purposes, oppressing some and passing over the offences of others, this may also apply to the chiefs who have their clique in each tribe. Their general want of veracity is one great difficulty I have to contend with in any measures for their improvement or the just punishment of offenders; as an example, I may instance the case of Shewish and Watchmen from Claoquot who, amongst other matters, told me that a Noochartlet man had stolen the wife of a Claoquot, and it was a bad case, as the man had a child. On referring to his name on my census I found he was living with a girl of 17, and on inquiry found he had sent away his own wife and child to her parents and taken this girl who left him at Nuchatlitz.

The land, habits and mode of life of these Indians are against the use or necessity of agricultural pursuits. All the tribes, with the exception of Nitiuat, raise small quantities of potatoes, averaging 2 to 5 bushels per head, which are cultivated on small plots round the village or in fertile spots along the coast or up the inlets, on the site of old rancheries. This month, Indians from all the West Coast tribes come to Alberni to buy potatoes, the sale of which forms the principal means of support to the few farmers here.

A few families in each tribe have good houses, but a great number keep to the old style of rancherie containing from 4 to 20 families; three smoothed cedars on heavy posts for ridge and wall plates forming the frame which is left standing while the roof and side boards being fastened with cedar withes are taken with them on moving to another village site, of which each tribe has several for fishing or sealing purposes on or near the seaboard, up the rivers, for winter supply of winter salmon, while those tribes whose sealing villages are not sufficiently sheltered have winter residencies inside the sounds or up the inlets, so that the bulk of these Indians are never resident for long in one place.

The Tseshahts had left their winter quarters and were making fish oil in the canal in December last year, but all assemble at the sealing stations in February. In the month of June, or as soon as sealing is over, they begin to travel, some to potlaches, others to Victoria, New Westminster or the American side for goods or work; others again are scattered along the coast fishing till it is time to get their winter supply of dry salmon up the rivers; this secured, they settle at their villages in November. A few of the young men of the Tseshaht and Opicheset tribes are anxiously waiting for plots of land to be apportioned to them, wanting to build good houses. I may here mention Joe, a Tseshaht, married to an Opicheset woman, who laid out the money he made sealing this year, in provisions and tools, and is making pickets to fence in a garden patch. The Opichesets generally have made more attempt at cultivating land than any other tribe, raising very good potatoes and carrots, and have a few fruit trees picked up at the mill. A little help in ploughing and fencing when their reserve is finally laid out would be a great encouragement and make them an example for other tribes to follow.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 8th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my second Report, with tabular statement of the condition of the Indians of my Agency, for the year ending the 30th June, 1882.

YALE.

The progress made by the Indians of this band in agriculture and building is not much. The greater number of the men are employed on the railroad. Their chief or head man is not a man to encourage his people to adopt the progressive ideas of the white man; on the contrary, he much prefers they would practice the old superstitious customs of former times. However, there are many of the band who are very good men and women, virtuous and practical Christians. They have two good churches at the place, one Catholic and one Church of England. They are much pleased with the Dominion Government for the new addition of timber land given them a few months ago.

I have appointed four constables from the band; two proved to be of no use, one is pretty good, and one is a very excellent constable. He has done good service since his appointment; the magistrate and people of Yale speak very highly of him.

EMORY.

Right across the river from Emory there are four families on a small reserve which has been surveyed this spring, they call it Squeath. They have three nice frame houses and one log house; they have several patches of potatoes planted. Their houses are well and cleanly kept. The men and their wives make considerable money by carrying passengers up and down the Fraser in their canoes.

LESEES LAKE.

This reserve is situate on the Emory side of the river; it is a splendid reserve. It has on it the finest lot of timber you could desire. The Indians on this place have not planted much land for the last two years, for the reason that they are employed on the railroad, which runs right in the centre of their reserve. Their chief, Saipamot, is a very good man, allows no drunkenness among his band, is very watchful that no white men shall encroach on the place.

EWAWOOSE

Is a very good reserve, three miles above Hope, on the same side of the Fraser. The Indians of this band are highly pleased with the land; it is nearly all free from overflow of high water. They have splendid looking patches of potatoes and other vegetables. They also have some very good fruit trees all bearing. The band are a sober, industrious lot of Indians; they have thirteen very good houses, which are kept in tolerably good order. Since my first visit to the place, a year ago, it is much improved in appearance, the houses in particular.

HOPE TOWN.

At this place I have met a good many Indians of the band. There were not many of them who went to work at the fisheries this season, they prefer to work on the railroad, which is convenient to their homes. Just now they had to stop work for a short time on account of the mosquitoes. The railroad bosses speak very highly of this band; the men are first rate workmen and the women are good housekeepers; many white men come to their tents where they camp on the line and have meals, paying them fifty cents each meal, and are well satisfied with the table set for them by the Indian women. Pierre, the chief, is a young man and very intelligent, speaks English, can read and write. The houses at this village, twenty-three in number, are mostly all well built frame cottages, are clean and tidily kept. There are some of the houses that would have cost $500 to build, but there are several of the Hope Indians who are first rate carpenters, consequently they can build houses much cheaper. They have a neatly finished Catholic Church, all completed inside and outside by themselves. They plant considerable crop on their main reserve, about seven miles down the river. I have appointed two very good men as constables; I hope they will be able to bring to justice some of the Chinamen who are selling Chinese brandy to the Indians in the vicinity.

CHAMELLE

Is ten miles from Hope, on the same side of the Fraser River. The Indians of this place have a good reserve. They have built their houses along the river bank, and at respectable distances apart. Like the Hope Indians, most all of them can build their own houses, and consequently at a cheap rate. At this time there are only five old men and women at the village, the others are off fishing.

POPKUM.

This is a small village, the greater number of the band are very old, they are very good and do their best to make a living. Their houses are nice and tidy; they have a nice Methodist Church, and are very attentive to the teachings of their missionaries.

SKOWALL.

The Indians of this band cultivated several patches of potatoes this year; the crop on this reserve is not as large as last year, in consequence of all the men being employed on the railroad.

CHEAM.

This reserve is very good, and there are a good many of the band fine, able-bodied men, and, like the Hope Indians, very much liked by the railroad bosses as laborers, they are moral and industrious. Alixes, their chief, is a very good man; very intelligent; has great influence with all the Indians of the Lower Frazer; is very watchful of the interests of his people; allows no intemperance on or about the reserve; he is entirely opposed to the old superstitious practices; is a very industrious and hard-working man; he is very anxious to have a school established at his place; he and all the band are at present working at the fisheries; they will return to work on the railroad in a few days. They are thankful to Mr. Onderdonk and his foremen for the kind manner they have treated them, and the good pay they receive ($2 per day). They are much better men to work than Chinamen.

CHILLIWHACK.

I cannot well describe the destruction of almost all the Indian reserves, as well as the white men's farms, by the high water of last June. Crops of all kinds ruined, fences swept away and everything looking desolate. The Indians feel much discouraged; they are all down at New Westminster. All that are able are at work at the fisheries. There are, however, several old and disabled people among them who heretofore lived on potatoes and salmon, this year they have no potatoes or any other kind of vegetables, consequently I fear they will need assistance this coming winter. I regret this the more because the Indians of this district were progressing fast. On the 14th April last I held a meeting at Squah, where there was 23 chiefs in council with me. The Indians of Squah band agreed, as soon as their new Catholic church was finished this fall, to fit up the old church for a Town Hall. I fear that has to be abandoned for the present, in consequence of the misfortune to their crops in the whole district.

SHOKALE.

This reserve and the one adjoining, Yack-y-You, in my opinion, are the best in my Agency. The Indians of both raise splendid crops. They are content and happy. Their houses and surroundings are comfortable.

CUTTES LAKE.

This is a very good reserve, but it is very difficult to reach. The Indians have to swim their horses and cattle to get to or from the place, over the Chilliwhack River. Captain John, their chief, is a first-class man; devotes a great deal of his time to preaching and trying to advance his people; he is a great temperance man; both he and Alixes, Chief of Cheam, are doing a great deal of good by their counsels to the Indians; they do everything in their power to assist me in the performance of my duty.

THE THREE SUMASSES, NACCOMMAN, SQUEAM AND CLATAWARS BANDS,

All shared alike in the destruction of their crops and fences. However. they are making every effort to earn money enough now to keep themselves and families in the coming winter.

WHONACK, MATSQUI AND LANGLEY.

Not a vestage of their crops left. Before the flood the above three bands were doing well, and progressing in every particular. There are amongst these bands many fine young, industrious men. They are all employed and getting good wages. I must here state that the average wages of the Indian men at the fisheries this season is $1.75 a day, the women's wages $1 per day.

KATTSEY.

This reserve is a good one; the band are a fine lot of Indians, and were doing remarkably well in their place, till the destruction, by high water, of every particle of their crops. However, I am of opinion, they will be able to survive their loss by their perseverance.

COQUITTAM.

This band had very little to lose by the flood; and if they do not improve they never will have anything to lose. They are the most worthless lot of Indians I know of—a reckless, drunken lot. I am perfectly disgusted with them. I am very little more pleased with the Masqueim, they are as bad as the Coquittams; their reserves, and themselves, and houses look bad and neglected. I am thankful that I have not got any other bands in my Agency like them. I have appointed three constables for each of these two villages, but they are as bad as any of the others. The Musqueim reserve is a splendid one, though very little has been done to improve it.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

This summer there have been more Indians in this town and vicinity than there have been for many years. I am glad, notwithstanding, that cases of drunkenness are not one-half what they were last year, or any year for the last seven years; other crimes are unknown of the Indians of my Agency within the last twelve months.

Burrard Inlet Mission Indians are the best and the cleanest I have in my Agency; they are very industrious, they have very good houses and are kept clean and tidy, and most of them are well furnished. Outside their houses are also kept very clean. They do not cultivate any of the mission grounds. Their main reserve is at How Sound. Their chief occupation is fishing, and working at the lumber mills. They are very anxious to make money. One of this band, last fishing season, after the suckeye run of salmon was over, contracted with Mr. English to catch at the second run and sell to him salmon at seven cents each. His wife pulled the boat; he cast the net. He made, in fourteen days, $280. In two weeks after, his wife and another Indian woman pulled their boat from Burrard Inlet to New Westminster, 22 miles, with a lot of fresh herring; they went round town and sold them at 25 cents a bucket, and made $2 each. I mention this to inform you how anxious the Indians are to make a living. There are many instances of like perseverance I could mention. The women are, with few exceptions, always ready and willing to help their husbands.

The other Indians at False Creek, Seymore Creek and Capatano Creek, are all doing well; improving gradually.

I must thank you for the opportunity you have given me to visit the various bands of Indians up as far as Bute Inlet, in Her Majesty's ship "Rocket," and in company with yourself. It will be a very great benefit to me in future in the perform-

ance of my duty in all parts of my Agency. It took me seven days to come from where I parted with you to Burrard Inlet. I stopped at several Indian villages on my way down. There were very few of the Indians at home, they were all down at the fisheries. I have seen them here since I came back; they are all at work, and, I am happy to say, that they are behaving themselves well. The only trouble the Indians had this summer was, their being compelled by the cannery companies to work on Sundays. All the Indians, without exception, feel much dissatisfied about it. There are not a few who say they never will come to work at the fisheries again on that account. The Indians of Clahouse, Shammon, Sechelt and Waddington Harbor, have planted all along the coast patches of potatoes, some of which look very well. On Harwood Island there are five families of the Shammon Band settled. They have fine places, and have done considerable clearing. Each family has got cattle—16 head in all. It is the only good spot for settlement I have seen in that part. The Indians, all up that part of the country, make their living by hunting and dogfish oil, and others by getting out logs for the Burrard Inlet saw mills. Although they came to the fisheries this summer they did not like canning. They say they were induced by some white man who went up to their places and told them they would be paid $3 a day at the fisheries. They do not like to expose their young men and women to the temptations of city life. They are most excellent Indians. I am of opinion that they are the only Indians of my Agency who are increasing in population. It is not an uncommon thing to find 7, 8 and as high as 10 children in one family. They are all, without exception, from Burrard Inlet to Waddington Harbor, Roman Catholics. Had it not been for the high water in the Fraser River this year, and the destruction of the crops, as above stated, I would be able to report very decided progress ma by the Indians of my Agency.

I am happy to say that the conviction of Ling Sing, for keeping young Indian women at his place in this city for the purpose of prostitution, had the effect of breaking all such places here. I have vaccinated 917 Indians since the 14th of April, with the best results. The work of the missionaries amongst the Indians is already well known to you. Their work and sacrifices are great. They are not deterred by bad weather from visiting and trying to better the condition of the Indians. I regret that a great many Indians are sick this season; their chief complaint appears to be consumption and spitting blood. Your liberal supply of medicines furnished this spring has been in good demand and has relieved a great many. Your supply of seeds has been received by them thankfully. The value of fish taken by the Indians, as stated in the tabular statement herewith furnished, is only the value of the fish taken for their own use, it has no reference to the fish they take for the canneries. At the fisheries this season there were 1,300 Indian men employed; the average wages are $1.75 per day. The season for summer fishing is about 90 days. Besides, there are at the canneries 400 Indian women engaged cleaning and canning salmon, who receive $1 per day. At the two saw mills, Burrard Inlet, there is paid for Indian labor $18,000 a year. Mr. Onderdonk pays this year for Indian labor at least $40,000.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOP'S AGENCY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ASHCROFT, 7th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report for the year ended June 30th, 1882, together with a tabular statement showing the census, industries, and the general condition of the Indians of the Kamloops Agency under my supervision.

I am happy to be able to make, on the whole, a favorable report of the progress, prosperity, contentment and good behavior of these Indians.

With but very few exceptions, as shown by the tabular statement, each band of Indians in the Agency has broken up fresh land for cultivation, and the prospects for the coming harvest being good, I believe that they will be encouraged to persevere in their industry.

The already large number of stock (principally composed of horses) in their possession, is also increasing in number and value, and I am glad to say that the quality of the young animals, through more judicious breeding, shows a marked improvement.

A good harvest, an ample supply of salmon and berries (which form an important article of food), and a moderately mild winter, all tended to make the past year one of sufficiency and comfort to the Indians. The fact that during the year not one application for relief in the matter of food or clothing was made to me, is a plain proof not only that there was no suffering for want of the necessaries of life, but also that the Indians are independent and by no means beggars.

The large number of small reservations, more especially in the southern part of this Agency, and these being for the most part situated on the principal high road of the Province, brings the Indians largely into contact with the white population; which fact has its evil consequences counterbalanced more or less by the constant chance of employment which it offers to the natives.

The supply of intoxicants to them by unprincipled white men, Chinamen, and half-breeds is a serious matter, and more especially in the vicinity of the railway works now in progress. It is a difficult matter to bring the miscreants to justice, owing to the unwillingness of the Indians to lay information and the small number of constables in the district; though I am glad to state that (thanks to the activity of the few existing officers of the law), several offenders have been imprisoned or fined, which may have a salutary effect in checking the evil.

The health of the Indians has, on the whole, been good, there having been no epidemic disease rife among them, although (as shown on the census) the number of deaths during the year exceeds that of the births by three. Pulmonary diseases are the most fatal, and (strange to relate) the Indians attribute this trouble to the fact of living in houses during the winter months instead of the old-fashioned underground burrows of former days, now but seldom used. A closer acquaintance with in-door life will doubtless teach them better how to regulate the ventilation and heating of their houses.

Nearly five hundred Indians, principally women and children, have been vaccinated in my Agency, and in nearly every case successfully, the vaccine matter having proved good. The condition of the Indians generally throughout the Agency is decidedly improving. The economy of their households and a better habit of cleanliness are plainly pointing to a more civilized state of affairs.

With but few exceptions, the chiefs of the bands are good, and are ambitious for the welfare of their people, whilst the young men are generally hard-working and anxious to improve their condition and that of their families.

The Kamloops, North Thompson, South Thompson, Adam's Lake, Little Lake, Dead Man's Creek, Buonaparte, and Clinton Indians are Roman Catholics by religion.

At Kamloops is a Roman Catholic mission, which has been established for many years, where reside three Fathers, of whom the Rev. Father LeJacq is the principal. There are also resident "Sisters of Ste. Anne," and schools for white children. Doubtless the influence of the priesthood among the Indians, which is of long standing, has been of much benefit to them.

The Indians, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, throughout the Agency, are most regular in their attendance at church or chapel, one of which has been erected by each band of Indians, and in which they take great pride.

For example: the Kamloops band are now building a church which has already cost upwards of four hundred dollars, and will doubtless cost as much more before being thoroughly completed.

A large amount of good fencing was built during last winter by both the South Thompson and Adam's Lake bands, whilst each of the above named eight bands has added more or less largely to its arable lands.

A scarcity of available water for irrigating purposes stands in the way of largely increased cultivation, although in several places projected ditches for irrigation have been surveyed by the Government, which ditches I trust I shall be able to persuade the Indians to make and utilize.

As shown by the statistics I have collected, these above named eight bands of Indians, numbering four hundred and eighty-three (483), are the owners of some 6,300 head of stock, the value of which at a low computation shows their possessors to be well off. More lands were last summer apportioned by the Indian Commissioner (the Hon. P. O'Reilly) for the use of both the Bonapart and Clinton Indians, but as up to the present time they have not been surveyed, I do not include them in my tabular statement.

Such is the case also with lands recently apportioned to the Ashcroft, Poska, and Lytton bands.

The Ashcroft, Poska, She-ma-kat-se, Nicola Crossing, Nicomen, Lytton, Stryen, Kanaka Bar, Booth-royd, and Spuzzum Indians are with some exceptions of the Protestant religion, having been for many years under the teaching of clergymen aided or appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in England, notably under that of the Rev. J. B. Good, who spares himself no trouble in prosecuting his work among them, and is much revered by them.

A praiseworthy and industrious band of Indians at Ashcroft sets a good example to the neighboring bands, and is doing well in every respect.

The same can be said of She-mak-altseés band, which has more land under cultivation, though numbering but 34 men, than is to be found on any other reserve in this Agency.

The reservation at Nicola Crossing is a good one, but with this exception, the remaining reserves to the south are poorer and smaller, owing doubtless to the scarcity of good land in this mountainous part of the Province.

At Lytton and Stryen a small amount of grain is grown, but potatoes and garden stuffs are the sole products of the reservation of Kanaka Bar, Boothroyds, Boston Bar, and Spuzzum. The Boothroyd band under an excellent chief (by name Hom-hom-elst) is worthy of commendation. Its gardens are very well cultivated, its houses well built and kept in a cleanly way, and the village presents a most creditable appearance.

From Cook's Ferry to Spuzzum the Indians are busily engaged in packing freight on their horses and in working on the railway and its surroundings, for all of which they receive good pay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY P. CORNWALL,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Kwahkewlth Agency,
Beaver Harbor, 17th July, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—In my last general Report, I had the honor to state that the natives of the southern portion of this Agency had yet to be visited.

I am now enabled to lay before you the result of a visit made during the past winter, to the undermentioned tribes in that quarter, viz:—

We-wai-ai-kae, at Cape Mudge.
Ah-wah-oo, at Campbell River.
Wau-let-sum, at Salmon River.
We-wai-ai-kum, at Hoskyn Inlet.
Kive-ah-kah, at Loughboro' Inlet.

These few tribes, or bands, bear the general name of Laich-kevil-tach, and not many years since they were considered to be the most formidable, warlike and treacherous, of the whole Kwahkewlth family.

They are now, however, greatly reduced in numbers, and their former warlike spirit has almost entirely disappeared. They find it more advantageous to live in peace with their neighbors, and among themselves; and, although there are several turbulent spirits among them, prone to use the knife on the slightest occasion, when under the influence of liquor, the majority bow to the law and use their influence to subdue any display of violence on the part of those otherwise disposed.

The arrest of the supposed Salmon River murderer, in June, 1881, has had a most wholesome effect on the behavior of the Kwahkewlth tribes generally, especially in arresting the importation of spirituous liquors.

The Indians of this locality complained with a great deal of bitterness, that the witnesses for the prosecution had been bribed to swear falsely against Lahk-is-si-my, the Indian arrested for causing the death of the Mah-tee-let-pe chief, this chief having been, without exception, the most notorious whiskey seller on the coast.

On inquiry there appeared to be some truth in this statement, and, accordingly, I represented the matter to the Provincial-Superintendent of Police. This Indian having now been acquitted, there is reason to believe this information had its due weight on his trial.

These five bands of Indians are by far the most energetic in the Agency.

Experience has often proved, on the north-west coast at least, that the restless, warlike tribes (and as a general rule the smaller tribes have been the most warlike) are more easily dealt with than the others, owing no doubt, to their possessing a greater amount of intelligence which can be readily turned to a good account by those in whom they can place confidence.

I look forward to the Laich-kevil-tachs, at the south, and the Nov-wa-tees, at the north, to be the first in aiding to accomplish the necessary organizations to carry out the views of the Department in the reforms so much needed, if such reforms can possibly be accomplished under the present tribal arrangements.

The Laich-kevil-tach show by their steady industry, at Comox, on the settlers farms, at Nanaimo, in the mines, and by continued perseverance of the elderly ones in the chase, that there is strong hopes of improvement when the important organization, so requisite, shall have been completed.

Here, in a country abounding with game of every description, and the waters teaming with fish of the various kinds found in this Province, these Indians want but a firm, kind, constant, directing hand in their midst to make them the most prosperous, and with a fair chance, ultimately, of their becoming the most civilized of the Kwahkewlth tribes.

Considering the temptations held out to them at Nanaimo, and elsewhere, it is somewhat surprising to find that they are steadily on the increase.

Their villages, however, are very dirty, but fortunately, their interests necessitating their being always on the move, they manage to escape the usual scourges engendered by filth.

The appointment of constables will, no doubt, enable the Agent, with their aid, to form such regulations, which these constables must see put into force during the Agent's absence, as will bring about the much needed social and sanitary reforms.

On leaving the Laich-kevil-tach country, I proceeded to Havannah channel, on the mainland, the home of the Mat-tee-lete-pees, most of whom were absent procuring their winter supply of salmon.

I found at their village several of the principal men, with whom I conferred on the different Agency matters, in which they are more particularly concerned.

These Indians, having been, in years past, notorious whiskey sellers, now feel the baneful effects of that demoralizing trade. They are fast decreasing.

I appointed two of the most trustworthy to act as constables *pro tem*, to keep heir people in order.

This they promised to do and prevent also the further introduction of spirituous liquors into the camp.

They have at their very doors everything they could possibly wish for to make life enjoyable, but they are now so terribly degraded and regardless of the future that a strong hand must be held over them to bring about a change for the better.

The following tribes were also visited in the order named, viz:—

Klah-wit-sis, Turnour Island.
Mahma-lilli-Kullah, Village Island.
Kwick-so-te-not, Village Island.
Ta-nock-tench, Knight Inlet.
Ah-mah-eet-la-lah, Knight Inlet.
Mim-Keeth, Cormorant Island.

These tribes, morally and socially, differ but little from the last named community.

With the exception of a great check put to the introduction of spirituous liquors among these people, I can report no other favorable change. They are so wedded to their old customs, and even filth, that they have to be driven to make the least effort to rise above their present degraded level.

The census for the past twelve months shows 148 deaths and 30 births, the present population being 2,264.

The greatest mortality took place among the Kooe-ke-mos, showing 27 deaths out of a present census of 192, and only three recorded births. Infanticide is, no doubt, carried on to some extent among all the tribes.

It has long been a prevalant opinion that those tribes most given to frequenting Victoria and elsewhere at the south were the greatest sufferers.

The three tribes inhabiting Beaver Harbor have been notably so, but, in the case of the Koo-ke-moos, who seldom or ever left their homes, it is unaccountably different.

The demand for labor, on the Fraser in particular, being at present very great, a large number of the Indians in this Agency have availed themselves of this demand on account of the high wages offered, viz., $2.00 per diem.

Previous to their leaving I counselled them in the strongest, but, at the same time, in the most friendly manner, to spend their gains in necessaries for themselves and families.

The temptation there will be so great, both for the men and the women, that, considering their present unhealthy state, should they abandon themselves to their old, former vicious, intemperate lives, all that has been done to make them a better and healthier people will have been done in vain and the task of encountering fresh complications of immorality and disease will leave but little hope for the future success of their instructors.

In giving recommendations to some of the best workers (leading men among these Indians) to the cannery proprietors on the Fraser, I expressed a hope in writing that

these proprietors would endeavor to prevent, if possible, those Indians whom they might engage spending their money in the purchase of stimulants.

Much might be done in this way were more interest shown by employers in helping, by good advice, this fast disappearing and, even to them, valuable race.

The amount of sickness in this camp of late has been, so far as my recollection goes, unprecedented. Having already written a special report on the subject, I have only to add that, owing to the milder weather now prevailing, a great many of the invalids feel somewhat easier under their afflictions.

On the subject of vaccination a separate report will be hereafter forwarded on the completion of this work.

The lymph supplied rarely failed to take hold of the system, but, in most cases, the inflammation that followed showed either a very great impurity of the blood in the subject or impurity in the vaccine matter itself.

The question of "potlatching" has engaged my most serious attention.

A general tone of despondency prevails among the elders of the different tribes on account of their being obliged to give up this old custom.

I have pointed out to them over and over again, the evils attending it, which the younger members do not fail to recognize, and even appreciate its intended abolishment.

They have had due warning, and those who in future choose to risk or lend their property to uphold such a pernicious system will experience a difficulty in recovering it.

The "Tamanowes" was attempted to be carried out last winter in this camp, but the steps taken to prevent it caused the disgusting part of the performance to be abandoned, under threat of prosecution for assault. I have reason to hope it has seen its last days.

The tabular statement for the year ending 30th June, 1882, is now forwarded. Special pains have been taken to make this as complete as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. BLENKINSOP,
Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
OKANAGAN AGENCY, NICOLA LAKE, 18th August, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, my second Annual Report of Indian Affairs in the Okanagan Agency.

I regret that my efforts to secure correct returns from the Indians, with which to compile the tabular statement, have not been attended with the desired result.

A census was taken last year by Father Richards, of the Okanagan Mission, and I believe that two of the tribes, on that occasion, refused to furnish the required information.

In several instances they refused to answer my questions, because they were the same as they gave last year.

Others refused without any other excuse than that they were not paid for it, and cannot understand why the Government want to know so much about their private business. I have explained most clearly the object, but they cannot be induced to furnish the desired information.

There is little doubt that the Indians from Washington Territory (who frequently visit the Indians of my Agency), have much to answer for in inculcating these absurd ideas into the minds of our Indians.

They claim unfair treatment from the hands of the American Government, and give various reasons for it, often blaming themselves for giving so much information, which they believe to have been the cause of their trouble.

Were it not for these Indians, I am convinced I should have no trouble to get a ready answer to any enquiry I might find it necessary to make.

I do not look upon this action by these Indians as anything unfavorable to the Government, they have no particuler grievance, but simply a want of intelligence; that may be overcome in time when more reliable statistics can be furnished the Department.

I may also state that there are several tribes or bands who have not had their lands surveyed, though allotted in 1879; and others who received no lands since Confederation.

These facts are viewed by them with some considerable concern; and, no doubt, cause them to be more reticent. As viewed by them, gathering these statistics means curtailment of their land allotments, and the inauguration of some policy that will be detrimental to their interests.

It will be impossible to explain sufficiently to be understood, until pending questions are finally adjusted.

Finding my efforts to secure the statistics required unsuccessful, I measured the land in crop, and base my estimates on the probable yield.

I also counted the Indians at council meetings and estimate their numbers accordingly, allowing for absentees.

I cannot give the increase or decrease this year, but will be able to do so next with those who have answered my questions.

The Department will, therefore, understand that many items are only approximated, and may or may not be correct. Knowing the importance of these statistics to the Department, I have endeavored to prepare them as correctly as I possibly could, but notwithstanding they are not such as I wished to furnish the Department.

Regarding the general progress of the Indians throughout my Agency, during the past year, I have much pleasure in reporting that, in most of the tribes, a change can be noticed.

I have become better acquainted with them and they with me, and, as a consequence, we understand each other much better.

Marked improvement may be seen on several reserves, principally in houses, stables and fences.

The amount of new land broken up this year, as shown on the tabular statement, though small in some instances, must be a proof that they are taking a deeper interest in their own work, more especially when it is known that more new land has been turned over this year than in the previous year.

I am confident that in the near future they will abandon the wigwam and occupy comfortable and neat cabins; this will doubtless effect some change in their sanitary condition, which is much needed.

Since my last general Report was sent to you I have visited all the tribes in the Agency three times; the Okanagan and Spellumcheen tribes four times.

Throughout the Nicola section where over four hundred of those under my charge are located, I may say I have visited them at least twice a month.

Early in April I received a lot of seeds for distribution among the Indians of my Agency, I at once gave notice to the Nicola tribes, who came and received a good supply.

On the 11th of April I started with saddle and pack horse for a trip through my whole Agency. Arriving at Similkameen I explained my object, clearly stating that the seeds were given as the Government thought they were too poor to buy any living in a country where such could not be procured.

They refused positively to accept them as a gift, but said they would take them providing I would take pay. Thinking it best that they should have seeds even though I accepted pay contrary to instructions, I let them have what they wanted (a

small quantity) for 12 cents a package. Those who paid me I told that the money would be sent to the Government, which has been done.

Some had not the money at the time and I think will forget all about pay. At Keremeeos they would not have any; Nohumacheen the same.

The Sooyoos Indians gladly accepted them as a gift, also the Pentictous.

At Okanagan and Spellumcheen I could not persuade them to take any; they scorned the idea of accepting a gift from the Government; said they they were able to buy what they wanted. Nothwithstanding these boasts I was given clearly to understand that they were afraid of taking these presents that they might be asked in the future for pay in the shape of land.

This idea is easily traced to the American Indians, and many other mischievous stories emanate from the same source.

The unsettled state of the land question in Similkameen may probably cause those Indians to be more cautious. They have not been fairly treated if their statements are to be relied upon.

I am told by them that Ex-Indian Commissioner Mr. Sproat, told them he would be back in 1880 to make a final settlement; subsequent events prevented him and the matter has rested where he left off. Urgent business in the other sections of the Province has prevented the present Commissioner from visiting those tribes as you are aware.

In consequence of so many refusing the seeds I have considerable supply on hand, and will not require any another year, unless these should become valueless.

The Similkameen, Keremecos and Nohumacheen Indians have made the least progress of any in my Agency. They give the excuse that they are waiting for the settlement of the land question. I have found much sickness among these Indians, principally lung disease. They ask me to request the Queen to send them a good doctor, and say if he would visit the tribes twice a year much good could be done.

All the Indians in my Agency do a great deal of packing, more especially those in Nicola, who are now employed by the railway contractors and make good wages.

Their extravagant habits prevent them from collecting any property. No doubt there are some who have money, but generally speaking, no matter how much they make, it is spent in trinkets or given away.

The blind, aged, and infirm ones suffer very much for want of clothing and proper food.

I regret that the liquor traffic among the Indians is not decreasing. I have made every effort to check it, but the Indians cannot be forced or persuaded to give the name of any offender, and whites are disposed to shoulder all the responsibility on the agent, and do expect what it is impossible for him to perform.

I have many applications from Nicola Indians to supply clothing and provisions, but refused, except in most extreme cases.

During last winter when it was impossible for me to visit other tribes than Nicola, I have endeavored to be of some use to them by making doors, windows, &c., and fitting them in their houses. By this means I have encouraged them to build and keep somewhat respectable houses.

During the past year I have travelled over thirty-five hundred miles, and have received the assurance from all the Indians that my services are appreciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. HOWSE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, 4th February, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose sketch maps, and minutes of decision of the lands reserved by me on the 4th August last, for the Indians residing at the foot of Pavilion Mountain, near the 22 mile post, on the Lillooet Clinton Waggon Road.

The tribe numbers 71, viz: 20 men, 21 women, and 30 children. Tim-ti-kin is the chief, and they possess 140 horses, nine cattle and 52 pigs.

As a tribe they are not well behaved, and do not stand well with their white neighbors, being addicted to drinking and gambling, and are accredited with horse stealing; the chief possesses but little influence over them. A few are industrious, and farm successfully, but the greater number make their living by hunting, fishing, and mining for gold.

These Indians have never had a reserve made for them, consequently the most suitable land has been purchased by white settlers.

After a careful examination of the country I made the following reserves.

No. 1.

Contains 2,300 acres situated on the left bank of Pavilion Creek, which streams form its western and southern boundaries; on the east are claims of Captain Martly, and Mr. R. Carson, and on the north are the unsold Government lands of little or no value.

This reserve includes the Indian village, church and scattered fields; its principal value lies in the range it affords horses and cattle during winter. There are at present near the village and at intervals on the bank of Pavilion Creek, about 51 acres under crop, mostly wheat; Indian corn, melons, tomatoes and beans are raised here to perfection. The remainder of this reserve, though a good range for horses, is of the roughest description and incapable of cultivation.

One hundred (100) inches of the water of Pavilion Creek are set apart for the use of this reserve, and there is an abundance of timber for all purposes.

No. 2.

A reserve situated on the right bank of Fraser River, includes both sides of Leon Creek, and contains 1,500 acres approximately.

On this reserve about 200 acres of land may be cultivated, there being a good supply of water from Leon Creek, and from a small creek a mile lower down the river; the water of these creeks is set apart for the use of the Indians.

There is excellent feed on this reserve, but not much timber.

No. 3.

Is on the trail from Pavilion to Hat Creek, and is situated in what is known as the Marble Canon; perpendicular mountains enclose it on the north and south. It contains 650 acres, 12 have been fenced and cropped, and 60 more are cultivable for oats, barley, potatoes and hay.

The waters of two small creeks are reserved, one on the north, and the other on the south of the land.

The fishery, as reserved for this tribe, extends from Leon Creek down stream to one-fourth of a mile above Eleven Mile Creek on the Lillooet Road, a distance of 15 miles.

Four graveyards, one on the land of Mr. Hughes, and three on that of Captain Martly, have been reserved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 6th February, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, for your information, that on the 23rd August I proceeded to visit the Fountain tribe, whose village is situated in the Lillooet District, near the eight mile post on the waggon road from Lillooet to Clinton.

The total population of the Indians resident here is 221, consisting of 67 men, 67 women, and 87 children, Chil-li-hultz (Joseph) being chief. They possess 270 horses, 16 cattle and 58 pigs.

Accompanied by the chief and most of his people, I rode over the country for miles in every direction, and, after a careful examination, made six different allotments of land for their use, comprising in the aggregate 1,700 acres, mostly rough and unproductive, and not, in my opinion, sufficient for their requirements, but unfortunately the surrounding country is singularly barren and badly watered, and the few places of any value have in years past been taken possession of by white settlers who have since acquired titles from the Local Government.

No. 1.

As shown on the accompanying map, is a reserve of about 350 acres. The chief informed me that 50 acres of this had been given them by Mr. Elliott when he was Stipendiary Magistrate at Lillooet. No record of his having done so can be traced in any of the land offices, but on enquiry from Mr. Lorenzo Laitaro, whose land adjoins that of the Indians, I find that the land was marked out and staked as stated by the Indians. I have accordingly treated it as an old reserve, and confirmed it, and have added to it, as above stated, about 300 acres; 110 acres on this reserve is fairly good land, and has been cultivated by the Indians, though the crops are for the most part light, the land having been worn out by constant tillage; the balance is rough and broken and affords but scanty pasturage.

The unappropriated water of Fountain Creek is set apart for the use of the Indians on this and the following reserve.

No. 2.

Is situated between the six and seven mile posts on the Lillooet waggon road. It contains 130 acres. A few can be cultivated, provided water can be procured; the rest is of value as a run for horses and cattle. With respect to the possibility of getting a supply of water here, I may state that, as shown in the map, a mining ditch, the property of Chinamen, passes through the upper portion of this land, and an arrangement might, I think, be made with them to allow the Indians to use a sufficient quantity for irrigation. This I mentioned to the Indians, but they stated that they would prefer to build an independent ditch from Fountain Creek, and, of

course, there can be no objection to their doing so, but I doubt if the small quantity of land capable of cultivation would justify the expense of such an undertaking.

No. 3.

Is a reserve of 280 acres, situated between the twelve and fourteen mile posts on the Lillooet waggon road, and adjoins the farm of Mr. Joseph Levanteur; though not extensive, is a good bunch grass range, and, by fencing, can be made of much value, and a portion of it can be converted into an excellent farm. Three small patches have been fenced and tilled.

I have reserved the surplus water of Eleven and Fourteen Mile Creeks, which the Indians seem very sanguine can be brought upon this land, and I would suggest that the surveyor employed on these reserves be instructed to survey lines of ditches for this purpose.

No. 4.

Is a reserve of 160 acres, situated on the trail from Fountain to Foster's Bar; 25 to 30 acres of this is fairly good soil, six being at present fenced, and under cultivation. It is also well timbered and good feed is convenient on either side of the creek.

The water of Fountain Creek, which flows through the entire length of this land, as also the water of Red Creek, which discharges into Fountain Creek, is reserved.

No. 5.

Contains 240 acres, and is also situated in the Fountain Valley, at the foot of Quot-le-ne-mo Lake. On this reserve 60 acres is good arable land. The Indians have already fenced and cropped 15 acres with peas, barley, turnips and potatoes, all of which promised well. There is an abundant supply of water flowing through this land, viz., the Fountain Creek and Cle-new-eupe Creek; the waters of both are set apart for the Indians.

No. 6.

Is also on the trail from Fountain to Foster's Bar, and contains 540 acres. This is specially valuable as a summer run for horses and cattle. Over 200 acres on the banks of the Swe-o-mie Creek can be made to produce hay of the best quality. All the water of Swe-o-mie Creek is reserved.

FOUNTAIN TRIBE OF INDIANS.

The fishery of this tribe on the Fraser River is a valuable one. It commences one-quarter of a mile above the mouth of Eleven Mile Creek, and extends down stream to the Bridge River Indians fishery, a distance of 4½ miles, embracing both sides of the river.

These Indians are for the most part industrious and well conducted; they manifest a desire to improve their condition by farming, and it was a matter of regret to me that I was compelled to leave without being able to secure to them a larger area of arable land. They mine extensively on the banks of the Fraser and are expert horse traders. The Chief, Chiel-li-hultz, has always borne an excellent character, and has exercised a good and great influence over the adjacent tribes, as well as over his own, and is held in esteem and respect by the settlers of the entire district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 18th February, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 30th August I reached Lillooet, a place of importance in the early history of British Columbia, but now almost deserted. The Indians who inhabit the suburbs of this town are peaceable, intelligent and industrious. They are expert canoe men, and live on very friendly terms with their white neighbors, who readily employ them as packers, teamsters and farm servants; they number 35 men, 32 women, and 28 children, making a total of 117. Noidesk (James) is their chief; they own 133 horses and 23 cattle.

The Indians stated that the land on which their village stands, was given to them in the year 1859 or 1860 by the then Governor, the late Sir James Douglas, but there does not appear to have been any record made of this fact, and subsequently the land in question was laid out in lots, and sold; Lillooet, therefore, forms no exception to the generality of the reserves defined by me, and I consequently found it wholly impossible to assign to these Indians such an area of land as in my opinion would be adequate to their requirements. The chief, and the principal men of the tribe, I found most reasonable, and they appeared fully to recognise the difficulty of the position, viz.: that the few places of value in the vicinity having been sold to the whites, were placed beyond my control.

I did for them the best I could, and laid off five reservations. Although the soil is light and sandy, good crops of grain and vegetables are raised, and what is more extraordinary, melons, cucumbers and even grapes ripen in the open air.

No. 1.

Contains 940 acres, and includes their village, church and stabling; it lies to the west of the town of Lillooet, and to the north of Cayoosh Creek. About 38 acres adjoining the village are under fence and partly cropped; there is an upper bench of 120 to 150 acres, which may be cultivated with advantage should it be found possible to procure water for irrigation; the remainder is rough and hilly, extending to the base of the mountains, and is of value as a summer pasturage, and also for the fire wood it affords.

Mr. Hoey, whose land adjoins that of the Indians on the east, and who has a right to a portion of the water of a creek from which the town of Lillooet is supplied, allows the Indians the use of a small quantity, sufficient for their gardens. I have reserved the surplus water of this creek, and I believe that when the provisions of the Land Act are enforced, with regard to ditches, it will be found that there is a sufficiency for both whites and Indians.

The Indians are sanguine that a portion of the water of a creek, which empties into the Fraser River about two miles above the town of Lillooet, can be diverted from its course, and brought upon their land by means of a ditch. The feasibility of this should be determined for them before they incur any expense, and the surveyor should be instructed to supply the necessary information.

I find upon examination that lot No. 1, block 1, as shown on the enclosed map, adjoining the Indian village, and at present under cultivation by them, was sold to Mr. H. Holbrook, on 2nd May, 1861, at the upset price of £20; £2 only by way of deposit having been paid by him. Mr. Holbrook has since become insolvent, and I believe that this lot, which contains five acres, could be purchased from the trustees of the estate on easy terms, and it would be a very great hardship to the Indians to deprive them of it.

No. 2.

Known as Tow-in-ock, is a reserve of 190 acres, situated eight miles south of Lillooet, on the right bank of Fraser River; it includes too small reservations

made by Mr. Sanders, stipendary magistrate, on the 12th September, 1870, of twelve and fifteen acres, respectively, which have been confirmed, and 163 acres added. Sixteen acres were under cultivation, and perhaps fifteen more might be utilized, but the bulk of the land being low benches at the foot of the mountain, is not suitable for cultivation. The adjacent lands on the south and east are owned by Chinamen, and on the north by Mr. LaRochelle, while precipitous mountains bound it on the west, making it impossible to further enlarge its area.

One hundred inches of water were assigned to the Indians, by Mr. Sanders, from Tow-in-ock or Island Bar creek, and, in addition, I have reserved fifty inches from Sha-ta Creek at the south-east corner of their land.

No. 3.

A small reserve of about 80 acres, known as Kil-chult, situated on the right bank of the Fraser, about six miles below Lillooet. A portion of this has been greatly injured by mining operations. About one and one-half acres were in wheat, and, if water were plentiful, ten or twelve more could be cultivated; without it, crops cannot be grown, the soil being dry and sandy.

I should not have made this reserve, had not the Lillooet Indians been so destitute of agricultural land; the lower portion affords also a remunerative field for mining operations.

The water of a small creek flowing through this land is reserved.

No. 4.

Is a reserve of about 450 acres, situated on the left bank of Fraser River, about two and one-half miles below Lillooet, at a place known as McCartney's flat, and opposite to Cayoose Indian Reserve No. 2.

I find that on the 2nd April, 1872, a reserve of 160 acres was made by Mr. Sanders, in favor of an Indian named "Dock," a member of the Lillooet tribe, together with the water of a small stream flowing from the east, which I confirmed; this forms a portion of the reserve now under consideration.

Two Chinamen, named Ah Chee and Ah King, were in possession of this land, which they claimed under a bill of sale from the Indian Dock Thomas, dated 23rd March, 1880. I informed the Chinamen that the Indians had no power to sell the land, and that they must discontinue their mining operations, to which they very much objected; and I have since notified the Government Agent, at Lilloet, that their mining and water records must not be renewed, as the land forms part of the Indian reservation; for were they allowed to continue their work, the small portion now available for agricultural purposes would very soon be washed away. This is a matter to which the attention of the local Indian Agent should be drawn. About 10 acres on this reserve are under cultivation, and possibly 20 or 25 more may be reclaimed, by clearing the brush, &c.; but it is all poor, sandy soil, which will not stand much cropping; the remaining portion is well timbered, and affords good feed.

Except the water recorded by Mr. Sanders, which does not exceed 50 inches, there is no other stream available here.

No. 5.

A reserve of 80 acres, situated at the foot of Seton Lake. The ew Indians, a branch of the Lillooet tribe, who formerly resided at this place, have for some time abandoned it. The old chief, who is blind, stated that he moved to Lillooet, as, since the travel by the whites had ceased, he could not make a living there; but he wished the place reserved as a fishing station, which I agreed to.

The land was pre-empted on 27th, March, 1860, by Franklyn Robert, who afterwards abandoned it, without completing his title. This reserve, though of great value as a fishing station, is worthless for agricultural purposes; it will afford grazing for

the Indian horses during the fishing season, and there is a limited quantity of timber for fuel.

The salmon fishery of these Indians is on both sides of the Fraser River, and extends from the mouth of Cayoosh Creek, up stream to one-half mile below Bridge River, a distance of about four miles; they also fish on the left bank of the Fraser on reserve No. 4, as shown on the enclosed plan, and at the outlet of Seton Lake Reserve No. 5, as before mentioned.

A graveyard on the left bank of the Fraser River, immediately opposite Mr. Tesco's house, was reserved at the request of the Indians; also a graveyard situated on lot 10, block 2, Lillooet suburban lots, the property of Mr. Richard Hoey.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY.
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 14th February, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 27th August, I visited the Indians who live on the right bank of Cayoosh Creek, distant two miles west of the once flourishing town of Lillooet, on the Fraser River.

They number 22 men, 24 women, and 34 children, a total of 80, of whom Slus (Baptiste) is chief, and they possess 50 horses and 18 cattle.

The village of these Indians is about one mile from the mouth of the creek, a situation eminently adapted for fishing, but not at all suitable for agriculture. Some few garden patches are scattered near, advantage being taken of every spot that is level, or free from rock, as there is so little land fit for agriculture that has not been purchased by white settlers.

In order to secure for these Indians a range for stock, also the small portion of arable land that remains unsold, and an adequate supply of timber, I made the following reserves, numbered 1, and 2:

No. 1.

Contains 390 acres, and extends from the boundary of the Lillooet Mill Company's pre-emption claim to the mouth of Cayoosh Creek; it includes the village, church and garden patches, which in the aggregate amount to about eight acres. The soil is light sandy loam, and a portion of it promises to be fairly productive when fertilized by water, of which an abundant supply can be obtained from Cayoosh Creek.

The chief, on behalf of his people, complains, and I think with great justice, that a portion of their land has been sold by the Local Government, and now forms a part of the farm of Mr. Bernard Tesch (colored violet on the map enclosed herewith). Abundant traces of the occupancy of this land by the Indians are apparent, viz: a graveyard, and the remains of a number of old winter houses, but inasmuch as it has been in possession of Mr. Tesch eleven years, a Crown grant having been issued to him on the 14th March, 1870, I was unable to interfere on their behalf. 250 inches of water are reserved from Cayoosh Creek, and this by means of a ditch, which the Indians express their intention to construct, can be utilized on this reserve.

No. 2.

Is on the right bank of the Fraser River, about one mile from the village, and extends from the southern boundary of Mr. Tesch's land to the northern boundary of Mr. Budwig's farm. Here, on a spot called Za-mac, a portion of the tribe have built a few houses. This reserve although containing 600 acres, has but ten under cultivation, its chief value lies in the timber upon it, and in the fishery on the Fraser River immediately in front of it; the Indians, however, believe that they can utilize a few open benches on the mountain side, which also affords a fairly good range for cattle and horses.

Above the waggon road and near the south-west corner of Mr. Tesch's claim, there are several springs, the entire water of which has been recorded by Tesch for irrigation, and he has constructed a ditch by which it is conveyed to his farm. I found on examination that this ditch is very imperfect, and requires fluming in some places, where the soil being light and gravelly allows much water to escape; and I think that were Tesch required to place his ditch in proper order there would be enough for him and the Indians. I have accordingly reserved the surplus water of these springs for use in this reserve, and the local Indian agent should be instructed to attend to the matter. This is of especial importance as Tesch, not being friendly to the Indians, is disposed to give them all the annoyance in his power.

The established salmon fishery of these Indians commences at the old bridge on Cayoosh Creek, and extends to its junction with the Fraser River, and thence down the right bank of the Fraser a distance of two and a-half miles.

The Indians make their living by fishing, hunting, and mining, while a few seek employment among the whites as farm servants, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 23rd Eebruary, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having finished laying out the reserves for the Lillooet tribe, I proceeded to Bridge River, which flows into the Fraser, about four miles north of Lillooet. At the mouth of this river, on the north bank, stands the village of the Bridge River Indians, a neat little hamlet comprising seventeen houses, besides stabling, church and burial ground. As regards the soil, a more barren, worthless spot it is difficult to conceive, its only advantage being as a fishing station.

The population consists of thirty-seven men, thirty-four women, and twenty-one children, total ninety-two; of whom A-às-ket (Gustave), is chief; they own 114 horses and thirteen cattle.

I cannot ascertain that a reserve has ever been made for this tribe, and I found it altogether impossible to provide them with arable land sufficient for their requirements. The Fraser River immediately above and below the village and Bridge River, for a distance of fifteen to seventeen miles, may be described as rocky, barren canons, but every available nook, if only half an acre in extent, has been seized upon and cultivated by the Indians.

Finding it impossible within the limited time at my disposal to define separately the numerous small patches under cultivation, I considered it necessary to reserve for the use of these Indians, the entire width of the Bridge River valley, from base to base

of the mountains, an average of three-quarters of a mile, for a distance of 13½ miles (see plan No. 1), making a total acreage of about 6,500 acres, and this includes all their cultivated patches. I have roughly estimated that 160 acres were under cultivation, and I do not believe that by any possibility a dozen more can be added. Their poor feed is found at intervals from the mouth of the river to Seven Mile Creek; from this point a steep side hill on the right bank (containing some 700 acres), affords good bunch grass, the principal range possessed by the tribe.

Upon this reserve there is an ample supply of timber for all purposes of building, fencing, fuel, &c., and water is also abundant.

I have assigned 300 inches from Bridge River, as also the water of the various streams emptying into Bridge River throughout the entire length of the reserve.

No. 2.

A small reserve containing about ninety acres, situated on the right bank of the Fraser River, about fifteen miles above Lillooet, and nearly opposite to what is known as the "Tinker Farm." It comprises a small bench much broken by ravines, lying 100 feet above the level of the Fraser; about twenty acres may be cultivated with profit, for which a sufficient supply of water can be obtained from a small creek flowing into the Fraser, half a mile north of the northern boundary of the reserve. The Indians have already constructed a flume for the purpose of conveying this water to their reserve.

The fisheries of the Bridge River Indians comprises both sides of the Fraser River, commencing half a mile south of Bridge River, and extending northward to the fishery of the Fountain Indians, a distance of about three miles.

Notwitstanding the inhospitable nature of the locality in which they reside, these Indians are well off; their fishery is a valuable one; they trap, and trade in horses, and mine extensively with great profit, as I am informed by the traders with whom they deal.

Formerly Bridge River afforded employment to a large number of white men; and more recently to a large number of Chinese, but owing to the expense of carrying on operations in so rough a country, it has gradually died out as a mining camp, and there is not at present a white man of any nationality employed on it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 25th February, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Seton Lake, where I arrived on the 3rd September, is one of the chain of lakes on the new abandoned line of road from Douglas to Lillooet. It is 16 miles in length, and surrounded on all sides by steep mountains; along its shores at intervals are a few benches of light sandy soil, and on these are the settlements of the Seton Lake Indians. The principal is Sha-lalth, better known as the Mission (R.C.) Tim-ul-Sques (Paul) is the head chief, but there are three sub-divisions, each having a sub-chief.

I secured for these Indians all the land of any value in the neighborhood, and this necessitated the formation of six separate reserves.

No. 1.

On the north bank of the lake, contains 1,900 acres, mostly covered with timber, some of it being unusually large and fine; from 30 to 40 acres are under cultivation, and a few patches on the edge of the lake, now covered with light alder and birch, may be cleared, and thus add to the extent of cultivable lands while on the mountain slopes a limited quantity of pasturage can be obtained.

A portion of the tribe residing on this reserve has settled at the upper end of the lake, at a place called Slosh, distant from the main village about 3 miles, and is presided over by In-chas-ket (George), a sub-chief, an industrious and intelligent man who is anxious to improve his condition. At this place is a field of about 12 acres in extent in excellent condition now under cultivation by the Indians; they told me it was cleared many years ago by a white man; Mr. Smith, of Lillooet, also informed me that a man named Taylor, formerly the owner of the steamboat which plied on the lake, pre-empted the land in question, but no record of such pre-emption can be found in the Land Office, and I have, therefore, assumed that Taylor was merely a squatter, and have included the field in the reserve now under consideration. The several small streams and springs flowing through this land have been set apart for the use of the Indians.

No. 2.

Is also situated on the north shore of Seton Lake, about 6 miles east of Reserve No. 1. It is known as Silicon, and contains 150 acres; a few of the tribe reside here, Why-a-pas (Eneas) being sub-chief.

This reserve embraces a narrow strip of land fronting the lake and extending to the base of the mountains. The soil is of inferior quality. A few acres only were under cultivation, but, by clearing, some 20 more may be added.

The water of Che-lux Creek, which flows near the village, and also of a small creek at the south-eastern boundary of this land, has been reserved.

Nos. 3 and 4.

Are two small reserves of 20 acres each, on the south bank of Seton Lake, nearly opposite Reserve No. 2. Here the Indians have been in the habit of cultivating small patches of potatoes, and of obtaining a limited quantity of swamp hay.

No. 5.

On the portage between Seton and Anderson Lakes, contains 80 acres; 9 have been cultivated, an area which by clearing may be augmented fourfold. A portion of this reserve is composed of rich alluvial deposit washed from the adjacent hills. It is well watered by the Ne-scar-keat Creek flowing through it, 100 inches of which I have reserved. Some of this land is heavily timbered.

No. 6.

A reserve of 90 acres, also on the portage, at the outlet of Anderson Lake, is occupied by another branch of this tribe. It is principally of value as a fishing station. Not more than 2 acres have been cultivated; the sub-chief Na-às-sa (James) and his Indians informed me that it was their intention to clear a large patch at the rear of the village, where the soil is fertile though at present heavily timbered. This branch of the tribe was much pleased with the land allotted to it, and expressed a determination to abandon the old houses and build a new village.

The salmon fishery of these Indians is situated immediately in front of their village, on the stream which connects Anderson with Seton Lake. The large quantities of fish caught and cured here form their principal means of subsistence.

The Seton Lake Indians are industrious and well conducted, and would improve their condition did the nature of the soil allow of their farming on a larger scale. They number 42 men, 42 women and 59 children, a total of 143; they own 64 horses and 45 cattle.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 27th February, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith rough plans of the several reserves allotted by me, on the 5th September last, to the Indians residing at the head of Anderson Lake.

This tribe numbers 20 men, 18 women, and 31 children, total 69, of whom Tans-po-lou (Jack) is chief, and they are possessed of 17 horses and 8 cattle.

I was unable to assign to these Indians, land of any value in sufficient quantity, from the fact that it does not exist in this mountainous region. After a careful exploration, accompanied by principal members of the tribe, I made four reservations containing in all 460 acres, the utmost I could do for them.

No. 1.

Contains four hundred acres, and includes the village which is built on Pemberton Portage, on the left bank of Mosquito River, three-eighths of a mile west from Anderson Lake; 27 acres are at present under cultivation. This area can be considerably enlarged by clearing small timber (alder and cottonwood), but by far the greater part is bare, sandy gravel, destitute of surface soil. Timber for all purposes is here in abundance.

The water of a small stream flowing through the south-eastern corner of this land has been reserved.

One hundred and sixty acres of land, immediately between the village and the lake, was pre-empted on the 28th March, 1860, by James Chapman, who, according to the records, paid on the 16th November, 1860, a deposit of £40. Mr. A. W. Smith, of Lillooet, is now the owner, having purchased Chapman's interest; he has allowed the Indians the use of it for a number of years, and they have fenced and cultivated about six acres.

Mr. Smith has offered to sell the above land to the Indians for $100, and I consider that it should form part of the reserve. I recommend that this sum be tendered to him for it. I state the above on the authority of the Indians, as I had afterwards no opportunity of conversing with Mr. Smith on the subject.

Some of this land is of good quality, covered with alder, cottonwood and a few white firs. It is naturally low, damp ground, and would require little or no irrigation.

No. 2.

Is a small reserve of 20 acres, situated on the Pemberton Portage, 1¾ miles south of Anderson Lake, on the right bank of Mosquito River. Here the Indians have commenced to clear a small patch of ground, on which they think they can grow crops; the soil is sandy and shallow. There is, however, a plentiful supply of

water, which will in a measure compensate for this. The surrounding land being the washed bed of a creek, is utterly valueless.

Twenty-five inches of water have been set apart from E-cla-ugh Creek for use on this reserve.

No. 3.

Is on the north bank of Mosquito River, about two miles south of Anderson Lake. It contains 20 acres, situated on a small bench some 80 feet above the river. The Indians propose to bring a ditch to this land from Quo-qui-hat-qua Creek, which flows into Mosquito River, about one-half mile above the reserve; should they do so, ten acres of fairly good land may be utilized. Bush fires have cleared this bench of timber; there is, however, a plentiful supply in the immediate vicinity.

I have assigned fifty inches of water from Quo-qui-hat-qua Creek, for the purpose of irrigation.

No. 4.

Containing 20 acres, is a small patch of swampy meadow, about five miles south from Anderson Lake, which the Indians, for years past, have been in the habit of using. Mosquito River flows through it. About eight tons of hay can be cut on this land, and by clearing some 12 acres may be converted into good meadow.

The fishery of these Indians is situated on Mosquito River, commencing at its mouth, and extending up stream the entire length of the reserve, a distance of one mile. At the time of my visit they were busy drying their fish, of which they had more than ample.

A graveyard, situated on the land, owned by Mr. Smith, and near the shore of Anderson Lake, has been defined as a reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 6th March, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having completed the adjustment of land for the Indians at Anderson Lake, I proceeded to visit the tribe inhabiting the section of country known as Pemberton Meadows, on the abandoned line of road between Douglas and Lillooet. These Indians are an off-shoot of the Douglas tribe. I was met by the chief, Stager, (James) and almost the whole of his tribe; they expressed great satisfaction at my coming, and at the prospect of an early settlement.

The chief pointed out the reserve as given them by the late Governor Douglas, in 1859 or 1860; it contains about 160 acres, and upon it stands the principal village, church, &c. No record of this reserve appears on the books of the Land Office.

The valley in which these meadows lie, is about seven miles long and two miles wide, and contains some 9,000 acres; at least 1,500 of these may, by an outlay of labor, be converted into excellent arable land, and made to produce crops of all kinds except perhaps wheat. These meadows being intersected by the Squamish and Lillooet Rivers, are subject to inundation, and being composed of rich alluvial deposit they produce an unlimited supply af excellent swamp hay, and provide an extensive and valuable range for horses and cattle.

Pemberton Meadows, situated in the heart of the Cascade range of mountains, form the only valley of any importance within a radius of 50 miles; from its isolated position it is the most desirable location for an Indian reservation that I have yet met with, and I think that every means should be taken to secure it for that purpose.

I regret to say that my efforts in this respect were rendered almost futile from the fact that in the early days of the Province, almost every available acre here was pre-empted or recorded for purchase, and in most cases either a certificate of improvement obtained or an instalment of the purchase money paid, which virtually barred my interference. This difficulty may, I think, be overcome, for the land though nominally held as just stated by certificate of improvement or instalment of purchase money paid, has in every instance been abandoned, in some cases the owners having left the country, and there is not a white man resident within this entire valley. I have ascertained that the taxes due on these lands under the Assessment Act 1876 have never been paid, and I believe that were the payment of these taxes enforced by the Local Government, the land in every instance would revert to the Crown.

These remarks apply equally to Reserve No. 5 at the foot of Pemberton Lake, where there is a village and a valuable fishery, also a graveyard. This land was recorded on the 14th February, 1863, by J. Smith, and a certificate of improvement issued, but it was abandoned by him years ago, and he now lives at Clinton.

A recommendation to the effect above mentioned by the Dominion Government to the Hon. Mr. Walkem, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, would, I think, be the speediest and most effectual method of having this matter placed on a proper footing, and in that event the land might be dealt with and assigned to the Indians, who fully recognise the importance of possessing it. I have had a rough sketch made to show, as far as I am able to ascertain, the position of each claim, with a tabular statement of the facts connected with their respective titles.

After a careful examination of this section of country, accompanied by the Indians, I assigned to them all the vacant land of any value therein, and made the five following reserves:

No. 1.

Comprises the land claimed by the Indians as having been given them by Governor Douglas; it contains about 160 acres, situated on the north branch of the Lillooet River, of which five acres have been cultivated. A large portion is subject to overflow, but it produces an unlimited quantity of excellent hay. Cottonwood, spruce and cedar grow here in sufficient quantities for all the requirements of the tribe.

No. 2.

Between the Lillooet and Squamish Rivers, on the upper Pemberton Meadows, contains about 80 acres, all of which are of the richest description; 30 acres lie sufficiently high to be above the reach of the overflow, and can be cultivated with great advantage. The remainder, though subject to submersion, is valuable as meadow land. There is a limited quantity of cottonwood timber on the banks of the Squamish River. The Indians have built good, substantial houses and have cultivated potatoes and other vegetables extensively on this land.

This reserve is situated on the land pre-empted by George Dunne, on 7th March, 1863, and abandoned by him.

No. 3.

Three-quarters of a mile east of Reserve No. 1, is known as Ne-Suck, and contains 1,300 acres. It is situated at the mouth of the Lillooet River, between the north and south branches, and is bounded on the east by Pemberton Lake. Nearly all this land is at times subject to overflow. Some 20 acres on the north branch of the river is above high water mark and is partly under cultivation.

I find by the records that two pre-emptions of 160 acres each were made here by John Rogers, on 5th March, and Frederick Sylvester, on 9th March, 1863,

respectively. No certificates of improvement had been granted, and as neither had been in occupation of the land for years, I did not hesitate to treat it as vacant land, and to assign it to the Indians.

There is an abundance of timber on this reserve.

No. 4.

Loch-la, the principal fishing station of the Pemberton Indians, contains 20 acres, and is situated on the Birkenhead River, about seven miles from the village, on the Pemberton Portage. Apart from the fishery it is utterly worthless. Here the Indians have erected substantial drying houses where they cure salmon in very large quantities. Timber of good quality is very plentiful on the reserve.

No. 5.

Is a graveyard of about three-quarters of an acre, at the foot of Pemberton Lake, near the 29-mile house, on land for which Mr. Joseph Smith has obtained a certificate of improvement. There is no doubt that the whole of this land was originally owned by the Indians. Their village stands at the outlet of the lake and one of their principal fisheries is situated here.

I have reserved for the Indians the right of fishing in the Lillooet River from Pemberton Lake one-half mile down stream, but the land on which the village stands having been alienated by the Local Government, is beyond my power of interference.

These Indians are an industrious and peaceable people. Being isolated from the white population, they have no opportunity of obtaining spirituous liquors, and they gain their living by their natural resources. Their fisheries are their natural means of support, which they supplement by hunting, trapping and mining. They own 87 horses and 50 cattle, and being in a district where both summer feed and hay is abundant, there is no reason why they should not be a wealthy pastoral community. Were the claims of the white man obliterated, and the whole of the valley made a reservation, it would solve the difficulty of obtaining land for the numerous Indian families living between Pemberton and Douglas, all of whom are most anxious to concentrate here.

The Pemberton Indians number 203, viz.: 54 men 49 women, and 100 children; the proportion of children to adults being nearly double the general average among Indians. I cannot consider the question of reserves for these Indians settled, as I hope the arrangement I have suggested will be carried out, and the whole of the valley be assigned to them, and I cannot too strongly impress upon the Government the necessity of moving the Local Government to act promptly in this matter. As a precautionary measure, and with a view to prevent the possibility of further complications, I have written to Mr. Walkem to request that no applications for the pre-emption or purchase of land in this locality be entertained until the reserves have been finally dealt with.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.
VICTORIA, B. C., 15th March, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In proceeding from Pemberton Meadows to Douglas, I visited several small encampments, inhabited by portions of the Douglas tribe; they have been attracted to these spots by the fisheries on the Lillooet River, and have made their homes on its banks, where they have cultivated every available nook.

No. 1.

The first of these, Sam-ah-quam, is a small hamlet situated on the Lillooet River, twenty-four miles from Douglas, on the old line of waggon road. I have made a reserve of 330 acres here, principally with the object of securing the valuable timber which is on it. Skin-te (Joseph), is the sub-chief. Only one acre here is under cultivation, consisting of a few potato patches; some seventy to eighty acres of good land might be utilized but the expense of clearing would be disproportioned to the benefit derived. The fishery extends the whole length of the reserve (about one mile), commencing at Too-was-soos Creek, near the eastern boundary.

No. 2.

A small fishing station, known as the Sach-teen, on the Lillooet River, between the twenty-one and twenty-two mile posts on the old Douglas waggon road. Three acres are under cultivation here, all that is capable of being worked to this I added twelve, which, however, is mostly rock.

The fishery immediately in front of the village, includes both banks of the river, and extends the length of the reserve.

Two Indian graveyards, about 200 yards west of the twenty-two mile post, have been reserved.

No. 3.

Is a small reserve of 40 acres, near the twenty-mile post on the old Douglas waggon road; here the Indians have erected a house, and cleared some potato patches; about ten acres along the bank of the Lillooet River is good land; the remainder, poor, wash gravel, on which stands some timber of small size.

No. 4.

A reserve of 540 acres, situated on the Douglas portage, between the eighteen and nineteen mile posts, known as Skookum-chuck. This is the headquarters of the Douglas Indians, and has a population of 150, with Ket-se-ah-in (Isidore) as chief.

An Indian reserve was made here on the 7th March, 1866, by Mr. J. B. Gaggin, then Stipendiary Magistrate at Douglas; no acreage, however, is mentioned in the record, and the description of it is so indefinite, that I have not been able to ascertain its size; but I have taken the precaution to include all the land that is valued by the Indians. The Lillooet River here passes through a narrow gorge or canon, and forms rapids, in which the fisheries are situated. Apart from these fisheries, which are highly productive, this reserve is of little worth, being almost all rock. About four acres are under cultivation as potato gardens, which cannot be increased.

No. 5.

Is a plot of land eighty acres in extent, situated 13½ miles from Douglas; it is a low, swampy flat on the banks of the Lillooet River, densely covered with pine

timber. The Indians particularly begged for this, as on it stands the only cedar in the neighborhood, which is much valued by them.

On my arrival at Douglas, I found that the Indians, with the exception of two old men, were absent, attending a feast or "potlach," on the Fraser River. I was, therefore, obliged to leave without defining this particular reserve. I subsequently met them as they were returning, and I promised that it should be attended to at the earliest convenient date.

The Douglas Indians number 265, viz.: 98 men, and 81 women, and 86 children; and own 18 horses, 54 cattle and 17 sheep; they are good canoe men, packers and farm servants, and as such find ready employment. Having no land beyond small garden patches, they have had no opportunity of engaging in agricultural pursuits. Their fishing stations, and hunting-grounds are unsurpassed.

The Douglas Indians unanimously expressed a wish to have some of the land on the Pemberton meadows assigned to them; in fact, many of this tribe have grown potatoes there for years past, with the consent and approval of the Pemberton Indians. Their request should be complied with when the suggestions contained in my Report, on the Pemberton meadows, are adopted. (See Report 6th March, 1882).

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 25th March, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, as previously reported in my letter of 26th September last, I proceeded to the North-West coast for the purpose of defining reserves for the Indians on the Nass and Skeena rivers, and also for the Tsimpsian tribe residing at Fort Simpson and Metlakatla. I reached Kincolith, at the mouth of the Naas River, on the 7th October, where I was detained by stress of weather for two days, during which time I had several conversations with the Indians in the presence of Mr. Shute, the Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, but in consequence of the complaints of these Indians (as contained in their petition to Dr. Powell, viz: "That their supply of winter food on the Naas River was being interfered with by the establishment of canneries," a copy of which was handed to me on the 21st September), I deemed it advisable to examine the fisheries and hear what the Indians had to say at the different villages before deciding upon reserves anywhere; and I have now to state as the result of my observations that no valid ground whatever exists for the supposition that the canneries alluded to in any way interfere with the run of salmon made use of by the Indians, as was abundantly apparent by the very large supply of dried fish that was stored at intervals on the banks of the river, both for home consumption and trade, while the river itself teemed with a later run of salmon which were being taken in enormous quantities.

On enquiry I ascertained that the fish made use of by the Indians is valueles for canning purposes, while, on the other hand, the fish used for canning is not appreciated by the Indians, nor do they rely upon it as an article of food except for present use. These facts I elicited from the Indians themselves, as well as from the white residents, I have therefore no hesitation in stating that the complaints contained in the petition purporting to emanate from the chiefs of the Upper Naas River are groundless, and that the establishment of canneries on the Lower Naas has nothing whatever to do with decreasing the supply of salmon used by the Indians. The Indians, on

the other hand, derive very great advantages by the establishment of industries of this class, from the fact that they are being educated in the art of curing fish, and at the same time obtain employment at remunerative rates of wages.

The Naas is one of the largest of our provincial rivers emptying into the Pacific Ocean, and is affected by the tide for a distance of about 22 miles. It is navigable by ocean steamers for about 17 miles.

On the part of the river visited by me (a distance of 50 miles) there are four principal villages, viz: Kitlacdamax, Kitwillucshilt, Lachkaltsap, and Kincolith, having a total population of 847, presided over by four principal chiefs, while a number of heads of families in different encampments are designated sub-chiefs, though all constitute one tribe. These sub-chiefs were very anxious that reserves should be made for their individual use. This I declined to do, and explained to them that the lands are assigned for the use of the tribe collectively and not for the particular use of any family or member of a family.

No. 1.

Kitlacdamax (with Scothen as chief) is the uppermost of the four principal villages referred to. It has a population of 236, viz: 80 men, 88 women, and 98 children. Immediately around this village, which stands on the right bank of the river about 45 miles from its mouth, the land is very worthless, but half a mile lower down the valley opens, and here a block of about 2,700 acres of the best land is situated and offers greater advantages for an Indian settlement than any other on the Naas River. It is level, the soil rich, capable of producing crops of all kinds without irrigation, while at the same time there is a sufficient quantity of excellent timber. Nearly the whole of this flat may be brought under cultivation. On this land, distant from the main village about 1½ miles, at a place called Iyennis, a few families have built for themselves a neat hamlet with church and school-house; here an agent of the Church Missionary Society resides. This community having embraced Christianity and being gradually increased by converts, it is not unlikely that ere long the larger portion of the tribe will abandon its old home and join the Mission, as in every respect it is a more desirable location than the old village.

Unfortunately between these villages and upon the land now under consideration, a man named John Matthieson holds a pre-emption claim of 320 acres, recorded 8th April, 1879. He has, however, not obtained a certificate of improvement though he has lived upon the land for eight years, and has in that time cleared and cultivated over eight acres, besides having fenced six more. He has built three houses, one of which is a new log building 14 by 16 with a lean-to of 8 by 23. His crops, which he was getting in at the time of my visit, consisted of potatoes, carrots, onions, cabbages, turnips and oats, all of which were excellent. A small patch of wheat that had not ripened was still standing, this was explained by the fact that it was not sown until the middle of May, but it is clearly demonstrated by Mathieson that crops equal to any in the Province can be grown here.

It will be seen by reference to the map how very desirable it is that this land should be held intact for the Indians, and inasmuch as Matthieson had not obtained a certificate of improvement I consider it incumbent upon me to include it in the reservation. In doing so, however, I am clearly of opinion that it would be extremely unjust to take this land from Matthieson, who has occupied it so many years and has improved it so much without compensating him to some extent. I told him the decision I had arrived at to which he replied, that he would abide by my judgment, but that he hoped he would not be turned upon the world without something to remunerate him for his years of labor, and stated that he would not of his own free will sell his pre-emption right for less than $1,200. I informed him that it was my duty to assign the land to the Indians, that it is not incumbent on the Government to allow him anything, but that I would recommend his case for favorable consideration. I have now no hesitation in recommending that the Department should pay Matthieson the sum of $600 by way of compensation for his improvements

In a conversation I had with Mr. Robertson, the Wesleyan Missionary, before leaving this locality, he informed me that he was most anxious to purchase the land claimed by Matthieson for the the purpose of establishing upon it a Mission School, and had repeatedly offered him $500 for it, but that Matthieson had declined his offer.

The water of Che-may-nux, which flows parallel to the western boundary of this land, is reserved; on this stream there is a valuable fishery.

No. 2.

Tsim-man-ween-clist, a much prized fishing station of 60 acres situated at the mouth of the first canon, about three miles above the principal village; here the Indians catch large quantities of salmon during a lengthened season. On the right bank of the river are two small potato patches of about one-eighth of an acre each. A sufficient quantity of timber is found on this reserve. I have here reserved the exclusive right of fishing on both banks for a distance of two miles up stream from the mouth of the Canon.

No. 3.

Is a small island of 25 acres at the outlet of the Se-àks River, a tributary of the Nass.

The right to fish on both banks of this stream for one mile from its mouth is reserved.

No. 4.

A reserve on the right bank of the Nass River at the mouth of Shu-marl Creek, two-thirds of a mile below Se-àks, contains about 150 acres; no part of this has been cultivated, but the Indians expressed a wish to have it, and declared their intention of turning it to account. The soil is poor and partially subject to overflow, and it is of small value, though on it stands some good timber.

No. 5.

Opposite No. 4, on the left bank of the Nass River, consists of four acres; it is simply a fishing station.

No. 6.

Half a mile lower down the river, on the left bank, the fishery known as A-ma-tal is reached, and here also at certain stages of the water large quantities of salmon are caught. I have reserved 60 acres, the soil being good, though covered in part with cottonwood.

No. 7.

33 miles from the mouth of the river is a reserve of 430 acres on which the Kil-wil-luc-shilt, the next village of importance, stands. It has a population of 1-9, viz: 37 men, 45 women, and 47 children. Se-bas sa being chief. This is one of the principal salmon fisheries on the Nass River, where large quantities of fish are caught and cured for home consumption, and for barter with other tribes. The exclusive right to fish the entire length of this reserve has been assigned to the Indians. At the back of the village there is some moderately good land which the Indians have partially cultivated, and where they have grown potatoes and other vegetables successfully. On the left bank of the river immediately opposite the village, is a bed of lava extending to the base of the mountain, it is destitute of vegetation. The Indians are well supplied with timber on this reserve.

No. 8.

An-de-qu-lay, a reserve of 260 acres, 8 miles lower down the river, is on the left bank of the Nass, about 5 miles above the village of Lach-kal-tsap. At this place the

Indians have cultivated 1 acre of potatoes. Like nearly the whole of this valley it is subject to partial overflow during the summer freshets, but the soil is of excellent quality, and there are many places above high water mark which may be cleared and cultivated with advantage. The small island shown on the map is a valuable and favorite fishery, where an extensive drying house has been built. The Indians only frequent this place during the fishing season, and for the purpose of cultivating potatoes. There is a good supply of cottonwood on this land, and also a few spruce. The fishery on the left bank of the Nass, commencing at the mouth of An-de-gu-lay Slough and extending up stream half a mile, also the fisheries in An-de-gu-lay Slough for a like distance from its mouth, are reserved.

No. 9

Contains 3,700 acres, and is situated at the head of tidal water on the Nass River, 22 miles from its mouth. On it stands the village of Lac-kal-tsap, the head-quarters of the Wesleyan Mission; and here an excellent school and mission house have been built. This being a large reserve it includes the smaller villages of Kit-icks, Kit-an-kee-da and Wil-ski tum-wil-wil-i-kit, together with the sites of some old encampments, the members of which have been gradually absorbed by the mission. The total population is 302, viz.: 94 men, 109 women and 99 children; "Mountain" being the chief. Though this land is much divided by sloughs and water courses, and subject to overflow during the summer freshets, it possesses, nevertheless, many valuable tracts of land above high water mark, which, with little labor, may be cultivated and made to produce large quantities of vegetables and grain of all kinds except wheat. North of the river, some distance from the village, is a large tract of swamp meadow land, which will be of great advantage when the Indians carry out their intention of procuring cattle. Timber of all kinds is found on this reserve in abundance. Besides being an excellent salmon fishery, this is the highest point at which oolachan, or small fish, are taken. The old established fisheries on the Nass River within the limits of this reserve, as also the right to fish in the various sloughs running through it, are reserved for the use of this tribe.

It is to be regretted that a small patch of land containing 35 acres, immediately adjoining the principal Indian village of Lac-kal-tsap, is in the possession of Mr. James Grey, who purchased it from the Local Government, a Crown grant for which was issued to him on the 3rd January, 1878. The Indians object strongly to Mr. Grey being allowed to hold this land almost within their village, and believing his residence there to be very objectionable, I asked him what he would be disposed to take for his interest. He replied that having lived there for so many years (since November, 1874, the date on which he pre-empted), he did not wish to dispose of it. The piece of land now held by Mr. Grey was formerly the site of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post, but was abandoned prior to its occupation by Mr. Grey.

No. 10.

Stoney Point, five miles below the village of Lac-kal-tsap, on the right bank of the Nass River, contains 380 acres; it is a place of much importance, not only to the Nass River Nation, but also to many of the coast tribes, who resort there in the early spring, during the oolachan fishing season, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of grease from that fish, an article much prized by the Indians. Except for the purpose of fishing, this land is of little value, being swamp or mountain; there are, however, some 20 acres that when cleared and improved may be cultivated, while the hill side is well covered with timber.

As will be seen by reference to the enclosed plan, 10 acres on this flat, almost in the heart of the fishing ground, has been alienated by the Local Government, a Crown grant having been issued to Mr. J. J. Robertson, on the 22nd July, 1878, which rendered any interference on my part powerless. This transfer should never have been made, as the land is clearly a portion of the Indian fishing ground. Mr.

Croasdale has since purchased the interest of Mr. Robertson, and has built thereon a salmon cannery and a saw mill. Adjoining the above land so alienated, Mr. Grey has erected buildings for the purpose of salting salmon, &c., but inasmuch as he holds no title, I informed him he must remove his buildings, it being my intention to include the land occupied by him in the reservation, and I have done so accordingly.

On this reserve some ten or twelve families, belonging to Lac-kal-tsap village, reside attracted by the employment furnished by the cannery of Mr. Croasdale, and here they have cultivated vegetables on a small scale. As before stated, the Indians of various tribes congregate here, and also on reserves Nos. 12 and 13, for the oolachan fishing, which lasts about six weeks (commencing in the early part of March, and continuing till about the beginning of May), after which they return to their respective homes. I arranged that the resident Indians should have the exclusive privilege of cultivating the land, while the rights of those who have been in the habit of fishing should not be interfered with. For the purpose of carrying out this arrangement, a frontage on the river of one chain in depth, extending the entire length of the respective reserves, must be considered commonage; this settlement of the question met with the hearty concurrence of the Indians, and was highly approved by Messrs. Shute and Robertson, the missionaries of the Episcopal and Wesleyan Societies (who were present at my interview with the Indians), and subsequently by Mr. Duncan, of Metlakatla, who takes a deep interest in the adjustment of the matter.

The carrying out of the details of this arrangement will devolve upon the local Indian Agent, when one is appointed for this district.

No. 11.

Black Point, 2½ miles below Stoney Point, is a fishing station containing 30 acres, on the right bank of the Nass River. Not a tree or a foot of soil can be found on it, and it is used only during the run of small fish.

No. 12.

Known as Lac-tesk or Canaan, contains 250 acres on the left bank of the Nass nearly opposite to No. 11. I reserved this land for the resident Indians of Kincolith (at the mouth of the Nass River), subject, however, to the rights of the numerous tribes that congregate here for oolachan fishing, as previously stated, and for whose use a commonage of one chain in depth is set apart. On this land some few acres have been cleared, and cultivated, which may be increased to 30 or 40, but for the most part it is swampy, and subject to overflow; there is a limited quantity of timber at the western extremity.

Contrary to the wishes of the Indians of Kincolith, who have always claimed this land, two sub-chiefs, from Fort Simpson, (50 miles distant) named Clah and Moses McDonald, have established themselves here, and were on the ground when I visited it, and they stated that they wished to hold the land for purposes of agriculture.

At the request of the Kincolith Indians, I explained to them that they could use the frontage for fishing, as they had been in the habit of doing, but that they must not interfere with the cultivated land, that being the property of the Nass River tribe.

No. 13.

Red Cliff, on the right bank of the Nass River, contains 650 acres, and has a frontage of 3¾ miles, the greater part of which is used during the oolachan season as a fishery by the Indians of numerous tribes. A similar commonage to that on reserves 10 and 12 has been set apart for this purpose. The greater portion of this in rough mountain slope, but a number of patches of good land, about 100 acres in the aggregate, can be cultivated with a small outlay of labor, it being free of timber

and underbrush. There is an abundance of small timber on the hill side. This also has been assigned for the use of the Kincolith Indians, who are destitute of agricultural land.

The exclusive right of fishing in a small river, named Na-nook, at the westerly end of the reserve, for a distance of one-quarter of a mile from its mouth, is assigned to the Indians.

An application, dated 15th September, 1881, to purchase 160 acres of the land included in this reserve, had been made to the Provincial Government, by Mr. H. E. Croasdale, but upon my representation to Mr. Walkem, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the purchase was not completed, and I have added it to the reserve, it being much desired by the Indians.

No. 14.

Kincolith, a reserve on the right bank of the Nass, at its mouth, contains 1,250 acres. Its population numbers 180, viz.: 46 men, 59 women, and 75 children, Quock-shaw (Robert) being the chief. The reserve includes their village, church, school-house and saw-mill. This land forms part of a Government reserve of 4,000 acres, made on the 1st September, 1869, by order of His Excellency Governor Seymour. The Church Missionary Society has expended a large sum in aid of the erection of the buildings above referred to; the site unfortunately was badly chosen, being surrounded by mountains of rock, with no land of value, nor any fisheries in the immediate neighborhood.

No. 15.

A fishing station on the right bank, at the mouth of Kinnamax River, in the Nass straits, about nine miles from Fort Simpson, and contains five acres.

The fifteen reserves above enumerated represents the land set apart by me for the tribe of the Nass River, and includes every fishing station and patch of cultivated land pointed out to me by the several Indian Chiefs for a distance of fifty miles from the mouth of the river, and also one small fishing station, known as Kinnamax, in the Nass Straits.

The Indians of the Nass River tribe are, on the whole, well provided for—their fisheries being equal to any on the coast, the extent of berry producing land unlimited, and the mountain country around abounding with game and fur-bearing animals.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 8th April, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having completed the adjustment of the reserves on the Nass River, I returned to Fort Simpson, where the Hudson's Bay Company have maintained one of their principal depots and trading posts since 1834; and where that company claims 100 acres of land, under an agreement with the Imperial Government, made prior to the declaration of British Columbia, as a colony; but for which, as yet, they have not obtained a conveyance.

A portion of the Tsimpsean Indians reside here, the remainder at Metlakatla, sixteen miles south; and in dealing with their reserves, I propose to treat them as one tribe.

On a part of the land claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, under the above agreement, and west of their enclosures, the Indians have built a substantial village, which is in every respect creditable to them. Here also, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Crosby, Wesleyan Minister, a commodious church, a school and a mission house have been erected.

I had several interviews with the chiefs of the tribe in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Crosby and of Mr. Hall, the agent in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's property, when the Indians claimed the right to all the land west of the Company's buildings, on the plea that it was given them by Dr. Powell.

Rev. Mr. Crosby, on their behalf, stated that he had received a letter from Dr. Powell, addressed to the Indians, to the effect that they might extend their village to within 50 feet of the Company's fence; he further said that this letter had been read by him to the Indians, and discussed by them in council.

As no such letter was included in those supplied to me by Dr. Powell, prior to my leaving Victoria, I asked Mr. Crosby to allow me to see it, or to furnish me with a copy thereof, which he said he would do; but subsequently he informed me that it had been mislaid, and that he was unable to comply with my request. I may here state that on my return to Victoria, I communicated the above to Dr. Powell, when he informed me that he had made no promises whatever, with regard to the land, further than to assure the Indians that their claims would be fully and fairly dealt with, when the Indian Reserve Commissioner visited them.

Mr. Hall stated that the Hudson's Bay Company had no wish to interfere with Indians, but on behalf of the Company he must protest against the reserve being laid off in too close proximity to their buildings, and produced a copy of the correspondence which had taken place between the Rev. Mr. Pollard, Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission, and the Hudson's Bay Company (copies enclosed, three letters), from which it would appear that in a letter from Mr. Grahame, Chief Factor Hudson's Bay Company, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Pollard, dated 18th March, 1874, and referring to a previous conversation, Mr. Grahame assented, under conditions stated in letter, to a piece of land, a portion of that claimed by the Company, not exceeding two acres, being used for Mission purposes.

In a letter dated July 13th, 1874, from Mr. Pollard to the Hudson's Bay Company he states, "that it was deemed advisable to build a new village under the mountain, which would require more land than was at first contemplated," and asking the Company to define their boundaries; this, I am informed by Mr. Munro, the Hudson's Bay Company were anxious to do, but failed to induce the Local Government to order a survey.

In a subsequent letter to Mr. Munro of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated 11th August, 1874, Mr. Pollard states that they would require for mission purposes 40 to 50 acres, and proposed, as a boundary between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indians, that a line be run from "the north (east?) end of the bridge parallel with the line which bounds the south of the Company's property, as shown upon the map prepared by Mr. Elwyn according to an old survey."

This, so far as I have been able to ascertain, terminated the correspondence between the representatives of the Wesleyan Mission and those acting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

There is no doubt in my opinion that the Hudson's Bay Company tacitly consented to allow the Indians to occupy the land as proposed by Mr. Pollard, and I would have adopted the proposed line, but that by running it parallel to the one which roughly defines the Hudson's Bay Company's land I should have violated the rules laid down by the Local Government, which direct that all survey boundaries be run by the cardinal points of the compass.

To secure to the Indians as much of the land upon which their houses stand as possible, I extended the boundary about three chains nearer to the Hudson's Bay Company's building than was proposed by Mr. Pollard, but in running that line according to the rule referred to, eight Indian houses are left outside the reserve, besides the Wesleyan Mission house and a rough piece of enclosed land at the back

of it. This would leave a distance of about 270 feet between the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings and the reserve, while about 24½ acres of the land claimed as aforesaid by the Hudson's Bay Company, and upon which the Indian village, church, and school stand, are given to the Indians.

Since my return to Victoria, I have in conversation with Mr. Munro, who has charge of the lands belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company in British Columbia, explained to him the proposition that I was about to submit for approval, and which he is prepared to recommend to his directors provided that a number of acres equal to that taken from them on the west be given them on the east.

With a view, therefore, of enabling the Dominion Government to carry out this arrangement, (which I do not hesitate to recommend), without reference to the Local Government, I have reserved 100 acres east of, and immediately adjoining, the Hudson's Bay Company's enclosure, which is numbered one. Mr. Munro further stated that he had no doubt the Company would donate to the Wesleyans the land on which their house stands.

In subsequent conversations with the Indians, they requested me to reserve for them the entire Tsimpsean peninsula between Work's Canal and Chatham Sound down to the Skeena River, containg about 350 square miles; this application was strongly supported by Mr. Crosby. I explained to the Indians that while the Dominion Government is anxious that they should be dealt with in a liberal manner, it is not their intention to lock up so large an extent of country of no practicable use to them; that I considered their application unreasonable, but that before defining their reserve I would make a thorough examination. Having made such an examination I reserved for the use of the Tsimpsean tribe resident at Fort Simpson and Metlakatla the entire coast line from the boundary of the Hudson's Bay Company's land, as previously described, to the southern end of, and including Digby Island (excepting 160 acres claimed by Mr. George Williscroft and 160 acres owned by Mr. Joseph St. Arnaud) with an average depth of five miles.

Ten miles along the coast by five miles back of this tract, which includes the village, fisheries, &c., of Metlakatla, was, in 1863, declared to be a Government reserve, no doubt intended for the Indians though not specially so stated, and 2 acres within the village site of Metlakatla was specially reserved for the Church Mission Society.

This extensive tract of country (110 square miles) is, for the most part, of a very worthless character; it contains, however, several patches cultivated by the Indians, and these may be in every instance increased by clearing. It is heavily timbered throughout and well watered.

No. 3.

A fishing station on Kaien Island, containing 6 acres, known as Wil-na-skan-cand. A few potatoes are grown here, but the spot is only used during the fishing season.

No. 4.

Shoo-wàh-tlaus, on the opposite side of an inlet which is not named on the chart, is a fishing station only. Here 30 acres have been reserved for that purpose.

No. 5.

Is known as Clo-yah, another fishing station, and summer residence on the same Inlet above the rapids. Here the Indians have built a small church and a few houses. The soil is worthless, but heavily timbered.

I deem it unnecessary to refer especially to a number of small fishing stations that are situated on the reserve in the vicinity of Metlakatla.

The next point visited by me in laying out reserves for the Tsimpsean tribe was the Skeena river to which locality they resort for fishing purposes only.

No. 6.

Is situated immediately north of the Inverness Cannery at the mouth of the north branch of the Skeena River, and contains 30 acres; it is well timbered but otherwise of no value except as a fishery.

No. 7.

Known as Point Lambert is on the left bank of the Skeena River, and contains about 22 acres. The Indians were specially anxious to obtain this land as they said it was their intention to build a cannery here. Being hemmed in by steep mountains it cannot be enlarged.

No. 8.

Containing 60 acres, is 7 miles above Essington at the mouth of the Kh-yex river, it is an old established fishing station and is well timbered.

No. 9.

Kil-cuts-e-en is on the left bank of the Skeena 13 miles above Essington, this is also a fishing station and contains 22 acres.

No. 10.

Kh-tah-da is a fishing station on the left bank of the Sheena river 14 miles above Essington; it contains 6 acres.

No. 11.

Known as Scut-tsap, is a fishing station, at the head of tidal water, on the left bank of the Skeena, 17 miles above Port Essington. It contains about 8 acres of land of which one may possibly be cultivated. There is a good supply of excellent timber on this reserve.

The above reserves on the coast and on the tidal waters of the Skeena for a distance of 17 miles from its mouth, embrace all the fishing stations pointed out by the Indians, and mentioned to me by Mr. Duncan, of Metlakatla, who, I may here observe, rendered me valuable assistance in this matter.

There remain to be visited several islands adjacent to Fort Simpson, on which, I am informed, the Indians cultivate potato patches, and which I was unable to visit owing to stress of weather, and the short time at my disposal before the winter set in.

I carefully explained to the Nass and Tsimpsean Indians, that in assigning to them the several stations on the coast and tidal waters, *no* exclusive right of fishing was conveyed, but that they would, like their white brethren, be subject in every respect to the laws and regulations set forth in the Fishery Acts of the Dominion.

When I was on the Skeena River, Mr. Robert Cunningham stated to me that he was the owner of a place known as Port Essington containing 100 acres, and offered to give the Indians about 5 acres of his property on which he had allowed them to build a small church and some houses. He was anxious that I should make the same an Indian reserve, but this I declined to do on the ground that I had no power to deal with private property. I told him if he wished to confer it upon the Indians he could do so by a deed of conveyance properly executed, and that I did not think the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs would decline to receive it in trust for them, and this, I believe, he proposes to do.

Owing to the short time at my disposal I was unable to obtain a complete Census of the Tsimpsean tribe of Indians, this will be supplied after my return from the coast during the coming season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

(Copy.)

VICTORIA, March, 1874.

REV. W. POLLARD,
Victoria, B.C.

REV. SIR,—Referring to our previous conversations on the subject, I now beg to state in writing, for your further information, that whereas the boundary lines of the land owned by the Hudson's Bay Company around Fort Simpson are not yet defined, and whereas your Society is desirous of erecting a church near Fort Simpson for the use of the Indians, and a residence for a minister, I see no objection to their doing so provided the location does not intrude on any land at present utilized by the Company, understanding that the land required does not exceed two acres, that if eventually found to be within the boundary lines of the land owned by the Company no claim adverse to the Company will be made by your Society or any one else through it, and that if the Company at any time should require the land so occupied peaceable possession will be given them of it and the improvements on it on payment for the then value of the latter of a price to be determined by arbitration in the usual manner.

I am, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. GRAHAME.

(Copy.)

VICTORIA, 13th July, 1874.

ALEX. MUNRO, Esq.,
Hudson's Bay Company.

DEAR SIR,—We are under the necessity of changing our plans with regard to the erection of mission premises at Fort Simpson. The Rev. Thomas Crosby, who has charge of the mission, deems it advisable to build a new village under the mountain, which will require much more land than at first contemplated. It is desirable that the village be built as near the Fort as possible without encroaching on the Hudson's Bay Company's property, this being the most, and indeed the only, eligible site for a mission. We are obliged, therefore, to ask you to be kind enough to define the boundary line of the land owned by the Company. Until this is done we cannot proceed with our buildings, as we do not know where to place them.

As we are anxious to start our mission house and church at once, you will perceive the necessity of making as much haste as posisble in this arrangement.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. POLLARD,
Chairman B. C. D.

(Copy.)

VICTORIA, 11th August, 1874.

ALEX. MUNRO, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In my last communication, I think I mentioned to you that the Rev. Mr. Crosby, who has charge of Fort Simpson mission, finds it expedient for the religious benefit of the Indians, to induce them to leave their houses on the beach and build a new village on the higher ground towards the mountain. In order to do this we shall need from forty to fifty acres of land.

At present, as you are aware, the Indians are in possession of the frontage of most of the land claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, which leaves their property without a front.

In order to carry out our project we need part of the land claimed by the Company situated in rear of the Indian village. We beg therefore to submit a proposition for your consideration, viz: That a line be run from the north end of the bridge parallel with the line which bounds the south of the Company's property, as shown upon the map prepared by Mr. Elwyn, according to an old survey; that the Company relinquish all claim south of said line, and that for this the Indians give up the frontage north of the bridge when the Company shall require them to do so. This arrangement would enable us to carry into effect our enterprise, and would greatly improve the Company's property.

An early answer will oblige.

I remain, yours truly,

WM. POLLARD,
Chairman B. C. D.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 13th June, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter received from the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, dated 23rd May, 1882, in which he formally approves of all the lands allotted by me, as reserves, to the various Indian tribes, during the past season, with the exception of those at Fort Simpson and Metlakatla, which are as yet incomplete.

Detailed reports, accompanied by minutes of decision, and rough plans of these reserves, have already been forwarded to you.

The survey of these lands can now be undertaken without the risk of their being hereafter objected to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

(Copy.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 23rd May, 1882.

P. O'REILLY, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, has accepted the reserves established, and more particularly described in minutes of decision and sketches accompanying your letters of the following dates:—

23rd May, 1881.
24th January, 1882.
7th February, 1882.
27th February, 1882.
28th March, 1882.
31st March, 1882.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
Clerk of Records.

The reserves particularized in your letter of 5th May, 1882, are approved, with the exception of Fort Simpson and Metlakatla, which two latter are to be reconsidered, and will be separately reported on when a decision is arrived at between the Departments.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 6th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that as previously reported in my letter of the 24th June, I proceeded to the west coast of Vancouver Island and arrived at Dodger Cove, Barclay Sound, on the evening of the 26th May. Here the Ohiet Indians have built a few houses, it being one of their principal seal fishing stations, and I was fortunate in being able to meet the Chief Keeshan and the head men of his tribe, to whom, with the aid of Mr. G. Logan, a gentleman whose residence on this coast extends over a period of 13 years, and who speaks the language fluently. I explained the object of my visit to this tribe and the desire of the Government that in the allotment of their land they should be fairly and liberally dealt with. The chief expressed his satisfaction and that of his tribe at my visit and the prospect of having their fishing stations secured to them, and after a good deal of conversation to the same effect, I proceeded to mark off the following plots of land, 13 in all, as reserves for their use, most of which are situated in what is known as the eastern channel of Barclay Sound.

No. 1.

Nu-muk-a-mis, situated at the mouth of the Sarita River, contains about 1,275 acres, and is the principal winter residence of the Ohiet tribe. At this place a large quantity of dogfish oil is obtained, and I am informed by Mr. Logan that 15,000 gallons are annually made in this village alone. The Valley of the Sarita River, in which the reserve is situated, is a narrow tract of low ground about three-fourths of a mile wide, hemmed in by thickly timbered mountains of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet in height; about 200 acres when cleared may be brought into cultivation; the soil is capable of growing vegetables of all kinds; it also possesses an abundance of timber of excellent quality. There are about 150 acres of meadow land at the mouth of the river which at high water are subject to overflow, but may easily be dyked and reclaimed. Their principal supply of fall salmon is derived from this river.

No. 2.

Nu-cha-quis, a dogfish station on the eastern shore of Copper Island. This reserve contains 30 acres, the greater part of which is rocky and barren, though covered with large cedar, hemlock and spruce.

No. 3.

Dock-supple, a reserve situated at the head of Poets-nook, contains 22 acres of low level land; it is heavily timbered with large spruce and hemlock. A small stream flows through it which is a favorite salmon fishery.

No. 4.

Sach-sà, a reserve of 12 acres, situated on a small stream at the head of Grappler Creek; here the Indians have erected salmon traps; it is a spot much valued by them, but worthlessfor any other purpose than that of a fishing station.

No. 5.

Sa-cha-wil, a fishing station containing 11 acres on Holly Island, frequented by the Indians when fishing for dogfish, salmon and herring. It is mostly barren rock, but some good timber is found on a portion of the reserve.

No. 6.

A fishing station on Kirby Point, at the north-west end of Diana Island. It contains about 38 acres, of which some three or four have at different times been under cultivation; the greater part, however, is rocky and of little value.

No. 7.

Situated on Hamilton Point at the southern end of Diana Island, contains 80 acres. It is a narrow strip of rocky land, where stands the Roman Catholic Church surrounded by a few houses. The land itself is worthless, and is only occupied by the Indians during the seal fishing season.

No. 8.

Haines' Island contains 35 acres, and forms the western shore of Dodger's Cove, a small harbor frequented by the sealing schooners during the months of April and May. Here the Indians have built a small village. A few acres might be cleared and cultivated, but as they only inhabit it during the sealing season, no effort has been made in that direction. The remainder though rocky, and seemingly barren, is covered with timber (spruce and hemlock) of large growth.

No. 9.

Keeshau is the principal summer residence of the Ohiet tribe. I have here reserved 375 acres, which includes several old potato gardens, and gives a frontage on Bemfield Creek, a small but secure harbor at the entrance of Barclay Sound. About 100 acres of this land when cleared may be brought under cultivation. Cedar of large size is abundant, and is specially valued by the Indians for making canoes, an industry successfully carried on by them at this place.

No. 10.

Kich-ha, oneand a half mile east of Cape Beale, is a fishing station used during the summer when the Indians are engaged in the halibut fishery. It contains 12 acres, the greater part of which when cleared may be utilized. The soil is a light sandy loam, well watered, and is covered with timber, spruce and hemlock.

No. 11.

Clutus is a rocky point at the western entrance of Pachena Bay, and is used by the Indians when halibut fishing. It contains about 80 acres, of which five acres is fairly good land; the greater part, however, is rocky and comparatively worthless.

No. 12.

A reserve of about 200 acres, situated on the Ana-cla River at the head of Pachena Bay. Although densely covered with timber and underbrush, the land is for the most part level and rich, is well watered, and will be valuable when the Indians turn their attention to agricultural pursuits.

Here the Indians during the autumn obtain a large supply of salmon, it being one of their old established fishing stations.

No. 13.

Ma-sit, situated four and a-half miles south east of Cape Beale, contains about 80 acres of rough, rocky, broken land. Though worthless and difficult of access, except in very calm weather, it is prized by the Indians as a halibut fishery, and I have therefore reserved it.

As these Indians at the time of my visit were absent seal fishing, I was unable to obtain a correct census, but according to that taken last year by the local Agent, Mr. Guillod, the total population was 240 of whom Keeshau is chief.

They earn large sums of money during the sealing season, and also by the sale of dogfish oil, of which there is an unlimited supply; they live principally on fish. Salmon, halibut, herring and cod abound in very large quantities at different seasons of the year, and the mountains in the neighborhood are well stocked with game, but I regret to add that these Indians are much addicted to drinking and gambling and appear to live in great discomfort.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY.
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 9th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the next tribe visited by me in Barclay Sound, after the Ohiets, were Sesharts, who number 176, according to the census taken last year by the local Agent.

In the course of a long conversation with the chief, Hi-you-pa-nool, and some of the leading men, in which I fully explained the object of my mission, the chief laid claim to fishing stations, extending at intervals from the entrance to Barclay Sound to the first rapids on the Somas River, at the head of Alberni Canal, a distance of 40 miles. He also stated that he wanted for his people a portion of the land owned by the Alberni Mill Company, and also the pre-emption claim, houses, and buildings belonging to Mr. George Clarke.

I told him that while the Government were anxious to secure to them all their fishing grounds, and a sufficient quantity of agricultural lands where it can be found, they must not expect land to be given to them which has already been sold by the Local Government, and that it was not in my power to comply with his request so far as the Mill Company's property or that of Mr. Clarke, was concerned. After a good deal of conversation to the same effect, he accompanied me and pointed out the various places he was desirous of acquiring, nearly all of which were reserved for the use of his tribe.

No. 1.

Tsah-ah-eh, a reserve situated on the right bank of the Somas River about three miles from its mouth at the first rapids, contains 1,150 acres, mostly excellent land and capable of being made of great value; it is the only place in this section of country that can be converted into anything like an extensive farm. The portion fronting on the river is covered with maple, alder and cottonwood, while further back there is an unlimited supply of spruce and cedar of fine quality.

Situated at the upper end of this reserve is their most valued salmon fishery, the entire length of which is within the reserve.

No. 2.

Alberni, a reserve of 130 acres situated immediately south of the Alberni Mill Company's land on the east bank of the Alberni canal. It is used principally as a camping ground by the Indians when returning from their fishing excursions at the mouth of the sound. There is an abundance of timber for all purposes, and it is supplied with a never failing spring of water.

No. 3.

I-wa-chis, a reserve of 25 acres, situated on the east bank of Alberni Canal at the First Narrows. It is frequented by the Indians when fishing for dogfish; a small stream flows through its entire length and a limited number of salmon is obtained here. The land is of poor quality but well supplied with timber.

No. 4.

Tse-oo-wa, a small fishing station situated on the east side of Rainy Bay, containing seven acres, used only during the dogfish season. About one acre might be cultivated as a garden, otherwise it is of little value.

No. 5.

Ah-mit-sa, containing 30 acres, is a reserve on Seddall Island, Rainy Bay. It adjoins the land of Mr. Warren (who here maintains a trading post), and is used as a camping place, and a dogfish station.

No. 6.

Cle-ho, a reserve of 12 acres, for fishing purposes, situated on Nettle Island. It is covered with fine timber, but otherwise is valueless.

No. 7.

Keith Island contains about 25 acres; on it stands the fishing station of Ka-Ka-muek-a-mil. The timber on this island is unusually fine, and is much prized by the Indians.

No. 8.

E-quis, once one of the principal villages of the She-shasts Indians, though now almost deserted, is situated 1½ miles east of Lyall Point, Barclay Sound. Here I have reserved 120 acres on account of its suitableness as an Indian settlement. The land is level—of good quality—partly covered with large spruce and cedar Shell-fish are abundant; there is a small salmon fishery on the reserve, and as a dog fish and sealing station, it is both convenient and well sheltered.

No. 9.

O-mo-ah, a reserve situated on Village Island, near the entrance to Barclay Sound, contains 30 acres, and is a favorite seal fishing station. As regards soil it is worthless, being all rocky, there is, however, an abundance of timber for all purposes, chiefly spruce, hemlock and cedar.

With the exception of reserve No. 1, the land assigned to these Indians is not of great value, except as fishing stations, yet, on the whole, they are well provided for;

they have excellent timber, an unlimited supply of fish of various kinds; they earn high wages during the sealing season, and dispose of large quantities of dogfish oil at a remunerative price.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 11th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 1st June, I visited the O-petch-is-aht tribe of Indians, residing on the left bank of the Somas River, Alberni.

The chief, Ka-now-ish, complained that a man named Charles Taylor was in occupation of part of his village, and asked to have him removed. This, on subsequent inspection, I found to be correct, and have since ascertained that the land, including the Indian houses, had been recorded by Taylor on the 16th November, 1872, and that a certificate of improvements had been issued to him on the 26th May, 1875.

In a conversation with Mr. Taylor on this subject, he admitted to me that the Indian houses were on the land prior to the date of his record, but were not continuously occupied by them; this I can well understand from the fact that all the Barclay Sound tribes are itinerant and move to places most frequented by seal and the several kinds of fish that abound in these waters at different seasons of the year. It having been established beyond a doubt, to my mind, that this land was not open to pre-emption by Mr. Taylor, but was in fact a part of the Indian village before its occupation by him, I had no hesitation in declaring it to be an Indian reserve, though I much regret that within it is included the house, garden and orchard of Mr. Taylor. This reserve is shown on accompanying sketch.

No. 1

Has a frontage on Somas River of 20 chains, by a depth of 60 chains, and contains 125 acres, about 40 of which is good open land, the remainder is for the most part heavily timbered, and in places liable to overflow during the spring freshets.

Since my return to Victoria, I have by letter dated 13th June, informed the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of my having included in the reserve 20 chains frontage claimed by Mr. Taylor, under his pre-emption of 16th November, 1872, lest an application should be made for a Crown grant in his name.

I have further reserved for this tribe three fishing stations.

No. 2.

Situated on the Somas River, 4 miles from Reserve No. 1, contains 300 acres, and includes Kleh-koot, at one time the chief village of this tribe, and Klah-sa-aht'l, their principal salmon fishery. The land on this reserve is for the most part a heavy loam covered with timber of excellent quality; near Kleh-koot there are about 10 or 15 acres which require but little labor to bring them under cultivation.

No. 3.

Co-us, on the west bank of the Alberni Canal, at the Second Narrows, contains 110 acres. A shallow river flows through this reserve, in which the Indians obtain a

large supply of salmon for winter consumption. Apart from the fishery the land is of little account. About 25 acres are salt marsh overflowed at high water and exposed to the prevailing gales, the remainder is rock and hilly ground covered with timber.

No. 4.

Chu-cha-ka-cook, situated on the west bank of the Alberni Canal, about 1 mile north of Na-mint Bay, is a dogfish station, and contains 6 acres.

This embraces all the points at which the Indians have been in the habit of fishing, and all that they requested to have set apart for them excepting the land of the Alberni Mill Company and that of Mr. Clark, which I could not deal with as it has been alienated by the Local Government.

This tribe of Indians differs in no way from those residing on the west coast of Vancouver Island; they subsist principally on fish and the proceeds of their labor during the sealing season. They number in all 60, of whom Ka-now-isk is chief.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., October 14th, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to state for your information that having completed the allotment of land for the Opetch-is-aht Indians, I next proceeded to the U-chuckle-sits in U-chuckle-sit Harbor, a small tribe which, according to the census of the local Agent, numbers 56, of which Clut-la-sult is chief.

These, like all the neighboring Indians on this coast, maintain themselves by fishing, large sums of money being annually expended by the traders during the seal and dogfish seasons.

The district of country in which these Indians live is for the most part a rocky, barren coast, though there is an abundance of timber of medium size. It is eminently fitted for the purpose for which it is applied, viz: fishing stations, commanding a large extent of water which teems with fish of all kinds.

The chief specially requested his village site should be given to him, and a sufficient quantity of timber.

Having examined the places indicated by him, I made the following reserves:—

No. 1.

Cow-ish-il, situated at the northern entrance of Alberni Canal, contains 200 acres; on it stands the principal village of this tribe, from which they command the resorts of the different fish which frequent this coast, and it is therefore of great value to them.

No. 2.

U-chuckle-sit, or Elk-la-teese, a reserve of 170 acres at the mouth of the U-chuckle-sit river, is the favorite autumn salmon fishery of these Indians, and extends from the mouth of the river to U-chuckle-sit lake, a distance of half a mile. It is well supplied with cedar of large growth, hemlock and spruce, while on either side of the river alder, maple and willow are to be found.

Here from 10 to 15 acres may be cleared and converted into good gardens; the remainder is rough, barren, mountain land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'RIELLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.
VICTORIA, B.C., 16th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 3rd June I visited the To-quart tribe, whose principal village is situated near Toquart Harbor, Barclay Sound.

These Indians number 25, according to a census taken by Mr. Guillod last year, and are presided over by their chief, New-chà-na. Like all the tribes in this neighborhood, they are solely fishermen, gaining their living by sealing and selling fish-oil; in addition to which they subsist largely on salmon, halibut and herring, which are found here in profusion. Their fishing ground being in close proximity to their village, it is probable that they may be induced to add agriculture, on a small scale, to their other industries, but the small returns for farm produce, and the heavy labor required to clear land in this neighborhood, will always militate against it, as long as the fisheries are so remunerative.

In company with the chief, I visited and allotted to these Indians the following reserves:—

No. 1.

Ma-co-ha, situated on Village Passage, Barclay Sound, contains 190 acres, and includes the winter village of this tribe, and also the River Co-hat-so, on which is a small salmon fishery.

The land is level, and covered with timber, but is not of good quality, being sandy and gravel, with a light covering of decomposed vegetable matter.

No. 2.

Deek-yac-us, containing 275 acres, is the principal salmon fishery of this tribe, and is situated on the Toquart River, about two and a-half miles north of reserve No. 1. In addition to the fishery, this reserve is valuable; at least 100 acres of fine land can be obtained on the river banks. The soil is alluvial, and clothed with timber of large size. The northwestern portion is gravelly, but the timber on it is of good quality, trees of 100 feet without a limb being common.

No. 3.

Chequis, is a fishing station of 6 acres, situated one and a-half miles south of Reserve No. 1. I have here reserved the right of fishing in the Chequis River, from its mouth to the outlet of the lake from which it flows, a distance of about one mile.

No. 4.

Che-na-tha, a reserve of 45 acres, is situated at the mouth of the Che-na-tha River, about 7½ miles south of Reserve No. 1.

It is chiefly of value as a salmon fishery; fully one-half is land of excellent quality, covered with large spruce and cedar, which will no doubt be, at some future time, cleared, and turned to good account.

No. 5.

Dook-qua, at the northern entrance to Barclay Sound, is a fishing station used only during the sealing season. I have here reserved 16 acres, which embraces all the houses and land of any value. At this place the Indians cultivate about half an acre of potatoes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B. C., October 17th, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-Generalof Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 5th June I visited the U-clue-let tribe of Indians, whose principal village is situated at the mouth of the U-clue-let Arm, Barclay Sound.

There I was informed that the chief had died the previous year, and that his successor had not been elected. A spokesman, however, was chosen to represent the tribe, and to point out the several fishing stations used by them. These, though few in number, I found to be far apart, their principal salmon fishery being thirty-five miles from the village.

After a careful examination of each, I assigned to the Indians the following five reserves:

No. 1.

It-tat-soo contains 145 acres, and is situated on the eastern shore of the U-clue-let Arm near its mouth. On it stands the two villages of It-tat-soo and Qui-im-e-tah it being a favorite and convenient point of departure for the sealing grounds. The land is hilly and rocky, covered with fine timber and thick underbrush. A few patches on the sea shore have been cultivated with potatoes, but the whole extent of land suitable for gardens would not exceed five acres.

No. 2.

Clak-a-muc-us is a small fishing station of 12 acres situated at the head of U-clue-let Arm. In a stream which flows through this reserve, the Indians procure a small supply of winter salmon, otherwise it is worthless, the land being barren.

No. 3.

Outs is a sheltered nook at the mouth of Effingham Inlet, used only as a fishing station. I have here reserved 17 acres, the whole of which is rocky and worthless.

No. 4.

Quin-a-quilth contains 18 acres, and is a salmon fishing station situated near the head of Effingham Inlet. The land is worthless for other purposes; there is however an abundant supply of timber for fuel.

No. 5.

Kley-kley-house is situated at the mouth of the Nahmint River in Alberni Canal, and contains 45 acres of land, all of which is of the best description. At present it is covered with large spruce and underbrush. The principal salmon fishery of this tribe is situated here.

This tribe, according to a recent census, numbered two hundred and fifty. They subsist almost entirely on the proceeds of their fisheries, which to all appearance, place them beyond the reach of want.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 18th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that leaving Barclay Sound *en route* to Victoria, I arrived at San Juan Harbor on the 6th June. Here at the mouth of San Juan River, is situated the Village of the Pacheena Indians, who, according to the census taken by the local Agent, number 82, of whom Christopher is chief.

After a lengthened conversation with the chief in the presence of his people, in which he explained his wants, I made the following reserves:—

No. 1.

Pacheena village stands on this reserve, which contains 230 acres; it is situated at the mouth of the South Branch of the San Juan River, embracing several small islands from which a limited supply of swamp hay may be obtained. The principal portion of this reserve is level, and well timbered with cedar and large spruce, but the soil is for the most part a light sandy loam, with a thin covering of decomposed vegetable matter. An attempt has been made to cultivate a few open patches on the banks of the river, and these may by clearing be enlarged in every instance.

No. 2.

A reserve of 220 acres, situated at the mouth of the North Branch of the San Juan River, resembles in character that of Reserve No. 1.

Two small gardens on the left bank of the river have been cultivated, these also may easily be extended by a small outlay of labor.

The salmon fisheries on both the North and South Branches of the San Juan River are very valuable, as supplying the entire wants of the tribe with this staple article of consumption; the right to fish has been reserved to them on both branches from the head of tidal water to the Forks, a distance of about two and a-half miles.

The halibut, and dogfish station of this tribe is situated at Cullète on the west coast of Vancouver Island, which I passed but was unable to visit owing to the heavy sea which was then running; this must be attended to at some future time.

These Indians being expert fishermen are largely employed by the sealing schooners which frequent this coast during April, May and June, they also obtain a

quantity of fish oil for which they find a ready market, and were it not that their hard earned money is wasted in drinking, gambling and making potlatches, they would be a prosperous community.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., October 24th, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, as previously reported, I left Victoria on the 27th June by the steamer "Otter" for the north-east coast and Queen Charlotte Islands, at which I arrived on the 4th July.

At Masset (on Graham Island, the largest of the Queen Charlotte group) where the steamer landed me, I commenced my work, having first had an interview with the principal chief, "Wee-ah," and a few of his people, the greater portion of the tribe being absent engaged in fishing. Here the Hudson's Bay Company maintain a trading post, and the Church Missionary Society have established a building which answers the purpose of school and church, and have also built a good substantial mission house.

I fully explained to the chief the object of my mission, and the esire of the Dominion Government to see his people advance in civilization and living more like their white brethren; to which he replied that they had long expected me, and were glad that at last their lands were to be secured to them.

The conference at an end, the chief accompanied me over the land he wished at this point, and I decided to include in one reserve the two villages Ut-te-was, better known as Masset, and Ka-yung, now almost deserted, distant 1½ miles, both situated near the mouth of Masset Inlet on the eastern bank, containing about 770 acres exclusive of the portion in use by the Church Missionary Society for their church and dwelling house (12 acres), and that actually in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company ($9\frac{45}{100}$ acres), in all not more than 22 acres, and described on the annexed rough plan as No. 1.

No. 1.

This land is for the most part level and heavily timbered, a small portion, not exceeding 60 acres, open and free from timber. It is a light sandy loam, well adapted for the culture of potatoes and other vegetables, while the timber land is peaty and covered with moss and a thick growth of underbrush.

The land thus set apart for these Indians includes all the ground they were formerly in the habit of cultivating, but I regret to say there is not more than an acre at present under cultivation.

No. 2.

Hi-ellen, a reserve on the north coast of Graham Island, fourteen miles east of Masset and immediately east of Low Hill, is situated at the mouth of the Hi-ellen River on its right bank, and contains 75 acres. This was formerly the site of a large village, as indicated by the number of old houses and posts, but is now only valued as a salmon fishing station and camping ground, especially during the dogfish fishing season.

The land is of average quality, light sandy loam and well timbered; some of the Indians expressed their desire to reoccupy it as a dwelling, and one house is already in course of construction.

The fishing traps in the river, about 400 yards from its mouth, are included in this reserve.

No. 3.

Yà-yan is a reserve of 90 acres on the north shore of Graham Island, about 12 miles from Masset Inlet, and though much exposed is occupied by the Masset Indians during the dogfish and halibut fishing season. Here they erect temporary houses when required. The soil is of poor quality. About one acre of potatoes and turnips were under cultivation.

No. 4.

Lân-as is situated on the left bank, 1½ miles from the mouth of the Ya-koun, a river which empties into the south-eastern extremity of Masset Inlet. This was formerly occupied by the Indians as a summer residence, and they cultivated a considerable extent of potato land here. The houses present the appearance of a deserted village, but it is much valued as one of the principal salmon streams claimed by the Masset Indians. The reserve contains 190 acres, the greater portion of which is of excellent quality, while it possesses some of the finest timber in this part of the country.

The right of fishing for a distance of one mile up stream from the south-eastern corner post, is included in this reservation.

No. 5.

Sà-tun-quin is a reserve of 11 acres, situated on a barren point of land composed of sand and gravel, at the mouth of the Ya-koun River. Here a few sheds have been erected which are used for the purpose of drying fish, and it is valued by the Indians for this purpose. A few potato patches are under cultivation, and on the west side of the reserve there is a sufficient quantity of timber for all purposes.

No. 6.

Ain, a reserve of 130 acres, situated at the mouth of the river from which it takes its name, and which flows into Masset Inlet from the north. Here the Indians have built several houses, which they occupy during the salmon season.

The reserve embraces both banks of the river for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, which will include all the fisheries of value at this place.

The land on the banks of this stream is level and of excellent quality, but no attempt has been made to cultivate any portion of it. There is also an abundance of fine timber, especially spruce, hemlock and cedar.

No. 7.

Yan, the second village of importance on the northern portion of these islands occupies an exposed position at the western entrance to Masset Inlet; it is presided over by a sub-chief named "Na-thlung." I have here reserved 300 acres, which includes a long strip of land on the sea coast, formerly cultivated as potato gardens. The soil is light and sandy, and would not stand continuous cropping. Good timber is scarce, owing to forest fires having swept this part of the country some few years back, there is enough, however, for the purpose of fuel.

No. 8.

Me-àg-wan, an exposed fishing station, 6 miles west of the Masset Inlet. The land is of very poor quality, but the Indians have managed to cultivate about an acre of potatoes. I have reserved here 40 acres.

No. 9.

Kose, a fishing station, containing 10 acres, is situated on the banks of the Naden River, about 2½ miles from its mouth.

This stream, which flows out of a large lake (said to be 3 miles distant), discharges into Virago Sound, at its southern end, and abounds in salmon. A reef of rock crossing the river forms a fall of 6 feet in height, and there the Indians obtain a large supply of fish for winter consumption. Apart from the fishery this reserve is of little value, the land being rocky and hilly. Timber for fuel is plentiful.

No. 10.

Naden, a reserve of 25 acres, at the mouth of the river of that name. It is a low tract of grassy land, partly covered with water at high tides. Here the Indians are in the habit of drying the fish procured at Kose, and elsewhere on the river.

No. 11.

Kung, the site of an almost deserted village, only two houses being now occupied, the remainder of the tribe having moved to Yatze (reserve No. 13), though it is difficult to assign a reason for their doing so, as the old village site is in every way more suitable than that more recently selected by the Indians.

The reserve, which contains 80 acres, is conveniently situated for both fishing and hunting; about 25 acres have at some time been under cultivation; the remainder contains an abundance of well grown timber.

The soil is of average quality, being a light, sandy loam of considerable depth.

No. 12.

Dang-in-gay, situated on the western shore of Virago Sound, about 2 miles from its entrance, contains about 17 acres. Here the Indians have a few potato patches under cultivation, not exceeding one acre in extent. The soil near the shore is light sandy loam, but the greater portion of it is is peaty, and thickly covered with spruce of small size.

No. 13.

Yat-ze, situated on the north coast of Graham, about 2 miles west of Virago Sound, occupies an exposed position; it contains 40 acres, and is known as the new village, Edensaw, the chief, and most of the inhabitants of Kung having removed here a few years ago.

The land is valueless, being a wet, peaty soil, and most unsuitable for a village site; a strip of 1½ acre, immediately above high water mark, is cultivated with potatoes.

No. 14.

Jà-lun, situated at the mouth of the Jà-lun River, on its right bank, about 8 miles south of North Island, contains 20 acres. It is only of value as a fishing and sealing station, the ground being rocky, with but few level spots on which to erect temporary houses. Dogfish and halibut abound in the neighborhood, while in the river large quantities of salmon are obtained.

I have reserved at this place, for the use ef the Indians, the right of fishing in the Jà-lun River, for a distance of one mile above tidal water.

No. 15.

Ki-oo-sta, a reserve of 110 acres, is situated on Parry Passage, at the north-western extremity of Graham Island; on it are the remains of two

deserted villages, Ki-oo-sta and E-ouk, the houses, crest-poles and graves, are still standing, but the surrounding land, and old potato patches, are now covered with scrub and grass. These villages must have at one time been inhabited by a large number of Indians, and being in a favorable position for sea-otter and seal-hunting, are temporarily occupied. Halibut and other fish are plentiful in the neighborhood. The land is for the most part level, and lightly timbered, the soil light and sandy, with moss and peat in places; there are many old potato patches which would repay cultivation.

No. 16.

Ta-tense, a reserve of 20 acres, situated on North Island, in Parry Passage; about one-half is open land, covered with rank vegetation, the remainder being timbered. Two small patches are cultivated with potatoes. The reserve is permanently occupied by two families of Masset Indians, and is a favorite camping place, being well sheltered and also convenient for sealing or halibut fishing.

The principal chiefs of this portion of the Hydah tribe, are We-ah and E-den-saw.

Owing to the absence of so many, I found it impossible to take a census of the tribe in the prescribed form, but I was informed from reliable sources, that the total population is about 400. This can be easily verified by the general census recently taken.

These Indians support themselves principally by hunting, and fishing. Large number of fur-seal and sea-otter are captured by them each season, while their sea fisheries abound in halibut and herring, and the streams produce an unlimited supply of salmon.

Many of this tribe are expert carvers and realize, each year, a handsome sum by the sale of bracelets and carved posts of wood or stone.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, 27th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at the village of Skidegate, in the Skidegate Inlet, on the 15th July.

Nowhere on the coast are the effects of small-pox, drunkenness and immorality so apparent as in the decrease of this once powerful tribe, formerly many thousands in number, now reduced to about 300.

At the several deserted or partially occupied villages, evidence of their former number and power is everywhere visible in the numerous old houses, crest poles and carved graves, while the population of the villages at present inhabited grows yearly less, the young men and women migrating to the towns and the older ones dying off. I was particularly struck, when visiting the several villages, by the small number of children.

In a conversation with regard to their lands, at which all the chiefs were present, they expressed a desire that the Skidegate Reserve should be made as large as possible, as they hoped in time that the remnants of their people who resided at the several old villages might be induced to move thither. This I cordially concurred

in, as I believe it would be to their advantage to be brought together where they can receive the advantages of education, &c.

No. 1.

Skidegate, on which stands the principal village, is situated at the northern entrance to Skidegate Channel; it contains 900 acres, the greater portion of which is rough mountain land heavily timbered. About 30 acres in patches along the coast have, at intervals, been cultivated, and of this some 10 acres are at present under crop. North of the village there is a limited quantity which might be cleared with advantage, but with the exception of growing vegetables for themselves these Indians can never look to agriculture for a permanent means of support.

The Church Missionary Society has erected at this place a rough building, which answers the double purpose of church and school, and has maintained for some years a teacher. The post is temporarily vacant.

This reserve is bounded on the south by the land of the Skidegate Oil Company, which has erected extensive works for the production and refining of dogfish oil. Large quantities of both fish and oil are also bought of the Indians, but their labor is not found to be remunerative in the manufacturing branch of the business, hence white men are employed almost exclusively.

No. 2.

Skaig-ha, a reserve of 60 acres, situated about 7 miles north of Skidegate Village. It is a favorite resort of the Indians when fishing for halibut and dogfish, both of which are found in the vicinity of this reserve. About 3 acres of good land can be obtained, part of which was formerly cultivated, the remainder though level is of poor quality, covered with timber of small growth.

No. 3.

Dèe-na, a reserve of 135 acres, situated at the head of South Bay, Skidegate Inlet.

It is valuable only as a salmon fishery, the greater portion of it being steep mountain side, densely covered with timber, while the remainder is a grassy salt-marsh flooded at high water.

The right to fish in Deena River, 1 mile above tidal water, is included in this reserve.

No. 4.

Khrà-na, a reserve containing 300 acres, is situated at the southern extremity of Maud Island, within 3 miles of the Skidegate town. This is a new village, formed by the Gold Harbor Indians, who having abandoned their lodges on the west coast of Morseby Island, moved here a few years since, intending to join the Skidegate tribe. Their chief, Captain Gold, has already built his house on the Skidegate Reserve, with the consent and approval of those Indians.

With the exception of half an acre which has been cultivated, the whole of this reserve is rough mountain land covered with spruce and hemlock timber. It is specially valuable to this tribe as being convenient to the halibut, herring and dogfish fisheries, while its proximity to the Skidegate Oil Works ensures them a ready sale for all the fish of the latter sort they can procure.

No. 5.

Là-gins contains 35 acres, and is situated on the Lagins River, at the head of Long Arm, Skidegate Inlet. Here the Gold Harbor Indians obtain their supply of salmon, and have cultivated about half an acre of potatoes. About 5 acres more of

excellent land could be cleared with little trouble, and the remainder, though covered with large timber, is level, and may at some time be turned to account.

No. 6.

Kaste, situated at the head of Copper Bay, fourteen miles south of Skidegate, contains 40 acres. Its principal attraction is the salmon fishery. At present there are no permanent inhabitants on this reserve, and it is only occupied during the fishing season. Though thickly covered with timber, this reserve contains a large proportion of land that can be utilized should the Indians ever turn their attention to agricultural pursuits.

In addition to the land, I have further reserved to the Indians the right of fishing in the Kaste River for a distance of one mile above tidal water.

No. 7.

Cum-she-was, or Kin ool, is at the head of Cum-she-was harbor, 25 miles south of Skidegate.

Here are indications of there having once been a large village. The present population does not exceed 30, all told. The reserve, which contains 80 acres, is utterly worthless except as a halibut fishery.

In all probability this band will remove to Skidegate within a few years, and add another band to the long list of deserted villages on this coast.

No. 8.

Skedan, or Koona, is situated 30 miles south of Skidegate, and contains 160 acres.

This is also another village in the last stage of decay, the total population being only 25, who expressed their intention of migrating to Skidegate. The reserve is very worthless, being almost entirely rocky, mountain land, covered with timber. About four acres have once been cultivated as potato patches, which is all that is available for that purpose; it is, however, a good halibut and herring fishing station.

No. 9.

Ta noo, or Clue, a reserve of 65 acres on Tanoo Island, 45 miles south of Skidegate, the whole of which is worthless, rocky land, though it contains a sufficient supply of good timber, its only other value being that of of a fishing station. The population is variously estimated at from 30 to 50.

As before stated, these Indians have, within the last 20 years, so degenerated that it is hard to realize that they ever were a powerful tribe.

From the last information obtainable on the spot, the bulk of the Indians being absent, I ascertained that the population of the Skidegate and Gold Harbor Indians is 317 and 102 respectively. Physically they are a much finer race of men than any on the coast, their canoes are larger and better sea-boats than those of the coast Indians generally, while the stormy rugged coast on which they reside has developed the qualities of hardihood and courage which has made them feared from Alaska to Victoria.

The principal industry is that of fishing. Dried halibut and herring spawn are bartered with the Tsimpsean Indians for oolichan grease. Dogfish oil is always a marketable commodity, as also are the furs of the bear and fur seal. These Indians are also noted for their carvings both in slate and wood, and for the manufacture of silver ornaments, bracelets and ear rings.

I am informed that they realize as much as $600 to $700 per annum from this source alone. They also find employment as laborers on the steamers and elsewhere but are not so valued when steady work is required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 28th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that I completed the allotment of land for the Hydah Indians on Queen Charlotte Islands, on the 28th July, and having previously engaged for a special trip of the steamer "Otter" to convey myself and party to the coast of the mainland, I proceeded to Queen Charlotte Sound, and on the 31st of that month visited the Nah-keoock-to tribe of Indians, who reside in Seymour Inlet.

The Chief Mar-qua, and most of his people were absent, and were not expected to return for a month. I saw five of his men, and explained to them the object of my visit and the desire of the Government that their villages, fishing stations, &c., should be defined; they said they would like to have their village site marked, but declined to show their fisheries; they said that they had herring, and halibut fisheries in the sea, which nobody but themselves know of, and also a salmon stream, which they were afraid would be taken up, as was the case at Rivers Inlet if they told the white men where it was.

I explained to them that the object of my visit was to secure the land to them, and prevent the possibility of either it, or their fisheries, being taken up by any one, and how desirable it was, in their interest, that the land they wished for should be defined immediately.

I offered to take one of them in my canoe and pay him for his time, if he would accompany me to the different places they wished for, as I could not return again; but this was also declined.

Subsequently, they stated that, when they heard I was coming, they held a meeting and decided among themselves not to make known where the fisheries were.

I then proceeded (accompanied by the Indians) to mark off their village reserve Ke-ques-ta.

No. 1.

Ke-ques-ta contains 150 acres, and is situated on the northern shore of the Seymour Inlet, about ten miles from its mouth. With the exception of about twelve acres immediately at the back of the village, and that it possesses a supply of good timber, this reserve is worthless, being high mountain land, nor is it possible to enlarge it with benefit to the Indians, as the country for miles on every side is a continuation of steep rocky mountains.

No. 2.

A small island in Nugent Sound, about one-quarter mile south of the village, on which are a number of graves.

This tribe live far removed from any white settlement, and retain their primitive habits. They subsist entirely on fish and game, and the sale of furs.

I was unable to make a census, but I am informed by Mr. Clayton, the Hudson's Bay Company Agent, at Bella-Bella, that the population is about 167.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 30th October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, for your information, that I visited the Quaw-she-lah tribe of Indians, who reside at Smith's Inlet, Queen Charlotte Sound, on the 2nd August, where I was met by the chief, Pen-Kwe-te, who, after the usual conversation, stated there was no farming lands in his country, but that he wished to have the site upon which their village stood, and the fishery at the head of the Inlet, secured to them, and to be assured that they would not be prevented from hunting on the mountain, or from fishing for halibut and herring in the sea.

I explained that the mountains were as free for him to hunt upon as ever, and that he would enjoy the right to fish in the ocean in common with others. He then accompanied me to the points referred to by him, where I made the following reserves, with which he expressed himself satisfied.

No. 1.

Wy-cless, upon which stands the village of the Quaw-she-lahs, contains 300 acres of land, and is situated at the mouth of the Sam-mo River, about 20 miles from the mouth of Smith Inlet. This plot does not contain a single acre of land fit for cultivation, but is thickly covered with spruce, hemlock and cedar of medium size. An abundant supply of salmon, however, is obtained from the Sam-mo River, the right to fish for two miles above tidal water being reserved for their use.

This reserve includes four small islands adjacent to, and immediately north of the village, upon the outer of which is a burial ground.

A man named James Reid has given notice of his intention to make application to purchase 160 acres of land situated opposite to the reserve at Sam-mo River, on its east bank, to which the Indians offer no objections, and I am of opinion that the establishment of a cannery here would be of great benefit to them, opening a field of employment which would tend materially to improve the condition of this tribe.

No. 2.

Ne-kite, a reserve of 170 acres, is situated 1 mile from its mouth, and on the right bank of the Nekite River, a stream which flows into Smith's Inlet, at its head.

This is a valuable salmon fishery, and the land included in the reserve being formed by the alluvial deposit from the river, is rich, and will, in time, no doubt be turned to good account. It is at present heavily timbered with spruce and hemlock.

So far as I could learn, these Indians have hitherto avoided as much as possible all intercourse with the whites; they are, however, well supplied with fish and game, both of which are found in great quantities.

The population, according to Mr. Clayton, is about 44.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indirn Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.
VICTORIA, B.C., 31st October, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, for your information, that I arrived at River's Inlet, situated at the northern end of Queen Charlotte Sound, on the 5th August, at the head of which I met Poot-las, the chief of the Owekano tribe, and most of his people, with whom I had a long and friendly conversation, after which he, accompanied by several of the tribe, showed me the land they wished to be reserved for them, and of which I made a thorough examination, and subsequently reserved the following lots, with which the Indians expressed themselves perfectly well pleased.

No. 1.

Ka-tit, contains 950 acres. It is situated on the banks of the Owekano River, commencing at the boundary line of the River's Inlet Canning Co., as shown on the enclosed map.

This reserve I consider of especial value; the land for the most part fronting on the river is level, rich, and easily cleared, while that extending toward the mountain is thickly covered with valuable timber.

Their salmon fisheries extend the length of the reserve (about two miles), while a limited number of oolachans are caught here during the spring.

No. 2.

Kil-ta-la, a reserve of 115 acres, on the Kil-ta-la River, about one mile from its confluence with River's Inlet. This is a good salmon stream; a small portion of the land which stands above high water mark may easily be cleared and cultivatad, while 50 or 60 acres are wild meadow, where about 100 tons of good swamp hay may annually be obtained.

No. 3.

Cock-mi, containing 24 acres, is situated on an unnamed island, at the mouth of River's Inlet, about two miles east of Adderbrook Point. It is a favorite camping ground for Indians when travelling, sealing or hunting. Halibut and salmon abound, and near here a large quantity of herring spawn (a delicacy to the Indians) is collected.

About eight acres of land, which is of good quality, have at one time been under cultivation; the remainder is rough and barren and heavily timbered.

Prior to the establishment last year of the cannery at the mouth of the Owekano River, these Indians lived in a very primitive manner; the employment furnished them, so convenient to their homes, however enables them to contrast favorably with the tribes to the south of them. Although the land occupied by these Indians is of the richest description, only four acres have latterly been cultivated. Salmon, halibut and game are still their principal articles of diet, and these are easily procured.

The Rev. Mr. Tate, who recently took the census of this tribe, informed me that the total population numbered 150.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 1st November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, for your information, that on the 16th August last, I visited the Bella Bella Indians, whose village is situated on Campbell Island, in McLaughlin Bay.

The Hudson's Bay Company claim to be entitled, under their agreement with the Imperial Government, of the 11th October 1861, to 100 acres of land adjoining their trading post here. In the month of March, 1881, Mr. Munro, on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, consented to the Wesleyans occupying four acres of the land to the north of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, for church purposes, since which time, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Tate, an excellent school and mission house have been erected there.

The day following my arrival at Bella Bella, I attended a meeting of the Indians in the Weslyan school house, in the presence of the Revs. Messrs. Tate and Woods, and Mr. John Clayton, the Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, when the Indians described to me where the different lands they wished for were situated, as also their fisheries, &c.

The chief, Hum-chit, said that they had been anxious for a long time to build new houses, but were afraid to do so until the boundary between them and the Hudson's Bay Company had been defined; he wished to have assigned to them, all the land on the flat north of the Hudson's Bay Company's fence.

This I considered an equitable proposition, and as Mr. Clayton, on behalf of the Company, offered no objection, I decided accordingly, and subsequently extended this reserve, following the coast northward for a distance of 2¼ miles, with an average depth of 1 mile, giving an area of about 1,450 acres, constituting:—

No. 1.

Bella Bella Reserve.—The greater portion of this reservation is well stocked with timber of medium size, the land, as a whole, particularly near the village, is very worthless, but along the coast many small patches could easily be cleared, and made available for garden purposes.

In front of the Company's buildings a number of old houses stand immediately above high water mark; the Company state they have no wish that the Indians should be removed or inconvenienced, but I have very little doubt that they will prefer to be on their own land, particularly as the houses are of little or no value.

No. 2.

Hoo-nees, a small reserve of 20 acres, situated at the mouth of Roscoe Inlet, on which the Indians have cultivated a few potatoes. The remains of two large houses would indicate that it was once the site of a village; at present it is only occupied temporarily by the Indians when moving from village to village.

No. 3.

Quart-cha, a salmon fishing station at the mouth of Quart-cha River, in Roscoe Inlet, contains 30 acres.

The land on this reserve would be valueless but for the plentiful supply of timber it possesses.

No. 4.

Noo-ta, a small reserve of thirty acres, situated near the head of Roscoe Inlet. It is simply a fishing station which the Indians frequent during the autumn when salmon fishing.

No. 5.

Clat-se, a reserve of 160 acres, situated on the rightbank of Clat-se River, in Roscoe Inlet; the land is of good quality, and may at some future time, when the Indians turn their attention to agriculture, prove valuable; it is at present heavily timbered with spruce and cedar.

Here the Indians have a valuable salmon fishery which extends a mile up stream the entire length of the reserve.

No. 6.

Elcho, a salmon fishery at the head of a small inlet (unnamed on the Admiralty Chart) on the northern shore of Dean Canal, contains 110 acres. A few acres on the left bank of the Elcho River, within this reserve, are of good quality; the greater part is rough mountain land, covered with timber.

No. 7.

Kis-a-meet is situated at the southern extremity of King Island, in Fisher Channel, a mile east of Fog Rocks, and contains 15 acres. Though the creek which flows through this reserve, is a small one, it abounds in salmon, and is a favorite resort of the Indians during the fishing season.

No. 8.

How-i-et, a reserve situated in Lama Passage, about 6½ miles south of Bella Bella, and contains 640 acres; it is by far the best piece of land I have seen in this neigh, borhood, thickly timbered with spruce and cedar of large growth. Hitherto no attempt has been made to utilize any portion of it; the Indians only remain here during the fishing season.

No. 9.

Kun-soot contains 90 acres, and is situated in Gunboat Passage, about 5 miles east from Bella Bella.

At the mouth of the Kun-soot River there are about 15 acres of fairly good land, which the Indians expressed their intention to cultivate.

Salmon are caught here in great numbers, the fishery being convenient to their village at Bella Bella.

No. 10.

Ja-jus-tus, situated in Gunboat Passage, about 4 miles east of Bella Bella, contains 15 acres; it is only a fishing station, and of no value for any other purpose.

No. 11.

Werk-in-el-lek, situated on one of a group of islands known as Goose Islands, about 25 miles south-west of Bella Bella, contains 60 acres.

This village is the principal summer residence of the tribe, and a favorite point of departure when seal-fishing.

The western shore is rugged and weather-beaten, and the reserve of no value except as a fishing station.

No. 12.

Yeller-tlee, also situated on one of the Goose Islands, is about one-half mile north-east of Reserve No. 11. I have here reserved 150 acres, a portion of which, when cleared, may be cultivated with advantage.

The total population of the Bella Bella tribe, as furnished by the Rev. Mr. Tate, number 230, of which 80 are male adults. Their habit of life differs in no way from that of the numerous tribes of Indians on this part of the coast; they subsist largely on fish and game, both of which are plentiful. Latterly they have worked at the canneries when their services are required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 1st November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the 9th August I visited the Bella Coola Indians, who reside at the head of the North Bentinck Arm, and was soon after my arrival there waited upon by the chief, On-chan-ny (Johnny) and those of his people who were then at home, and had a long and friendly conversation with them on the subject of their reserves. The chief said he wanted a large piece of land, as they made their living by the sale of potatoes and vegetables. He also said that he had been told by his father that the whole country was theirs, but that now he knows it belongs to the Queen, and he was satisfied because she is their chief and has always protected them.

I told him that the Government had no wish to curtail the land necessary for their use, but, on the contrary, were anxious that every place worth cultivating should be given to them, as well as their village sites, fisheries and enough timber lands for all their requirements. He then accompanied me while I made an exhaustive examination of the surrounding country, and with his entire concurrence, and evidently to his satisfaction, I made the following reserves:

No. 1.

Bella Coola contains 2,800 acres and includes the lower and upper villages, known respectively as Kum-cuts and Sin-a-tle. Within it is embraced the entire valley of the Bella Coola River for a length of over two miles, the centre of which is much broken by the constant changing of the channel during freshets. The land though light is a rich alluvial deposit and highly suitable to the growth of potatoes and other vegetables, which is taken advantage of to a larger extent by these Indians than by any others on the coast. About 40 or 50 acres have, in patches, been cultivated on this reserve, but with a little more labor several hundred can be easily made available.

There is an abundant supply of timber, some of it of large growth.

The Bella Coola, which flows through this reserve, contributes a bountiful supply of both salmon and oolachans, and renders this reserve of special value to the Indians.

No. 2.

Noose-seck, a fishing station at the mouth of the Noose-seck River, which enters the North Bentinck Arm about a mile north of Loivence Point. It contains 20 acres, and is a favorite camping ground for Indians when hunting and gathering berries.

No. 3.

Tal-e-o-my, a reserve at the mouth of the Tal-e-o-my River, in the South Bentinck Arm, contains 730 acres, mostly land of poor quality.

A few acres near the southern boundary have been cultivated, and about 85 acres of saltmarsh would furnish a scanty amount of hay.

A large supply of salmon is taken here and also a limited number of oolachans during the season.

A few families of the Bella Coola tribe reside on this reserve, and are presided over by a sub-chief named Sune-up-me.

No. 4.

Kwat-le-na, on the right bank of the river of that name, is about six miles east of Bentinck Arm. It contains 65 acres, about half of which is low, bottom land,

covered with fine spruce and cedar. The latter is valued for canoe-making, which industry is carried on here extensively.

A limited supply of salmon for winter consumption is secured at this place, and bear, deer and other game abound here.

The Hudson's Bay Company have maintained a trading post at Bella Coola for many years, and they claim, under an agreement with the Imperial Government, dated 11th October, 1861, a certain quantity of land immediately adjoining their buildings. Fortunately, in this case, their claim does not interfere with the Indian reserve.

Little or no attempt has been made to christianize these people, but I believe it is the intention of the Wesleyans to establish a mission without further loss of time.

These Indians are industrious and are noted on the coast for producing the finest quality of potatoes and other vegetables. I am credibly informed that last year they disposed of over one hundred tons of vegetables independent of those kept for their own use.

Since the establishment of the cannery at River's Inlet, they have obtained a fair share of employment at that place.

Owing to the absence of so many of the Indians from Bella Coola, during my visit there, I was unable to obtain a correct list of the population, but Rev. Mr. Tate, who took the general census, informs me that they number about 370.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 1st November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that the Kemsquit tribe of Indians, who reside at the head of Dean Canal, was visited by me on the 14th August.

These Indians being remote from any settlement, have not been brought much in contact with the whites, they therefore retain their primitive habits and customs to a larger extent than most tribes on the coast.

They subsist largely on fish, of which several varieties are found in the immediate vicinity, and being good hunters, secure many furs; a sufficient quantity of potatoes and vegetables is raised for their own consumption, and there appears to be every disposition on their part, to secure a share of the trade in these articles of produce, carried on so successfully by the Bella Coola tribe.

The chiefs, Mala-kuse and Yal-touse, after a lengthened conversation, accompanied me, and pointed out the land they wished to have set apart for them, all of which I subsequently declared to be reserves for the use of this tribe.

No. 1.

Kemsquit, on which the village stands, contains 400 acres, and is situated in Dean Canal, at the mouth of the Kemsquit River, on its right bank. It is a level flat, formed by the debris of the river, principally wash gravel and sand, covered over with vegetable mould. A few large spruce are found on this reserve, but it is for the most part lightly covered with willow, birch and underbrush. At intervals the Indians have cultivated some 10 acres, one half of which is now under crop. The Kemsquit River yields a large supply of salmon, and in the spring oolachans are abundant; halibut are also found in close proximity to the reserve.

No. 2.

Sedge-co-my, situated on the Chats-cah River, at the head of Dean Canal, about half mile from its mouth, contains 480 acres. About 200 acres of this is land of excellent quality, easily cleared and cultivated; it is covered with cottonwood and willow, while on the eastern and western boundaries spruce and hemlock of large growth are abundant.

The salmon fishery on the river is of great value, it extends the whole length of the reserve; at the time of my visit the Indians were employed catching and drying fish for their winter consumption.

Game is abundant on the mountains in the neighborhood, especially bear, deer and mountain goat.

The population, according to a census taken by Mr. Clayton, of the Hudson's Bay Company, is 200.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 2nd November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—On the 26th August, I visited the Ko-ky-et Indians, a branch of the Bella Bella tribe, who reside at the southern extremity of the Yeo Island, at the mouth of Ellerslie Channel.

The land upon which their village stands, differs but little from the general character of the country on the northwest coast, through which I have recently passed, being for the most part a rocky barren waste, and it is impossible to provide the Indians with agricultural land except in small patches, sufficient only for garden purposes.

The population of this tribe, according to a return supplied me by the Rev. Mr. Tate, Wesleyan Minister, numbers 60, they are presided over by two chiefs, named respectively Charley Humsit and Kyet.

Accompanied by some of the tribe, I made a thorough examination of the several places indicated by them during a lengthened conversation, and subsequently made the following reserves:—

No. 1.

Ko-ky-et, a reserve of 250 acres, situated on Yeo Island, at the mouth of Ellerslie Channel. On it stands the village of Capah, the winter residence of this tribe; the ground is of the most worthless description, being either rough mountain or deep peat, covered with scrub timber, and underbrush, and being remote from either fishery or agricultural land, it is difficult to conceive a more undesirable site for an Indian settlement.

No. 2.

Grief Island, contains 40 acres; it is situated to the west, and immediately in front of Capah village, a narrow channel of about 200 yards in width only separating it from Yeo Island. From it the Indians derive their supply of firewood, beside its being their principal burial ground.

No. 3.

Ky-ar-ti, a small island of 2½ acres in extent, situated in Ellerslie Channel, about 1½ miles north of Capah village. At this place the Indians some years back cultivated about an acre of potatoes, which is the limit of its capabilities. Neither water no fuel are obtainable.

No. 4.

Nee-kas, is situated at the head of Nee-kas Cove, Ellerslie Channel; it contains 12 acres, and is used by the Indians when salmon fishing. A few patches of ground have at one time been under cultivation, they are, however, of very small extent and incapable of being enlarged.

On the opposite side of the Nee-kas River is the claim of the Hebrew Mining Company, which as yet has only been partially prospected.

No. 5.

Tan-ke-ah, is a fishing station of limited capacity, situated at the head of Berry Harbor, Seaforth Channel, Milbank Sound. I have here reserved 40 acres, which ncludes t he salmon weir, and houses; except as a fishery it possesses no value.

No. 6.

Ko-qui, a reserve of 90 acres, situated at the mouth of Gale Creek, on Dufferin Island, Seaforth Channel, was once the site of a village, as is indicated by the ruins of old lodges, &c., but is now entirely abandoned.

The soil is good, could easily be cleared and made of value, being the only place possessed by these Indians which can be converted into gardens of sufficient size to meet their requirements. It is also convenient to their seal and halibut fisheries.

Like most of the tribes on this part of the coast, the Ko-ky-ets live principally on fish; halibut and salmon are chiefly depended upon, while during the fall months deer are unusually plentiful.

There is not an acre of land under cultivation by this tribe, the few articles of vegetables required by them are purchased at Bella Coola.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 4th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that having completed the reservation of lands for the Kokyet Indians, I proceeded to Klewtoo Passage, 12 miles north of Milbank Sound, and arrived at the village of Kit-a-soo Indians in Trout Bay, opposite Cone Island, on the 31st August.

This hamlet contains but eight houses, and its population, according to a census supplied by the Rev. Mr. Tate, numbers 70, of whom Lach-nates is chief. They subsist mainly on fish, halibut, salmon and herring, while the mountains contribute a liberal supply of game during the season; they also earn small sums of money by the sale of cordwood to passing steamers, and a few of their number find employment at the neighboring canneries.

Accompanied by some of the principal men of the tribe, I examined all the land they expressed any desire to have set apart for them, and on the subsequent day completed the two reserves described below.

No. 1.

Kit-a-soo, contains 830 acres, and is situated at Trout Bay, Swindle Island; west of and in close proximity to the village, are two small streams, which supply a limited amount of salmon. The country is rough and barren, not an acre being suitable for cultivation. It is covered with a small growth of yellow cedar, spruce and hemlock.

A man named Stephen Munsen has built a house on a portion of this land, and has resided here for the past four years, but as he has acquired no title, either by pre-emption or otherwise, I had no hesitation in including it within the reserve. I explained to him that the Indian reserve as now defined included the land occupied by him, to which he offered no objection, as he said his house was of no great value, and one place would suit him as well as another.

No. 2.

Canoona, a reserve of 630 acres, situated on Princess Royal Island, on the western shore of Graham Reach.

The principal salmon fishery of this tribe is situated at a waterfall at the mouth of this creek or river, though at certain seasons salmon are taken for a considerable distance higher up. The land on either side of this river is level and of fair average quality. Upon it stands a supply of valuable timber, while the various berries so much prized by the Indians, are abundant. It is also conveniently situated for the halibut and herring fishery.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 6th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that I arrived at Fort Simpson on the 7th September for the purpose of completing the reserves for the Tsimpsean tribe of Indians, which I commenced in October of last year, but was unable to finish owing to stress of weather and the short time then at my disposal, as I have previously reported in my despatch of the 8th April, 1882.

On that occasion I made 11 separate reservations for this tribe, and here propose to continue the description of the further lands now set apart, as a supplement to that despatched.

No. 12.

Tym-zow-zan, a reserve situated on Compton Island, at the mouth of Work's Canal, about 5 miles north of Fort Simpson, contains 75 acres; between 4 and 5 acres of this land may easily be brought under cultivation; at present there are but three small gardens; the remainder of this reserve, though well timbered, is useless. The situation is convenient to their herring and halibut fisheries.

No. 13.

En-she-shese, a salmon fishing station in Work's Canal, situated on the left bank of the En-she-shese River, containing 40 acres.

This reserve includes the right to fish for 2 miles up stream from the head of tidal water.

The land is covered with timber of good growth, principally hemlock. Two small potato gardens are enclosed, but no attempt of late has been made to work them.

No. 14.

Wil-ska-skammel, a salmon fishery, in the north fork of the Work's Canal, about 2 miles from the forks, contains 10 acres.

This is a small creek, but the Indians appear to value it much, on account of the supply of winter salmon it yields. The reserve is well stocked with timber, principally spruce and hemlock.

No. 15.

Toon, a salmon fishery at the mouth of the Toon River, which empties into the head of the north fork of Work's Canal; it contains 25 acres. Salmon of inferior quality are taken here in great quantities during the autumn. Apart from the fishery, the land on this reserve is worthless. The right of fishing in the Toon River for 2 miles above tidal water is allotted to these Indians.

No. 16.

Lach-mach reserve is situated at the mouth of the Lach-mach River on the right bank, and contains 30 acres. This stream discharges into the south branch of Work's Canal near its head, and supplies a limited number of salmon. The land is of little value; there is only one garden, and this to all appearances has not been cultivated for years.

No. 17.

Spa-kets, a reserve of 20 acres, situated opposite the mouth of Khutz-oy-ma-teen Inlet, in Steamer Passage.

About 3 acres of this may be easily cleared; the soil though light is of good quality, and produces excellent potatoes and other vegetables. It is also a convenient and favorite camping ground for the different tribes frequenting the Nass River during the oolachan season.

No. 18.

Birnie Island, situated near the northern end of the Tsimpsean peninsula, about 2½ miles north of Fort Simpson, contains 135 acres.

The Indians have cultivated, at intervals, small patches the entire length of this island, on its eastern slope; the western coast is bleak, barren and rocky.

No. 19.

Finlayson Island—The whole of this Island containing about 1,600 acres, according to the Admiralty Chart, has been reserved. It is extensively used for gardens by the portion of the tribe resident at Fort Simpson; it also possesses a good supply of timber, and, being so convenient to the village, will prove of special value.

No. 20.

Burnt Cliff Island, situated 4 miles south of Fort Simpson, containing 85 acres, has been reserved.

A narrow strip of land on the eastern portion of this island has been cleared and is under cultivation; while on the west the island is thickly timbered, rocky and of little use.

No. 21.

Tugwell Island is situated opposite to Metlakatlah, and connected at low water with the mainland, containing about 320 acres, has been reserved.

A small portion of this island has been cultivated, the remainder is level land of average quality, and likely to be turned to account, being in close proximity to the village of Metlakatlah.

This completes the reservations for the entire Tsimpsean tribe. The land as a whole is inferior, but superior in quality to that generally found in this part of the coast. The gross acreage (about 73,123) includes every fishing station and every plot of land hitherto cultivated by this tribe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 7th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, for your information, that I visited the Kit-lath-la, or Kit-kath-la, tribe of Indians, who reside on Dolphin Island, at the southern end of Ogden Channel, on the 15th September.

I held a long conference with She-aks, the second chief, and some of the tribe, the principal chief, Sebassa, and many of his people being absent, engaged in sea-otter hunting.

She-aks stated that the tribe had held several meetings to consider what land would be necessary for them, and gave me the names of the numerous places they wished for, many of which were on islands far out at sea, and which could not be visited at that time of year without the aid of a steamer, and as it was impracticable for me to engage one for this service, I was reluctantly compelled to abandon the idea of completing the reserves for this tribe until some future opportunity. The following plots were, however, subsequently allotted after the usual conversation with the Indians present.

No. 1.

Dolphin Island, on which the winter village of Kit-lath-la stands, contains about 2,700 acres, and is situated in an exposed position on Hecate Channel, between Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland. This is a bleak, barren tract of country, stocked with scrub timber which is only fit for fuel. There are about five acres of fairly good land immediately at the back of the village; the remainder is for the most part rock, covered in some places with a layer of peat. The village is very conveniently situated to some of the best halibut and herring fisheries, and is within easy reach of the waters most frequented by the fur seal and sea otter. Nowhere on the coast is game more abundant, deer, bear and wild fowl being especially numerous.

Here the Church Missionary Society maintain a school and lay teacher, and are about to build a church and mission-house, the lumber being already on the ground. The proposed site, about one acre, is shown on the enclosed sketch.

No. 2.

Grassy Islet, lying one mile north of the village, contains one acre, and is used only as a burial ground.

No. 3.

Kum-o-wa-dah, situated at the waterfall at the head of Lowe Inlet, contains 190 acres. This is perhaps one of the most valuable salmon fisheries that I have met with on the coast.

Except for the fishery and some good timber the land is of little value. Only one small garden has been cultivated, which it would be difficult to enlarge.

An application by a man named John Sayea, dated August 3rd, 1882, for permission to purchase this land, including the fishery, had been published in the Government *Gazette*, and the plot duly staked, regardless of which, I allotted it, in all fairness, I believe, to the Indians. No improvements have been made by Sayea.

The population of the Kit-lath-la tribe numbers 220. Judging by appearances, they are as well off as any Indians on the coast. They possess an unlimited supply of fish and game and realize yearly large sums of money by the sale of fur seal and sea otter skins, while during the summer months they find ready employment at remunerative rates of wages at the several canneries on the Skeena River.

This completes my season's work in the field (the most inclement I have known in the Province during a residence of over 20 years) and also the reserves of all the Indian tribes on the coast of British Columbia, north of Vancouver Island, that I am aware of, excepting the Kitlope tribe, and those referred to in this Report whose reserves must be visited when the services of a small steamer can be secured. With the aid of such a steamer the unfinished work on the coast would not, I think, occupy more than a fortnight or three weeks under favorable circumstances.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
TORONTO, 23rd November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In addition to the tabulated statistical statement forwarded to you on the 18th instant, I have the honor to submit the following Report on Indian matters in this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

Considerable improvement in agriculture has been made during the year on many of the reserves. This has been more especially the case as regards the Chippewas of Rama and that portion of the Chippewas of Snake Island residing on Georgina Island. These Indians have shown a very laudable desire to improve, and their efforts in this direction are deserving of much credit.

A greater extent of land has been cultivated and larger crops realized than ever before.

A considerable amount of labor and some money has been spent on roads through some of the reserves. Statute labor is exacted from all able bodied men, failing to perform which an equivalent in money is deducted from their annuities to be expended on the roads. The result is that the roads on many of the reserves are very passable, in some cases better than in new white settlements in the vicinity.

The fishing operations of some of the bands residing on reserves bordering on the upper lakes have been very successful, but at some points, notably Saugeen and Christian Island, they have been greatly interfered with by white fishermen.

Owing to the generally isolated situation of Indian reserves, the Indians are cut off from pursuing the ordinary avocations and industries carried on in white communities, and to a great extent deprived of the privilege of a market for the produce of their gardens and farms, and as game is now very scarce, they rely upon their fishing operations to a large extent for their supply of food during the winter.

I think their rights and privileges in this respect should be strictly guarded.

In addition to farming and fishing, large quantities of baskets, mats and other articles are manufactured by the women and children, for which they find a ready sale.

The general health of the Indians has been good, with the exception of those on the Rice and Mud Lake Reserves where they are subject to malarial fevers which seem to render them susceptible to diseases of the lungs, terminating in consumption, a majority of the deaths being from that disease.

The total increase for the year was 22.

There are fifteen schools in operation in the Superintendency, but the complaint is still made of the difficulty in getting the children to attend regularly, and their parents to take a sufficient interest in school matters. I am glad, however, to be able to report that in some places there is an improvement also in educational matters, the Indians striving to have better school accommodation, and the schools are generally better conducted. This is especially the case at Tyendinaga, and may, I think, be attributed to the regular inspections made by the Public School Inspector, which might be extended to all Indian schools and, from which I am sure good results would follow, both as regards the efficiency of the teachers and general school work.

Although the Indians have still much to learn, they are improving in every respect.

They are generally comfortably clad and observe more strictly the decencies of life. I have found but few cases of real want and destitution, and when these occur I find the chiefs and leading men are generally willing to give temporary relief, or, in the case of old persons, small pensions for life.

With some bands the greatest drawback to material progress is the unfortunate habit of drinking, but there are many noble examples of self-denial; and, considering the love they have for intoxicants and the many temptations set in their way, one cannot but sympathize with them and admire their self-control.

In nearly every Indian village I find temperance societies which it should be made the duty of all Indian agents to foster and encourage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. PLUMMER,
Superintendent and Commissioner.

PARRSBORO, 15th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Enclosed please find tabular statement filled up and signed, as requested in your letter of the 9th inst., No. 1,266.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. T. CLARKE,
Indian Agent.

SHUBENACADIE, 11th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith tabular statement for year ended 30th June, 1882.

It is impossible to make report on the 30th June, as the crops are never harvested at that time, and this year has been even later than usual.

There is scarcely any change in the habits or circumstances of the band, so that I have not much report to make. They are greatly pleased with the prospect of having a school in the settlement.

In accordance with your instructions, I have asked for tenders for erection of school house. I will forward tenders to you as soon as I receivs a sufficient number.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent.

PICTOU, N.S., 16th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I send herewith my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June last. The reason why it was not sent earlier is already explained in a former letter. Tabular statement had been sent early last month; for which you acknowledged receipt, 18th October, File No. 1,266. Form E.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RODERICK McDONALD,

PICTOU, N.S., 7th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As I have been but a year ago appointed Government Agent for the Indians of this district, my knowledge of Indian life and character, must necessarily be yet insufficient to furnish your Department with anything more than already submitted by my predecessor.

It is a difficult matter to get the Indians to understand the real object of the different Government grants in their behalf. Each one, whether in need or not, considers himself entitled to an equal share with the poorest among the tribe.

The relief money of last year was found very serviceable, as many families had been in indigent circumstances, owing to the difficulty of procuring material for work during the severe storms of last winter, wherewith to buy provisions. The Indian, as a general rule, is very improvident. Necessity with him is the most powerful agent, to induce him either to beg or to work for a livelihood.

The money sent in the spring was spent judiciously in buying seed and engaging teams for ploughing and harrowing.

It is necessary, under present circumstances, to engage white people to do the most of their farming, owing to the fact that they are wanting in teams and farming implements.

The crop, which consists of potatoes, wheat and hay, particularly that grown on the Indian Island, is good.

There is one school on this reserve taught by Miss Jollymore, a painstaking and energetic young lady. Her efforts are much frustrated by the irregular attendance of the children. This irregularity arises from the wandering habits of the Indians.

The school had to be closed last year, at the end of the summer term, for the want of means to keep the house warm. Permission is granted this year by the Department to equip the school house, during the coming winter, with a stove; and thus, it is to be hoped, we will be able to have school taught the whole year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

RODERICK McDONALD.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,
RAINY LAKE, KEEWATIN.

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following Report on Indians, Treaty No. 3, under my charge, and also tabular statement.

I am happy to report that the seven bands, who have their reserves on Rainy River, have been more industrious and have planted a larger quantity of corn and potatoes than usual, and that Mauontoohonesse has abandoned the usual spring dance, which was a great hinderance at the time of putting in their crops.

The bands at north-east end of Rainy Lake have also enlarged their gardens, and do not wander in summer from their reserves as formerly. Part of Mickiseese band has been more industrious than usual, and some members have enlarged their gardens.

This band has only one ox and one cow remaining of those given by the Department, the remainder have either been slaughtered or died for want of proper care.

The band at north-west end of Rainy Lake still plant on their old gardens, only small patches. They have only one ox remaining, the remainder died from negligence.

The bull was allowed to run wild, and became dangerous; it was shot and $50 was paid for the meat, which will be placed to the credit of the band to purchase another animal. The chief of this band died last winter. A council was held at time of payments, and his son was elected as per Act.

I am sorry to have again to report that the Indians of Wabegon and Eagle Lakes are still in the habit of procuring intoxicating liquor from the traders along the line in the vicinity of those places. I am informed that the liquor is brought up from Thunder Bay.

These Indians were paid at Wabegon on their reserve. I spoke severely to them in reference to liquor, and especially to the Chief and told him he was liable to lose his chieftanship.

There are no police along this part of the line and it is difficult to convict the whisky peddlers.

The part of the English River band, which resides at Mattawan, has not made any improvements, but promises to do so as soon as the reserves are surveyed. Those at Assubaseusemecan are more industrious, they have several houses, and small patches of potatoes; owing to want of transport they did not receive the seed potatoes in time.

The Lac Seul band has been clearing land, where it is intended to build on the reserve. The school house is finished and Rev. J. Irvine is keeping school; he had at time of payment, 29th July, 46 attending, but of course this may not be regular as some of the children may be leaving with their parents for their hunting grounds. At the request of the teacher, I informed the Indians that he would be glad to keep a few children who were isolated from school, for the winter, if they would consent to furnish a few fish to feed them.

The school at this place cannot fail to have a beneficial influence both on the adults and children, as some of the older children are anxious to learn.

There are four families belonging to Lac Seul band who have built and farm at Shoal Lake, near Mattawan, and they request to be transferred to Mattawan band. Shoal Lake is one of the reserves first chosen by part of Lac Seul band, but afterwards abandoned, being at too great a distance.

During the last winter some of the bands suffered owing to scarcity of rabbits, they received assistance at the time of their greatest want.

In reference to the teachers at Long Sault and Little Forks, on Rainy River, I have to report that there is no school kept at either of these places. The teacher at Little Forks has left, and there is an ill feeling between the two chiefs at Long Sault, and there is no school house. I have repeatedly requested the chief to put up the frame and the Department would finish it and send a teacher.

There has been several deaths amongst the young of these Indians this summer, from fever and measles.

The supplies were all received at the different places and stated dates in good condition and of good quality.

I am sorry to have to report that whisky is still kept on the American side, and the man reports he has a license from the Americans. Mr. Lyon from Rat Portage was here at time of payments, and two men were arrested and fined for bringing liquor across.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 3,

KEEWATIN,
SAVANNE AGENCY, 9th September, 1882.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report, together with tabular statement containing statistics for the four bands in this Agency.

Lac des Mille Lac—Chief Big Pierre.

I visited this band on May 24th, and furnished it with seeds and potatoes. It has made very little improvement since last year, the reason of which is that the men find employment on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and consequently are away from the reserve. I took an inventory of the implements belonging to the band, and find a deficiency of six axes and one tool chest. The band is not prepared to receive the cattle to which it is still entitled. I paid the annuities at Savanne on July 7th, and distributed the allowance of provisions, twine and ammunition. The chief expressed himself satisfied with the quantity and quality. There were seven deaths and one birth during the year.

Kawawiagamot, Sturgeon Lake, Band—Chief Kaybaigon.

I reached this reserve on 29th May. I found that a few potatoes had been planted which had been kept from last year. The band has been industrious in clearing land and adding to the gardens. I furnished more seeds and potatoes. I paid the band, at Savanne, on 7th July, and distributed the share of provisions, twine, ammunition, &c. Nenigakoned was elected councillor in place of Wasagaborne, who has left the band and joined the Americans. There was one birth and one death during the year. The band wishes to be paid at Savanne as formerly.

Lac La Croix Band—Chief Blackstone.

On my arrival at this reserve on June 1st, I found only the chief and two of the members of his band on the reserve. They had made very little improvement since last year. They were furnished with potatoes and garden seeds, and instructed how to plant and care for them. I took an inventory of the tools and implements, and found that they had more than the allowance for those who were cultivating the lands. They have one ox, which they do not use, as they have no harness or yoke. I paid them their annuity on their reserve on 14th July, and distributed their share of provisions, twine, ammunition, &c. Chief Blackstone occupied the greater part of a day and a-half talking at the council afterward. Last year Blackstone kept the annuity entrusted to him for No. 17. I had him refund it at this payment to the satisfaction of his councillors and band. They are not prepared to receive the balance of their cattle yet. There were no deaths, and but four births during the year.

River La Seine Band—Chief Rat McKay.

I visited this reserve on 1st June, and found that good progress had been made in clearing land and adding to the gardens. I furnished garden seeds and potatoes. The band has seven tons of hay left over from last year, and is very anxious to receive the cattle still due. I informed the Indians that they might expect them in July. I paid the annuity on 19th July, and distributed the share of provisions, twine, ammunition, &c. I had considerable difficulty in making them take the pay cheques; they thought there was some sinister object in view, but seemed satisfied after a full explanation. There were six births, and no deaths, during the year. They wish to have their reserve (B 1) cancelled, and have a like quantity of land on the west side of the La Seine River added to B 2. For next season they wish some seed wheat and different kinds of garden seeds. They have plenty of hay for the cattle, and have built a stable. The garden looks well; the soil is good. The chief asks for nails, window sashes, glass and hinges, to enable them to build more houses; he complained that the five dollars per head will not assist them any in this way, and wants the Government to be good enough to furnish the articles. The chief expressed himself grateful for the instruction I had given him in gardening, as everything was doing so well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, 28th November, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my fifth Annual Report, on the condition of the different Indian Agencies comprehended within this Superintendency, together with my tabular statement, for the current year, relative thereto.

In accordance with instructions received from the Department, I started from Winnipeg, on the 10th of June last, and proceeded to Prince Arthur's Landing, *vid*

Duluth. Upon my arrival at Fort William, I inspected the Agency of Mr. John McIntyre, and generally found everything satisfactory. His office, a large and commodious room in his dwelling-house, is furnished with a book-case, a writing-desk, a table, and several chairs. His store-house, a frame building 18 x 22 feet in size, is at Savanne, where the provisions and implements for distribution are safely stored until delivered over to the respective bands of Indians under his supervision. His pay-sheets are not alphabetically arranged, but are otherwise correctly made out. The marginal remarks contain the minutest information concerning the variations of numbers in families since last year. Opposite to each name there is a memorandum stating to whom payment was made, and, consequently, any irregularity can readily be traced. His tabular statement is incomplete, as some of the columns in it are left blank. His letter-book is neatly and legibly kept, and his fyles of correspondence, from different parties in connection with his Agency, are systematically arranged and indexed for convenient reference.

The Lac des Mille Lac Band.

There are only fourteen of the thirty families belonging to this band cultivating on the reserve. The rest are either employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or are pursuing their primitive mode of life in fishing and hunting for subsistence. The chief, Kitche-Pierre, complains that a number of his people will not listen to his counsel, to abandon their wandering habits, and settle permanently upon the reserve. He says that, owing to the scarcity of hay, and the indifference of the band to secure the limited quantity available, and to erect the necessary stables, they are not prepared to receive the balance of cattle to which they are entitled under treaty. The only potatoes planted this season were eleven sacks, furnished by the Department, their own supply having either been eaten or sold to traders. A number of the band are desirous of having a school started, but the chief and others dissent from them, as only eight families have settled upon the reserve yet, and these during only a small portion of the year; consequently not a sufficiently large attendance of pupils could be obtained at present to be of any practical advantage. This, and the Sturgeon Lake Band received their annuities last summer at Savanne; but if the practice, adopted elsewhere, of making payments on their respective reservee, were also carried out here, the necessity of visiting them earlier in the season to give instructions in agriculture would be obviated, as nearly all the Indians would be assembled on their reserves to receive their annuities, and better opportunities of imparting necessary instructions would be afforded than on other occasions, when only a few Indians, mostly women and children, would be found at home. During the latter part of May and the beginning of June, the Agent visited the reserves for the purpose of obtaining statistics and of giving instructions in farming, but if the payments were made, as suggested above, these duties might be attended to at the same time, and a saving of the expenses incurred in making an extra trip every year effected. There were seven deaths, mostly of children, from various causes, during the year, and the chief wished that some medicine might be supplied from the Agency when any of his people was seriously ill. Last year fifteen names of Indians, belonging to the Robinson Treaty, were struck off the pay-sheets. Meno, with three of a family, went to Lac Seul, in 1881, and was entered as Maineau, with the same number of a family, on Mr. Pither's pay-sheets, and paid, with the remark that this Indian was absent since 1876. The practice of transferring Indians from one Agency to another, without authority, and of resuming payments to them after long absences, without first ascertaining whether their names, in the intervals, had been entered on other pay-sheets or not, is productive of the grossest and most complicated irregularities, in connection with the payments of annuities which came under my notice. Kaisibinisance is represented on the pay-sheets as having married the daughter of Kabiasika, of Lac Seul, and consequently paid with her husband, whereas, according to Mr. Pither's pay-sheets for that band, no record of such marriage, if it ever occurred, is taken in his marginal remarks, neither is there any decrease in the number of

daughters paid ; but, on the contrary, one is added by birth, hence it would appear that this woman's annuity was drawn in two places this year. Wherefore, Agents cannot be too careful about making the most thorough enquiry with regard to accessions to their pay-sheets from other bands.

Kawawiagamot Band.

This band is beginning to manifest considerable interest in enlarging and in cultivating their gardens. Of the thirteen families composing this band, seven have commenced to farm. More potatoes were planted on the reserves than ever before. Only two houses have been erected yet. The chief, Kaybaigon, informs me that their quota of cattle are not wanted yet, as no stables nor hay have been provided for them. The chief was lying in his canoe suffering from inflammatory rheumatism when I met himself and other members of the Band going to Savanne for their annuities last summer. He said that although there was some sickness among his people since my former visit, only one died. He regretted that more families had not settled on the reserve, in order that they might avail themselves of the advantages of education by having a school established among them. Wasagabowe, son-in-law of the chief, and formerly councillor, is an American Indian living at Grand Portage, United States, but receiving annuities, until recently, here. The Agent very properly withheld payment from him, but continues to pay his daughter's annuity contrary to the meaning of the term Indian, according to the 3rd clause of the amended Indian Act of 1880. There were nine Robinson and twelve American Indians struck off the pay-sheets last year.

Lac La Croix Band.

There was no improvement of any consequence made upon this reserve since my former visit, but, on the contrary, less land was under cultivation this year. About twelve of the thirty families belonging to this band cultivate small gardens. The chief, Blackstone, complained that on account of the great distance to Savanne, and the numerous portages to cross in going there, he is unable always to persuade his people to go promptly after the potatoes and implements supplied them, so that frequently when these supplies are received the season is too far advanced to derive much benefit from them; wherefore he asks that everything furnished them in future be delivered on their reserve. He also complained that the Agent struck off the pay-sheets last year a number of annuitants as American Indians, who had been entered thereon at Fort Francis by the Commissioner in 1871. But afterwards he admitted that those Indians were living in the United States for upwards of five years, and only returned to Canada yearly to draw their annuities. The Agent entrusted the chief with Animonou's annuity, amounting to ten dollars, enclosed in an envelope. The temptation was greater, however, than his powers of resistance to overcome, and consequently he appropriated the contents of the letter to his own personal benefit, but he was afterwards compelled to refund the amount to the Agent who handed it to the proper party. He is desirous of having one of the remaining cows due them substituted for another ox, and of having a set of harness for working cattle supplied. All the implements are collected and safely stored until they are required by the Indians. There is no interest apparently manifested concerning education, as no school house has been erected nor a teacher asked for. A few cases of sickness, but no death occurred, during the year. Matasogonebo, the chief's son-in-law, an American Indian, formerly drew annuity here, but being detected the Agent cancelled his name from the pay-sheets. The payment of their annuities on the reserve this year will inevitably have a salutary effect by keeping them at home during the planting and hoeing season.

River La Seine Band.

This band is very industrious, and is making considerable improvement on the reserve. Thirteen of the thirty-one families belonging to it are cultivating the soil.

Application has frequently been made for cattle, hay and stables provided for them, but owing to some cause or another none have been supplied yet, although promised long ago. It is impossible for them to cultivate their gardens to advantage without oxen, which I consider should be furnished them without any further delay. The chief, Rat McKay, complains that he cannot induce more Indians to settle on the reserve. He also complains that the Fort Francis and the American Indians prevent the sturgeon from going up the river, by stretching their nets across its mouth. Last year, the Agent struck off the pay-sheets four American Indians formerly drawing annuities with this band. They are not favorably disposed at present towards having a school started on the reserve, as they are apprehensive of religious principles being inculcated in the minds of their children. If Rat McKay, and Blackstone's bands were added to Mr. Pither's Agency, and those of Wabegon and Eagle Lakes, Lac Seul, Sturgeon and Trout Lakes and Mattawan River added to Mr. McIntyre's Agency, a more convenient and a less expensive arrangement would be made for the payment of annuities and the delivery of supplies to the different bands on their respective reserves. Mr. McIntyre could go to Wabegon by rail, whereas Mr. Pither would have to travel a distance of 100 miles by canoe before reaching that place. In going further northward to visit the other reserves, there would be no difference, as the journey would be, in either case, over the same route. The distance from Lac La Croix to Coutcheeching is only one-half of that from Lac La Croix to Savanne; and much less relatively from Rivers La Seine to Coutcheeching than from Rivers La Seine to Savanne. Besides there would be no portages to cross in going from Coutchuching to River La Seine, and only two in going to Lac La Croix, whereas in going from Savanne to these reserves between fifteen and twenty would have to be crossed.

The Agency of Mr. Pither.

I found upon my arrival at Coutcheeching, that the Agent was away on a leave of absence, and hence I was unable to inspect his office and storehouse. It would therefore seem advisable that an Agent should be instructed, when compelled to be away from home, to leave his office and storehouse in charge of some responsible party in order that they might be accessible for my inspection.

Nickickeseminecan Band.

This band is making marked progress in farming, having about twenty acres, this year, under crop. Eight of the fifteen families belonging to it have erected dwelling houses and have settled on the reserves. The chief, Naitamucomickiskung, the most prominent and intelligent Indian on Rainy Lake, speaking for himself and the other bands in that district, said that many are anxious to have their children educated, but are unable to build school houses; that when the Government promised them schools, no mention was made of their having to erect the buildings themselves, and that consequently they cannot now be expected to do so. They are very thankful for the goodness of the Queen towards them, in looking after their welfare, and desire to express their gratitude for everything they have received from her agents. They ask, however, that gratuities of provisions be given the infirm and destitute Indians among them who are dependent upon charity for support, as their relatives, in many instances, do not take any more interest in them than in so many old worthless dogs; for example, Naihecpenesse and his wife, belonging to Mawintopenesse's Band, are not provided for by either their son or daughter, but depend upon the charity of others for subsistence; Keetachay, a very old widow in Gobah's Band, is not provided for by her son-in-law or daughter, but depends upon the charity of others for support. The chief is very glad upon contrasting the improved condition of the Indians now with their wretched state of existence in his younger days, when only the precarious products of the lakes, rivers and forests were available for food and clothing. He beholds with pleasure the advent of better days dawning upon them, when all the comforts and luxuries surrounding their white brethren will be within

their reach, as steamboats and railroads will bring into the country what they cannot produce on their reserves. He wishes to inform me that although traders are dealing out whiskey to half-breeds and others across the river at Fort Francis, yet not an Indian, to his knowledge, has drank any of it. He says, according to treaty they were promised their reserve on both sides of the north-east arm of Rainy Lake, whereas on Government maps it is marked only on one side.

Naicatcheewenan Band.

The old chief, Washesconce, died last winter, and his son, Osawaha, was elected last summer in his place. Only three families of the sixteen composing this band are making any improvements on the reserve. The rest are wandering about fishing or hunting, or cultivating small patches of potatoes on their former gardens on islands in the north-west angle of Rainy Lake.

Stangeecoming Band.

This band is making but very slow progress in farming. They have only erected four houses on the reserve yet, and they have the smallest quantity of land under cultivation of any band within the Agency. The chief, Gobah, complains of the smallness of the quantity of provisions received at payments, but upon investigating this matter, I ascertained the usual quantity given *pro rata* to others is always supplied to his band.

Rainy Lake (Mickeansi) Band.

This band is principally composed of French half-breed settlers, who were living at Fort Francis at the time treaty was made with the Indians. It embraces thirty-one families, of whom about one-half have gardens and houses on the reserve. They produce annually sufficient corn and potatoes for their own use. The interpreter, Chastellain, is desirous of severing his connection with this band, and withdrawing from the treaty, as he wishes to obtain a homestead where he is living on Rainy River. I would respectfully recommend that the application of this worthy, venerable half-breed be favorably entertained.

Little Forks Band.

The chief, Keezickookal, with as many of his followers as he could influence to accompany him, went away in June to visit the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake. The few families remaining on the reserve were most diligently engaged in hoeing an excellent crop of potatoes and corn estimated at about twenty acres in extent. Mr. David Prince, the local Episcopal Missionary, informed me that he found it utterly impossible to induce parents to send their children to school unless he furnished them with food and clothing. He is about to abandon the situation as a hopeless undertaking, and therefore has tendered his resignation to the mission. The chief received payment in 1881 for nine of a family, an increase of one daughter by birth over the previous year, according to the Agent's remark on the pay-sheets, whereas I am credibly informed no such birth occurred, hence he was overpaid five dollars. In the ensuing fall, his youngest child, aged four years, died, reducing the number of his family to seven, whereas he is represented on the pay-sheet as having received payment for eight in 1882. Punheekeezicknaba, one of the councillors, having two wives, is represented on the pay-sheet as receiving annuity in 1881 for a family of eleven, including two infant children, whereas at the date of payment only one of these children was born. It would appear that the chief and councillor should be made an example of, by having them dismissed from their positions for dishonesty, according to the 72nd clause of the Indian Act, provided it can be conclusively established that they wilfully misrepresented the numbers in their families to the Agent. Missinawaypenesse, one of the councillors, represents that they are almost destitute

of agricultural implements to cultivate their gardens. Their plough and harrow are broken and they are unable to mend them. This band is composed of seventeen families, and it is presumed that all of them are cultivating the ground, as one axe, one scythe, one spade and two hoes, were only given to such according to treaty, and I find upon referring to the records in the office that they received 20 axes, 32 hoes, 2 ploughs, 1 harrow, 15 scythes, 12 spades, &c., consequently they are still entitled to 2 hoes, 1 harrow, 2 scythes and 5 spades. I also notice in the same records, that nearly all the bands within this Agency have received more axes than they are entitled to under treaty, and that only two or three bands have received their completement of hoes, spades and scythes, notwithstanding the representations to the contrary made to the Department as well as to the Indians in reference to this matter. It is somewhat remarkable, notwithstanding the incessant importunities of many Indians in this Agency, for the balance of implements to which they are entitled by treaty, that there are 110 axes, 44 hoes, 38 spades, 18 harrows, 5 ploughs, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 pit saw, 1 grind stone and 1 hay fork, lying in the storehouse idle. On the lower portion of the reserve some families are cultivating with wooden hoes. Matamekapow and his father have been living and cultivating land nearly opposite the Big American River, before and ever since the time of treaty. They are most industrious having cleared upwards of six acres. This year they planted one-half a bushel of corn, and twenty bushels of potatoes. They belong to Maskeekeeinine's Band at Manito Rapids. They are apprehensive that their locations which they had possession of, and made improvements on, previous to the selection of a reserve, may be taken from them by white settlers, as they have been threatened already by different parties. I assured them their holdings would be respected as long as they continued to cultivate them. They complained that Paisheecomickiskung, one of Keezickookais Band, broke into their house, stole some powder, a pair of mocassins, two plates and one towel; that Maiquaipanesse, councillor of Maisquasekeezick's Band, at Hungry Hall, stole two kettles from their sugar-bush last spring; and that a white man from Fort Francis broke the padlock on the door and went into their house and took away a sack of corn. They stated, the Agent was informed of what had occurred, but that nothing was done, to their knowledge, to prevent a repetition of those outrages.

Manito Rapid Bands.

The bands of Keetcheekaikake and Maskeekeeininine were cultivating formerly their reserves in common, but are now going to keep separate everything they produce. It was most gratifying to witness the commendable enterprise manifested in enlarging and improving their excellent fields, since my previous visit to their reserves. Six Indians were busily engaged hoeing their extensive crop. Last year six hundred bushels of potatoes and forty of corn were raised. They received no seeds from the Department this year, on account of their having an ample supply of their own. Their hoes are getting worn out, and their ploughs and harrows are broken. Chief Keetcheekaikake requests that the balance of implements to which his band is entitled be furnished them. It appears, from the number already received by this band, that three axes, fourteen hoes, two harrows, seven scythes and eight spades are still due them. These bands are desirous of having a school established at the boundary between the reserves, but they are not willing to erect a building for that purpose unless they are paid for it. They think the teacher might put up the school house himself, if the Government refuse to do so. They repeat the old story of their having understood that school houses as well as teachers were to be furnished them according to the conditions of treaty. The chiefs said that the Indians on Rainy River were afraid of mission schools, and therefore they do not want any religion taught their children. They asked if the timber for the school house was to be taken from the reserve, and who was to provide the fuel for the school. They are afraid that the teacher will take up his residence on their reserve and use their lands for a garden to raise potatoes. They expressed themselves well pleased with the proposal of the Department to supply extra cattle, provided they allowed the cost of same to

be deducted from their annuities. Chief Keetcheekaikake wants an ox to be supplied on those conditions. He warts their annuities in future to be paid on the reserve, but Chief Maskeekeeinine is afraid of his gardens being trampled down if payments are made upon his reserve; however, he says if the other bands are favorable to receiving their annuities on their respective reserves, he has no objection.

Long Sault Bands.

These bands are also making considerable advancement in agriculture. Mr. Peter Spence, the local Episcopal missionary is building a school house on the eastern side of Mowintopenesse's reserve, near the western boundary of Neeshotai's reserve, on a beautiful rising ground near the river. This building is intended for both reserves, and is 20 x 30 feet in size. Chief Mawintopenesse has abandoned his heathenish ceremonies, and has signified his intention of embracing Christianity. He scorns the idea of the Indians building school houses themselves, and insists upon the Government erecting suitable buildings for that purpose, and educating their children according to the promises made at the North-West Angle in 1873. Mr. Spence is likewise building a very comfortable log cabin for Mawintopenesse, who is unquestionably the shrewdest and most intelligent Indian within this superintendency. About 500 bushels of potatoes and 200 of corn were raised on these reserves last year. Neeshotai wants the payment of their annuity to be made on their reserve in future.

Hungry Hall Bands.

These two bands have scarcely made any improvement upon their reserves. The most of their gardens are across the river in the United States, where they produce abundance of corn and potatoes. The chiefs, Kaibaikapowetung and Masquasekeezick, are, however, living in Canada, and have a few houses and gardens. They are not prepared for a school, neither do they want any at present.

In a copy, in my possession, of the instructions given to the different Indian Agents, for their guidance in making payments, I notice the following: "It is imperative that the Indians should be paid their annuities on their reserves." This, however, was not fully carried out in this Agency, inasmuch as the Rainy Lake and River bands of Indians, were paid as formerly at Fort Francis. I also notice in it that Agents and their assistants were requested to attach to their pay-sheets, legal declarations of their correctness. This, likewise, was not carried out, as the pay-sheets are simply "certified correct," by the Agent and his assistant. The names of all parties drawing annuities for themselves and families are correctly designated on the pay-sheets this year, but improperly entered in the columns of remarks, instead of the column for names of families. The tabular statement is improperly filled out, as seventeen important columns are left blank. The names of the different chiefs are used in it to designate their respective bands, whereas on the pay-sheets the names of the reserves are employed for that purpose. This system lacks uniformity, and leads to confusion. The names of the bands should be identical with those of the reserves, for otherwise, at the election of every chief, the name of the band would change. In the columns for remarks on the pay-sheets, it is not stated whether payments were made to the parties themselves, or to others on their orders. It is very important that this information should be given, in every instance, in order to facilitate the discovery of any discrepancy or irregularity that may occur with regard to the payments of annuities. If my suggestions, for the payments of annuities, on their reserves, to the different bands of Indians in this Agency, as well as the changes indicated were adopted, I would recommend that payments be made on the following dates: at Hungry Hall, to the two bands living there, on the 6th of July; visit the gardens and obtain statistics, on the 7th; arrive at the Long Sault Reserves, on the 8th, make payments to the two bands living there on the 9th, visit the gardens and obtain statistics on the 10th; arrive at Manito Rapids Reserves on the 11th, make payments to the two bands living there on the 12th, visit their

gardens and obtain statistics on the 13th; arrive at Little Fork's Reserve and make payments on the 14th,, visit the gardens and obtain statistics on the 15th; arrive at Gobah and Mickessese's Reserves on the 16th, make payments to the two bands on the 17th, visit their gardens and obtain statistics on the 18th; arrive at Nacatchewenan Reserve on the 19th, make payments on the 20th, visit the gardens and obtain statistics on the 21st; arrive at Nickickiseminecan Reserve, on the 23rd, make payment on the 24th, visit the gardens and obtain statistics on the 25th; arrive at River La Seine Reserve on the 27th, make payments on the 28th, visit and obtain statistics on the 29th; arrive at Lac La Croix Reserve on the 1st of August, and make payments on the 2nd, visit the gardens and obtain statistics on the 4th; and return to the Agency at Coutcheeching on the 6th.

As all the instructions given, in farming, by the agents, to the Indians of this Superintendency is of little consequence, hence it would appear that a more practical system should be adopted for the advancement of agriculture. It occurs to me that economical arrangements could easily be made with settlers in vicinities of reserves on Rainy River and elsewhere for the promotion of this desirable object in view, by giving them a bonus of about ten dollars for every acre cleared, ploughed, fenced and planted over and above the quantity of land under cultivation the previous year. This could be accomplished principally by Indian labor under the direction and supervision of the settlers, on the conditions and for the considerations above mentioned, the Agents required to report on the amount of work performed before any payments be made those parties.

The Agency of Mr. McPherson.

Last summer the Agent built a comfortable dwelling-house 22 x 37 feet in size, having an office 10 x 10 feet in it. The timber was ready to erect a new storehouse 20 x 25 feet, which was to be finished this year. His office furniture supplied by the Department, consists of six chairs, one table and one desk. His letter-book is somewhat illegible, the impressions being defective owing to improper copying ink or press. His receipt book for distributions of provisions and implements to the different bands of Indians in his Agency is properly balanced up every month, and a copy of the receipts, signed generally by the respective chiefs, but occasionally by the recipient of the supplies, is forwarded with vouchers attached to the Indian Office in Winnipeg. The balance shown thereon corresponds with the supplies in store. His tabular statement is incomplete as ten columns in it are left blank. His pay-sheets should give more definite information in marginal remarks as to whether payments were made to heads of families themselves, or to their representatives.

Last winter forty-seven trees of pine, averaging from one to two feet in diameter were cut and removed from 38 B of Rat Portage Reserve by Charles Labardure, alleged to be acting under instructions from Major Lewis of Winnipeg. He admitted the trespass in Court, held by Police Magistrate McCabe, and was fined, according to the 27th clause of the Indian Act, twenty dollars a tree, amounting to nine hundred and forty dollars, or imprisonment for a period of three months. The fine, however, has not been paid, nor the imprisonment enforced, therefore the ends of justice in punishing the offender were not only frustrated, but also a precedent established, tantamount to licensing similar offences. The Agent reported the whole proceedings to Mr. Indian Superintendent Grahame, and asked for further instructions. In reply to his enquiries, he was requested to prosecute according to the 27th clause of the Indian Act. The question of jurisdiction, as to who should issue the warrant for committal arose, and the Police Magistrate refused to take any further action until he received definite instructions relative to the matter, and the case remains unsettled. Last February on 38 A of the same reserve, employés of contractors McDonald & Co., cut four trees. Upon receipt of this information, the Agent visited the reserve to satisfy himself concerning it, and found, as represented, that the trespass was committed by those parties. This he also reported to Mr. Superintendent Graham, asking for instructions, and was requested to prosecute. As Mr.

McDonald was absent, Mr. McCabe, the Police Magistrate, before whom the complaint was made by the Agent, decided not to take any action in the matter until Mr. McDonald's return. Some time afterwards the Agent wrote to the Magistrate regarding the prosecution, and asked if Mr. McDonald had returned, but received no answer to his enquiries. The Indians of Rat Portage feel aggrieved at the trespass committed by Mr. Mather in cutting and removing 175 pine trees from Reserve B in the winter of 1880-81, and complained that their reserve has been repeatedly robbed of its most valuable timber without any action having been taken to redress their wrongs. It is to be regretted that, in consequence of the indifference of officials in the prosecution of offenders, justice again miscarried. The Indians of White Fish Bay are also aggrieved at having their reserves robbed of 900,000 feet of the choicest pine lumber, the same winter, by Macaulay. Thus the Indian is defrauded of his most valuable inheritance by the cupidity of unscrupulous lumbermen who are fattening upon their unrighteous gains while their poor helpless victim is left destitute, for his reserve, generally abounding with rocks and muskegs, is almost worthless when denuded of its timber. The Agent informed me that although no potatoes had been requisitioned for this year owing to the Indians having, with few exceptions, an abundance of their own for planting, yet 175 bushels were forwarded to his Agency, from Winnipeg, on the 27th of May; but before the Indians could be notified of the arrival of those supplies, they were generally through planting, hence only 81½ bushels were taken by them; 49 bushels were lent to other persons to be returned in the fall; 27½ bushels were sold at Rat Portage for $1.00 per bushel; 5 bushels given the freighter for taking them to market, and the balance, 12 bushels, rotted. He also informed me that he asked for corn and garden seeds, but none were supplied although very much required. More potatoes had been planted this season by the Indians of this Agency, than in any previous year. Pawawassin's Band planted on the different fragments of their reserve 85 bushels of potatoes and two of corn, being 24 bushels of the former and one of the latter more than they planted the previous year. Minwabanwaiskung's Band planted 60 bushels of potatoes and about bushels two of corn, being one-third more than last year. Canducomecowininie's Band planted 60 bushels of potatoes and one bushel of corn, being 20 bushels of potatoes planted more than the previous season. Ayashawasha's Band planted 35 bushels of potatoes and two of corn, being one bushel of potatoes and one of corn more planted than last year. Nootinaquaham's Band planted 48 bushels of potatoes and one-half a bushel of corn, being eight bushels more of potatoes planted than last year. Sheeshugence's Band planted 100 bushels of potatoes and four of corn, being one-half more planted than the previous year. These examples will suffice in showing that the Indians of Lake of the Woods are making favorable progress in farming considering the difficulties encountered in cultivating their rocky and timbered reserves. Their progress in building is generally in proportion with their advancement in agriculture.

Whiskey traffic is still carried on to an alarming extent, among the different bands within this Agency, by professional vagabonds, and the consequent demoralization is shocking to relate. The drunkenness and dissipation of Indians at Rat Portage, along the railway line, and in lumbering districts, are most deplorable. Officials are apparently impotent to control this gigantic monster within legal bounds.

The Indians of Lake of the Woods absolutely refuse to render any assistance in the building of school-houses, claiming that they were solemnly promised teachers by treaty when they desired them, without any conditions whatever. Their heathen-priests or medicine men do their utmost to prejudice the minds of devotees to their superstitious observances against the introduction of educational institutions among them, especially those of a religious character. In this connection, it will not be considered inopportune to give a description of their pagan rites and ceremonies.

Both men and women are initiated into the order of medicine men at any time from childhood to old age. One order of them, after having been admitted into the medicine lodge by sacrifices, before being initiated into the mysteries of medicine eat certain portions of food, drink certain quantities of water, and immediately retire to

secluded places on rocks or trunks of trees, from one-half to ten miles from the lodge, and there fast and sleep from one to ten days according to their powers of endurance. During those protracted fastings the good and bad spirits visit them in dreams showing the good or evil they are empowered to do in after life. In these dreams or visions it is revealed to them that they are to apply to certain objects, animate and inanimate, for assistance to accomplish these good or evil works, as all objects, animal, vegetable and mineral, according to their belief, have souls. The spirits reveal to them the number and kind of poles to be used in building their conjuring tents, which are to be constructed of from five to ten poles made of from three to five kinds of timber according to the varieties available. Those who fast the longest dream the most, and therefore more is revealed to them, for instance, those unable to fast longer than a day do not receive the same knowledge as those fasting for a longer time. Upon retiring to their respective lodges they are each given, by parent or guardian, a couple of mouthfuls of drink out of a small birch-bark or wooden cup, and a little food out of a similar dish. After the lapse of half a day they are permitted to partake of the usual quantity of nourishment. These dreams are to be kept secret throughout life, for, should they happen to be revealed their virtue is destroyed, and all power given is lost.

The conjuring tent is built of different numbers of poles and kinds of timber, as already stated. The poles are driven in a circular form into the ground, and kept in their position by a hoop placed round their middle, being drawn in at the top by another one. They are covered with birch bark, the upper section being firmly lashed with ropes of bark or other material, and the lower secured by one rope. In one side of the tent there is a door through which the conjuror obtains entrance, after which it is closed. The spirits of different objects come into the tent to entertain those parties who come to witness the conjuring of the medicine man. Some of those spirits, being the first to come and last to leave, have authority over others in checking or restraining any irrelevancy that may be indulged in, and in giving command when to leave. When the conjuror enters the tent, the breath of those spirits approaching begins gradually to sway it, and continues to increase its movements until the first one enters, when a noise is heard, as if something weighty had fallen upon the ground, and then others follow in rapid succession until it moves very heavily on account of the number within it. A pipe is handed invariably to the spirits through an aperture by raising the covering of the tent sufficiently to admit it. This is passed around among them, and after they empty its contents it is dropped within the tent or thrown out. Visitors may question them with regard to sickness of friends or relatives, or concerning any other matter, and the principal spirit always gives the answers to the questions asked. It is claimed by conjurors that, through their enchantments, they are capable of doing good or harm to any person at any distance, but are unable to exercise as much power over professed Christians as others. Another order of Medicine Men are admitted from one to eight degrees into the mysteries of the society of medicine men, through certain offerings made to good and bad spirits in the medicine tent. This lodge is built in an oblong form, without any covering on the upper part of it, and is interwoven with brush and saplings, four feet high, and has an entrance at both ends, guarded by two braves, who prevent any one from entering except those who have contributed to the sacrifices, which consist of blankets, cottons and all kinds of articles. These offerings are presented by the candidates for admission to the officiating medicine men in their own lodges, where secret meetings are held for several days and nights for the purpose of inducting applicants into some of the mysteries of medicine and the regulations of the order. A certain number of subordinate members are invited by the principal medicine men to assist them in the initiation of candidates. A number of attendants, equal to those initiated, are appointed for the purpose of distributing the offerings placed by them upon the upper frame-work of the medicine lodge. After the medicine ceremony is over, each distributor, calling the candidate he attends to, follows him, takes down the different articles offered by that candidate, and hands them to him, who in turn distributes them among the different medicine men, according to previous

divisions made privately in their lodges. The amounts given and the order of giving them are regulated by the number of degrees taken. Each candidate, on presenting these offerings to the medicine man, passes his hand forward over his head and thanks him. The presents made by outsiders, placed at the foot of the Manito post, in the centre of the tent, are now distributed among the different members of the order. The medicine drum is of peculiar shape, being made of a hollow piece of wood with parchment at one end and a piece of a board at the other. A little water is always kept in it, when in use, to keep it damp. The beating of it is accompanied with medicine songs, asking that power, assistance and blessing be given the candidates, the same as they themselves received, such as long life, happiness and prosperity. The medicine men have each a medicine bag containing some medicine and a bead. In their ceremonies they march around in the tent several times swinging their medicine bags, then suddenly come to a stand-still opposite the candidates who are seated in places prepared for them along the sides of the tent. The leader or principal medicine man after saying something to the candidate, throws his medicine bag at him and he falls down, as if he had been shot, whereupon the medicine men gather around him in a stooping posture, making a rumbling noise, and shaking their medicine bags over him until he is restored. When the marching around is resumed, he grasps the medicine bag and follows the rest. After this another ceremony is performed consisting of each medicine man holding a bead in his hand, and going around in a stooping posture showing it to everybody, when suddenly he falls upon his knees, and raises his hand to his mouth pretending to swallow it. It is claimed that this bead is withdrawn by him from any part of his body and returned to the medicine bag without his touching it. Again they march around on a half trot, and point their medicine bags at each other, the party pointed at falls down as if wounded. He soon recovers, however, the bead represented to have penetrated his body being extracted therefrom by magic power. This performance continues until every one obtains his own bead. On the day following the termination of these ceremonies, a feast is proposed for the principal medicine men by those recently initiated. They claim that power is given them to see where the disease is in the body of the patient, and that they are capable of drawing it out by sucking through hollow bones or quills applied to various parts of his body, and that also they are capable of blowing health into him through these bones or quills. In the curing of diseases drums are beaten over the sick accompanied with songs and prayers for assistance, the shaking of the medicine bag being the symbol of cure.

Formerly only distinguished chiefs and braves were buried on stages, but latterly this practice is disregarded and the remains of all conditions of Indians are sometimes thus disposed of. Their graves at first were invariably covered with birch bark, but now timber and cotton are frequently used. An opening is always left at the head of the grave for putting in food and trinkets, and also for permitting the spirit of the deceased to go out and in. Some families close these apertures in the winter and open them in spring. Memorial offerings to deceased relatives or friends consist in making a feast at the grave, and the portion intended for the deceased is eaten by the guests. In other instances offerings are hung up or laid at the grave, and dry wood placed ready for starting a fire. A friend passing may partake of the offering and the donors are very thankful to him for the action, it being considered a great honor to the dead. A small fire is lighted at a child's grave just as if he were living, and had done so himself. Trinkets and playthings are placed at his grave, or hung upon a pointed post on which the crest of the family is rudely carved or painted.

Heathen Indians do not believe in any future punishment. All are admitted into the "Happy Hunting Ground" where there is always an abundance of game and everything requisite to supply their wants and to contribute to their happiness. Any calamity befalling an Indian is attributed to some crime committed either by his parents or himself. He believes in a Good and a Bad Spirit, and offers sacrifices to both, especially to the latter, for he believes the former will do him no injury. He chooses as an idol a rock or tree, or some other object, and worships it as if it were living. A bear's skull, a deer's shoulder blade, and a moose's brisket are hung

up in trees to propitiate the spirits of the departed animals, for otherwise, not only these, but the Good Spirit, would be offended and they would prevent his being successful in hunting kindred animals.

A small round tent for sweating purposes is built by the women. It is about four feet in height made of bark or other material and is closely covered. The subject having removed his clothing, enters the tent and is subjected to an intense degree of heat produced by sprinkling water upon four red hot stones weighing between three and four pounds. He remains there until he is sweating profusely and then frequently rushes out and plunges himself into cold water. Some stay within the hut until cold, whereas others come outside for that purpose. While within the subject invokes a blessing from the good and the bad spirits, that he may be successful in hunting and fishing, or returns thanks for the success he already had in these pursuits. This sweating ceremony is not always for curative purposes, but is associated largely with their superstitious observances.

Intermarriages between families bearing the same crest are interdicted, being considered morally improper. The custom followed by an Indian suitor is to make some present, either personally or otherwise, to the girl's father, with the object in view communicated. If the proposal is favorably received, the young man is summoned to his intended father-in-law's tent to a place therein prepared for him. Upon his entrance he is directed to be seated there. After he is through smoking and eating, the girl is ordered by her mother to be seated beside him. This command must be obeyed and constitutes the marriage ceremony. The husband apparently does not notice the presence of his bride, but continues his conversation with her father. Putting up tents, making canoes, chopping wood, fishing by nets, dressing and tanning skins, making mocassins, farming and cooking are considered the woman's work, whereas hunting, shooting, spearing, trapping and dog-driving are considered the man's work. It is only upon very rare occasions that women are allowed to speak at councils. Locks of hair and other relics of departed consorts are handed to medicine men with appropriate offerings for the purpose of dissolving the marriage ties. After going through some ceremony with these trinkets the medicine man buries them and publicly proclaims that the dead have no further claim upon them, and that they are at liberty to marry again; but public presents to the relatives of the deceased are necessary to dissolve the ties of kindred, without which those relatives could rob them after second marriages were contracted.

The war-dance consists in celebrating, by songs and war-dances, the victories achieved by warriors in their encounters with the enemy. Each one in succession recounts his daring adventures, and, at the conclusion of this harangue, says "I will dance." Then all, adorned with paints and feathers, join in the dance, which is accompanied by the monotonous beating of drums, the muffled voices of women, and the wild, shrill, quivering notes of men. The chief warriors sing a war song, in which the inferior braves are not allowed to join, but the latter have a song of their own which they afterwards sing. The bravest Indian is not necessarily he who kills the most, but the one who takes the greater number of scalps, because any one may kill at a distance, by shooting, but only the bravest will venture near enough the enemy to obtain scalps.

If, as recommended in my last Annual Report, payments of annuities in future are to be made on the different reserves, the following arrangement might advantageously be adopted in this Agency, viz.: make payments to the Islington band on the 8th of July, visit their gardens and obtain statistics on the 9th; arrive at Rat Portage Reserve, No. 38 B, on the 11th, make payments on the 12th, visit their gardens and obtain statistics on the 13th; arrive at Shoal Lake Reserves on the 15th, make payments to the two bands there on the 16th, visit their gardens and obtain statistics on the 17th; arrive at the North West Angle Reserve on the 19th, make payments to the three bands living there on the 20th, visit their gardens and obtain statistics on the 21st; arrive at Buffalo Bay Reserve on the 23rd, make payments on the 24th, visit their garden and obtain statistics on the 25th; arrive at Big Island Reserve on the 27th, make payments on the 28th, visit their gardens and obtain

statistics on the 29th; arrive at Saboska Bay Reserves on the 1st of August, visiting and obtain different statistics of the fragments of the bands on the way, make payments to the two bands at Nartunequou's Village on the 2nd; arrive at Whitefish Bay Reserve on the 4th, make payment on the 5th, visit gardens and obtain statistics on the 6th; and arrive at the Agency on the 8th.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MUCKLE.

The Agent erected a substantial building intended for an office and a storehouse. It is a story and a-half high, 14 feet wide, and 18 long. The office is furnished with four chairs, a table, a desk and a box-stove. At the date of my visit, 187 lbs. of trace chains, 26 set of whiffletrees, 20 clevises, and a small quantity of provisions were in the storehouse. There was no copy of the pay-sheet in the Agent's possession, which is very essential for office references. His books are properly kept, and the general business of the Agency carefully attended to. He was assisted in making payments by Mr. Leveque of the Indian Office here, who had the irregularities, to which I called attention in my previous Report, corrected, and the amounts fraudulently obtained by Indians under fictitious names and numbers refunded. Richard Burgess has been drawing annuity at St. Peters, and also at Fort Alexander. This year he received payment for a family of four at the former and for three at the latter reserve. William Settee's wife and child were paid at Grand Rapids in 1880-81, but were not paid in 1882 either there, or at St. Peter's where the husband draws his annuity. Several half-breed, or non-treaty women married to Indians were refused payment of annuities, the Agent considered them not entitled to any in consequence of their having received half-breed grants of land, and therefore not Indians according to the meaning of the Act, but this interpretation is in contravention of the 3rd clause of the 2nd Section of the Indian Act, wherein it states that any woman who is or was lawfully married to an Indian is an Indian, and hence a member of the band. The information contained in the marginal remarks on the pay-sheets is very minute and explicit, except that it is not always stated by whom the annuities had been drawn. The numbers belonging to deceased and absent Indians are given, contrary to instruction, to new entries, thereby complicating instead of simplifying the pay-sheets. The agricultural implements contracted for had not been supplied to this Agency at the dates of payments according to agreement. The provisions were all of the best quality with the exception of about 70 lbs. of bacon, which was badly damaged.

St. Peter's Band.

During the payment of annuities the prevalence of drunkenness was deplorable, notwithstanding the strenuous measures adopted by the Agent for preventing a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes witnessed on former occasions. A number of Indian constables were appointed who arrested five Indians for being intoxicated. These were tried before the Agent. Three were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, one paid fifteen dollars fine, and the other was not proven guilty. John Passage, one of Mr. Indian Agent MacKay's boatmen, was also arrested, not only for being drunk, but also for having liquor in his possession. He managed to escape however from the constables and took refuge on his employer's boat. It is believed, that a couple of policemen in uniform, attending the payments here, would render more efficient service than a dozen Indian constables, in stopping this vile traffic among a people proverbally incapable of resisting the temptation. The chief complains that the Local Government objects to paying constables and other necessary expenses incurred in punishing offenders prosecuted under the Indian Act, on account of the Dominion Government's receiving the fines imposed. Under the practical instruction of the Agent the advancement in agriculture is encouraging, especially on the western side of the reserve where considerable prairie land has been broken, and put under cultivation. The Indians, last season, willingly performed statute labor, but objected to the repairing of bridges on public thoroughfares without assis-

tance from the Municipality. I was unable to examine the several schools established on this reserve, on account of their being closed for the summer holidays, but I called upon some of the teachers, and was informed that the attendance of pupils was somewhat irregular which materially retarded their progress. John Prince, one of the councillors, speaking for the band said: "My fellow-being. We call you brothers for we are all children of the Great Mother. We look to you to-day to use your mouth in our behalf to the Chief Councillor at Ottawa, who attends to our affairs. The Queen gave us a new Chief, and we look to her to uphold him in his position while he does what is right. One thing makes me speak. The water is coming from the north and covering a great portion of the reserve since treaty, and but little land is left for ourselves and children to cultivate. Some of our crops were destroyed this year by the overflowing of the Red River and Netley Creek. Several years ago, and every summer since we asked you to survey our reserve, as the poplar posts which marked it out, are gone, and we cannot tell what is reserve and what is not. We want the claims of non-treaty people, who have taken up or purchased lands within the limits of the reserve since treaty, settled. We consider that non-treaty people should not be allowed to hold unimproved lands within the reserve."

Broken Head River Band.

A few houses were erected and some clearings made since my visit a year ago to the reserve. The land is higher up the river than where the Indians formerly settled, nearer its mouth, and a number were obliged to move there owing to the flooding of the water from the lake. Their crops looked better and larger than usual. A number of cattle are always raised, as there is an abundance of hay available for them. This band is divided into heathen and Christian Indians, who are always at variance with each other. This line of demarkation should, I consider, be abrogated in future, so far as the payment of annuities in separate places is concerned. Some liquor was brought to the reserve by an unknown party last summer, and after the Indians drank his supply they robbed him of six suits of clothing. The Agents employed Indian constables to prevent any whiskey traffic being carried on during the payments. In consequence of the numerous fraudulent transactions committed by this band in obtaining annuities to which they were not entitled under various pretensions, I would recommend that the councillors who connived at or were parties to these frauds be dismissed, and that in future no payment be made to any Indian unless himself and every member of his family be present. This is absolutely necessary, before the pay-sheets can ever be properly corrected, for this band is composed of St. Peter's, Fort Garry and Rousseau River Indians, many of whom are never seen on the reserve only when drawing their annuities, and it is premised that some of them are drawing under different names with other bands or for larger families than they possess.

THE AGENCY OF MR. KENT.

Fort Alexander Band.

The chief complains of not receiving the implements asked for last year, and also of the present owners of the saw-mill, at the mouth of the river, not paying the $60 annually for the privilege of erecting it on the reserve, according to an agreement made on behalf of the Indians with the original owner. The Roman Catholic and the Episcopal Missions have each established a school, supported by the Government, on the reserve, but both were closed for the holidays during my visit. Father Dupont, the teacher of the former school, is very energetic and enterprising, having erected by half-breed and Indian labor a good school-house and a large comfortable church, besides having cultivated an extensive model garden. Mr. McDonald, the teacher of the latter, having considerable experience in conducting Indian schools, is well qualified for his position. He represents, however, that the progress of the children is very unsatisfactory and discouraging, in consequence of their irregular attendance

and of their inadequate supply of school material. The Indians living at the mouth of the river have erected the walls of a school-house, 20 by 30 feet, and ask the necessary assistance from the Government for its completion, as the mission school, being four miles distant, is too far away for their children to attend. The remarks made with regard to the pay-sheets of Mr. Muckle are equally applicable to those of this Agency, where the payments were made by Mr. Leveque.

Black River Band.

These Indians planted a greater quantity of potatoes than usual this year. The crop was well cultivated and promised an abundant yield. They have taken out the timber for a school-house and are going to build it without delay. The Chief expressed his disappointment in not receiving any axes or hoes last summer.

THE AGENCY OF MR. MACKAY.

The Agent appears to have abandoned his residence at Grand Rapids, where his office and storehouse are partially completed, as he went to Cumberland last fall and remained there until the beginning of summer, and is now stationed at Beren's River. He states that he was unable either to obtain a title to the land upon which he was building, at Grand Rapids, or procure a dwelling there. No provisions for destitute Indians were kept at the Agency since he left Grand Rapids. Both he and efficient assistant, Mr. Reynolds, are deserving of considerable credit for the neatness and accuracy of the pay-sheets, the only discrepancy apparently being the omissions of mentioning in the "marginal remarks" to whom orders for annuities were paid, so as to facilitate the tracing of any irregularity in reference to those orders. The twine, ammunition, and provisions supplied at payments were of good quality and delivered in excellent condition. The different bands of Indians were paid on their several reserves, according to instructions, with the exception of those at Grand Rapids, who were paid across the river, opposite their reserve, at the eastern terminus of the tramway, and those belonging to the Island Band, who were paid as formerly at Dog Head. The Agent, as requested, visited all the reserves during the payment of annuities, in order to obtain statistics for his tabular statement, and to give the requisite instructions in agriculture. The reserves at Moose Lake, at the Grand Rapids of Beren's River, and at the Pas Mountain, were never visited before by the Agent, and about twelve days were occupied in going to those places; but it will not be necessary for him to visit, only occasionally, the last two fragments of reserves, which were not contemplated in my recommendation to the Department in reference to the changes in dates of payments, and if omitted a sufficient time is allowed in ordinary weather for travelling from one reserve to another, so that payments can easily be made to the different bands at the dates specified. The payments were generally made at the dates appointed, or within reasonable time of them, so that no inconvenience resulted to the Indians in waiting for the arrival of the Agent, neither was there any complaint made to me with regard to any delay in receiving their annuities. With the exception of the scattered fragments of the Pas, Beren's River and Island Bands of Indians, all the others within the Agency receive payments on their respective reserves, so that there is no necessity of their requiring advances of provisions on their annuities, as their usual resources of subsistence are as available then as upon other occasions. It would appear that the Island Band of Indians should, in future, be paid on their several reserves at Hollow Water River, Loon's Strait, Blood Vein River, and Tack Head River. As the Agent passes, on his annual trip, in proximity to those places, he could easily visit and make payments there without incurring much additional expenses. It would, I consider, be an advantage to have Treaty Five divided into two agencies, the one embracing the different bands of Indians living in the Saskatchewan River District, having an Agent stationed at the Pas; and the other comprising the different bands of Indians residing in the Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River District, having an Agent located at

Beren's River. This arrangement would be more convenient for the distribution of necessary supplies to the Indians, and it would enable the agents to attend more thoroughly to the various duties incumbent upon them.

Hollow Water River Indians.

A number of these Indians having been detained by a severe storm prevailing for several days on the lake, were unable to reach Dog Head until after the departure of the Agent, and therefore failed to obtain their annuity, whereas others employed at the reserve in Mr. Dick's saw mill, refused to go after theirs, stating that the amount received was not worth the time lost in going after it. They are very desirous of having payments hereafter made on their reserves. On account of their being engaged in the saw mill, their gardens are neglected and but little land has been cultivated. They want their reserves surveyed, so that they may be able to prevent the encroachment of lumbermen upon it. They have done nothing towards the building of a school house, neither did they intimate their intention of doing so. They are annoyed at not receiving the implements intended for them which arrived at Dog Head, and ask that the same be distributed to them at an early day.

Loon's Strait Indians.

These Indians are very industrious and deserving of encouragement. They have five houses completed within the year, and several others in the course of erection. They have put up the walls of a school house and are waiting for assistance from the Government to finish it. There are only fourteen children of an age to attend school settled on the reserve, but Thickfoot, the councillor, states that this number will be increased before long, as other families of the band are going to take up locations there soon. He wishes his annuities to be paid after this upon his reserve. He complains that the potatoes and barley received for seed last spring were half rotten, and were it not that they were replaced by others from Fisher River purchased by themselves, they would not have any crop. He says no hoes nor axes were received this year, although they are in much need of them, having to use the very limited supply in their possesion by turns, and consequently the season is too far advanced before they manage to get through with their planting and sowing. He wants his reserve surveyed so as to include some hay lands at Loon's Strait, there being scarcely any to be had in the vicinity of their gardens.

Blood Vein Indians.

There are only three or four small gardens on this reserve, the Indians being averse to farming, living chiefly by fishing and hunting. The chief, Peter Stony, is an old conjuror, and is more interested in his stale medicine ceremonies and wretched monotonous incantations, than in advising his people to abandon their miserable mode of living and to devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil.

Jack Head River Indians.

The councillor, James Sinclair, says that they are all anxious to have their payments of annuities made on their reserve, as the distance in going to Dog Head, across wide traverses in stormy weather, is too dangerous to undertake in their small canoes. He complains of not receiving the hoes and axes asked for last year, as they are much required by the Indians. He did not require the twenty-five bushels of potatoes supplied to his reserve and left at Dog Head for him last spring, as they had an abundance of their own for planting. He regrets that his brother, John Sinclair, should suffer in not receiving his annuity for the action of other parties in St. Peter's who have been drawing it there also. From all I can ascertain, John Sinclair has not been a party to this fraudulent transaction, and hence I would recom-

mend that his annuity in full be paid at Jack Head River Reserve in future, and that his name be struck off the St. Peter's pay-sheets. The improvement made on the reserve, especially in the number and size of gardens, is most commendable. The potato crop was very superior, and if it turned out according to appearances they will have much more than they require for their own use. There has been only one house erected within the year, but there are several about to be built. Two houses were pulled down owing to deaths taking place in them. This is an old custom practiced everywhere among all the bands I visited. The school house was no further advanced than it was during my previous visit to the reserve, but they informed me that they intended to complete it this fall. The walls are up and the under poles for supporting the roofing are put on. They were going immediately to work to finish the roof, and to put sleepers in the building, but complained of putting in the flooring on account of not having a pitsaw to cut the lumber. The councillor complains that the quality of the hats, trousers and shoes received by him were inferior.

Fisher River Band.

About one-third more land was cultivated this season than the previous one. Some progress has been made during the year in farming and building. Two families arrived last summer from Norway House, with the intention of settling here. The school conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Mission, by Miss Lyness, is progressing favorably. She holds a provincial certificate of qualification, and is a very successful teacher of Indian children. She was laboring under considerable disadvantages, as her school was never supplied with books, maps, and stationery from the Department. The attendance of pupils has been very irregular this year, and, consequently, their advancement was correspondingly retarded. The Indians were very greatly disappointed in not receiving the implements asked for a year ago, especially the grub-hoes and axes, which they require very much. Some of those implements had been stored at the Hudson Bay Company's Post at Dog Head, by the Agent, who claimed that the Indians were not entitled to those articles under treaty, and, therefore, according to instructions, he could not distribute them. The chief wants to know how much land the Hudson's Bay Company has, and the Mission, within the reserve. He wants a copy of the Indian Act, and a map of the reserve. Messrs. Drake & Rutherford have commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the reserve on the east side of the river, about a mile from its mouth. They endeavored to build it outside the reserve on the lake shore, but they found it impossible owing to the low, marshy nature of the ground, and the fluctuations of the water from the lake. They have obtained the consent of the band, for five acres, and have applied to the Department for ratification of the arrangements made with the Indians.

Berens River Band.

Two years ago 100 garden hoes were forwarded to this band, but the Agent considering them unsuitable for that rocky, timbered country, left them in the storehouse of the Hudson's Bay Company there, until last summer, when they were ordered to be returned to Winnipeg. The Indians are dissatisfied in not having received any agricultural implements this year, especially the grub-hoes promised to be supplied to replace the garden ones. The only implements delivered by the contractors at date of payment were six hay forks, and six sickles, which the Agent refused to distribute to the Indians, as these articles had not been promised by treaty to them. The school, taught by Mr. Hope, is not making much progress. The attendance is very small and irregular, only averaging from one to six pupils daily. The Indians being dissatisfied with the manner in which the Mission school is conducted, want a Government one, and undertook to build a school house of their own last winter, but were prevented, by an epidemic breaking out among them, from completing it, but they intend finishing it as soon as possible. Their advancement in agriculture is more satisfactory than formerly, as they have cleared and cultivated

about one-third more land than ever before. The chief, Jacob Berens, stated that the portion of the band living at the Grand Rapids of the river, are desirous of removing to Pigeon River, where they can obtain good farming lands and better fisheries than at their present settlement. The chief complains that the vaccine matter used by the Agent a year ago, was worthless, as it did not take effect in a single instance. He wishes the Department to supply them with some standard medicines, as more or less sickness is prevalent among them. One of their oxen had been injured and is worthless for work, hence they want him exchanged for another.

Norway House Band.

The Indians complained that absentees, not having been duly notified of the new regulations, requiring their representatives to have orders on the Agent, and that in consequence of which, many were deprived of their annuities this year. Only one-half the usual quantity, or about 150 bushels, of potatos were planted last spring. More land was prepared for cultivating, but they were unable to procure any seed for planting it. This scarcity was caused by the failure of their crop the previous season, and of their not receiving any supply from the Department. Mumps and whooping-cough prevailed among them last winter and carried off four adults and forty children. During the months of January and April, inclusive, owing to the prevalence of the epidemic, which prevented the Indians from leaving home to hunt and fish, great suffering and destitution were experienced. These were partially alleviated by Mr. Ross, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who advanced them provisions on their annuities, which he informs me they all honorably paid to him last summer out of the moneys received. The chief, Thomas Balfour, states that it is perfectly evident they have not a sufficient supply of food, from the proceeds of their gardens, this season, to last them during the coming winter, and that their only dependence for subsistence will be upon the products of the chase and fisheries. He says that probably a number would have got along without receiving any advances last winter, but that the majority of them would have starved to death. The Mission and Government schools were closed on the 20th of May last, and a vacancy occurred until the 8th of August, when the former re-opened its school. The teacher, John Mignon, has no qualification whatever for the position, his education being too limited to be capable of either reading or speaking intelligibly in English. He has thirty-six names of pupils on register, of whom, six are reading in the second book, fifteen in the first, and the rest are learning their alphabet, one is studying arithmatic and six are writing on copies. The Indians complain of the inadequacy of the Rossville school to meet the requirements of the children living up the river, on account of the long water stretches intervening, which prevents them from attending. They, therefore, erected the walls of a school-house, 35 by 50 feet, on a beautiful elevation, in a central place, on the western bank of the river, with the object of supplying this deficiency by having another school established on the reserve. They ask the Government to give the promised assistance in completing it, and to send them a competent teacher without any further delay, as they are grieved to behold their children growing to maturity without being educated. An economical arrangement might be made with Father Ross, of Norway House, to complete the building at once, as he has a number of mechanics in his employment. I felt it my duty, under these circumstances, in accordance with my instructions, to engage, temporarily, the services of Mr. John Sinclair, a most intelligent, educated Indian, as teacher, but upon my return to the city, I was informed, that, in consequence of some land complications, he abandoned the school. Mr. Sinclair is anxious to leave the band, and, with that object in view, he sent, a year ago, $35, the amount drawn, to Mr. Christie, of the Hudson's Bay Company, to have it refunded, and wrote to Mr. Superintendent Graham, informing him of the same, and asking him to have his name cancelled from the pay-sheets. This, however, from some cause or another, was not done, as his name still appears on them. There is an extensive dispensary at Norway House from time immemorial, furnished by the Hudson's Bay Company, with a large assortment of medicinal

preparations, dispensed gratuitously to Indians requiring them. These Indians likewise were disappointed in not receiving the agricultural implements asked last year, more especially the 100 grub hoes promised to replace the garden-hoes, lying in the store-house there for the last two years. Their cattle will have to be butchered for want of hay.

Cross Lake Band.

The frame of a school house, 18 x 20 feet, was erected last summer, and the logs were squared and ready to be placed in the building. They intended to finish their part of the building last autumn, and for that purpose retained, for the use of the workmen, some of the provisions received. They ask the assistance promised by the Government for its completion, and a teacher to be sent them as soon as possible. The crops were fair this year, but the garden seeds did not grow. Their cattle are in excellent condition, having always an abundance of grass and hay. David Ross was elected chief during payments, in place of Donald William Sinclair Ross, deceased, and John Elijah Scott was elected councillor in place of Proud McKay, deposed for petty larceny.

Grand Rapids Band.

In the fall of 1881 the school was closed, on account of the teacher, Rev. Mr. Badger, having left to attend St. John's College. It was not re-opened until the 15th of August last, when his daughter took charge of it. Her educational acquirements are not of the highest order, but probably she is the best available. She reads fairly and spells correctly. Her knowledge of arithmetic is very limited. She studied a little geography, but no grammar. She is an excellent singer. Her school is conducted in the Episcopal Mission Church, a large, comfortable building of hewn logs, roofed with lumber and shingles. During my visit the number of pupils attending school were seventeen, of whom eight were learning their letters, three reading in the first book, six in the second, six studying arithmetic, six writing on slates, and seventeen in singing class. The supply of books, maps and stationery was insufficient. I regret to report that no progress in farming had been made on this reserve within the past year. Scarcely any of their gardens were cultivated. This is largely attributable to the abundance of fish available, and the readiness of obtaining employment on steamboats. The North-West Transportation Company alone paid them twelve hundred dollars last winter, for chopping as many cords of wood.

Chimawhawin Band.

This portion of the Moose Lake Band live chiefly by fishing and hunting. The small scattered patches of potatoes planted on the islands looked well, but no progress in farming can ever be made on such a barren, rocky, marshy reserve. They object to the Hudson's Bay Company's storehouse being on the reserve, which they want surveyed so as to prevent any trespass on it. They say that they are in much need of agricultural implements for the cultivation of their gardens.

Moose Lake Band.

The chief complained that the two councillors at Chimawhawin refuse to attend council meetings called by him, ignoring his authority as chief over that portion of the band. More potatoes were planted this year than the previous one, but owing to the drouth in the early part of the season the crop will be largely a failure. The chief asked that the Rev. Mr. John R. Setter, the Episcopal missionary there, be appointed school teacher, and that he would lend his own house for a school house until a suitable building could be erected, the timber for which having been already cut in the woods. The chief expressed his great satisfaction in receiving their annuities on

their reserve for the first time, having been formerly paid at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, on the western extremity of the lake, about twenty-five miles from their gardens. Owing to the sterile, rocky nature of the reserve, only a few insignificant patches of land have been either cleared or cultivated. Last winter they had plenty of game and fish to supply themselves and families with food. After my interview with the chief, I called upon Mr. Setter, whom I engaged to teach, in accordance with the wishes of the Indians. He has a liberal education, having attended St. John's College for several terms, and afterwards taught an Indian school for a number of years at Touchwood Hills.

The Pas Band.

The school is ably conducted by Miss Budd, under the auspices of the Episcopal Mission. It was closed from the 7th of April until the 1st of July, owing to the prevalence of whooping-cough among the children, of whom thirty died of it. There were forty-three names of pupils on the register at the time of my visit, of whom twenty-nine were in the first book, twelve in the second, two in third, six in arithmetic, twelve writing, and forty-three in singing class. Miss Budd stated that she had not then received any payment for the quarter ending the 31st of March last, although her school return was handed to the Agent shortly after the termination of the quarter. I concur with the Agent's recommendation to the Department in reference to the advisability of establishing a school at the "*Big Eddy*" in addition to the Mission, as seventy children, living in the vicinity, are unable to attend the present school on account of its distance from them. It was the intention of the Indians to erect a school-house immediately for that purpose. A school is also wanted at Birch River, as the portion of the band living there require it. Rev. Mr. Reader, of Devon Mission, informed me that the Episcopal Mission Society have authorized him to state that school-houses will be built and furnished for school purposes next spring at Pas Mountain, Birch River and Chimawhawin, provided the Government will supply teachers according to stipulation of treaty. I promised to lay his proposition before the Department, and suggested that before going to the expense of establishing schools in his district on any of the reserves, it would be advisable, in order to prevent future complications, to first obtain school sites from the Department. Although one hundred and forty-five bushels of potatoes were supplied this band last spring, yet, owing to the loss of a large quantity of their own, by frost last winter, about one-quarter less was planted this year than usual. The chief wants a copy of the Indian Act, a map of the reserve, and a copy of the treaty on parchment. Mr. W. A. Austin was engaged in making a careful survey of the reserve at the time I was there. The Indians not only here but elsewhere expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with his work. The following is a copy of an application for the dispensing of medicines to Indians at the Pas, handed me to be forwarded to the Department.

"THE PAS,

"HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, 28th August, 1882.

"R. MCCOLL, Esq.,
"Inspector of Indian Agencies,
"Winnipeg.

"SIR,—I beg to request that the dispensing of Government medicine at this post, lately held by Mr. C. Adams, be now transferred to me, as I have been placed by the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of their business here. I may mention that for the last three years, all medicines given to Indians at Norway House, were dispensed by me, which has given me considerable experience. It would be as well to have

the Government stock replenished here as soon as possible. Trusting you will forward an application for me to the above effect,

"I rema ,
"Your obedient servant,

"REGINALD BEATTY.

"References :
"RODERICK ROSS,
"H. B. Co., Norway House."

Cumberland Band.

Of the 110 grub hoes shipped from Prince Albert to the Agency at Grand Rapids in the spring of 1881, sixteen were distributed to this band last summer, and the balance was distributed to the Pas Indians. John Harcus, one of the councillors, complained that the agricultural implements forwarded by the Department were refused to be given them. Those supplies were generally late in arriving at the different places of payments, but even where they had been delivered on the dates contracted for, the Agent objected to give them to the Indians, and also instructed Mr. Factor Belanger to retain them at Grand Rapids, until further orders from him, as he was not authorized to hand them over. The following is a copy of a letter received from Mr. Belanger, relative to the matter.

"CUMBERLAND HOUSE, 4th September, 1882.

"E. MCCOLL, Esq.,
"Inspector of Indian Agencies.

"DEAR SIR,—As yet I have received no instructions respecting second shipment of I.D. supplies for this District. By request of Indian Agent, Mr. A. MacKay, I wrote to our Agent at Grand Rapids, to retain that consignment until further orders; my letter did not, however, reach in time, and some of these supplies came forward to destination by steamer Manitoba on the 2nd instant. I am told by Mr. MacKay that according to his instructions from the Indian Superintendent at Winnipeg, he is not authorized to hand over some of the above mentioned articles. In order to enable me to settle with the Steamboat Company, I shall feel greatly obliged if you give me definite instructions about this matter as early as convenient.

"I am, Dear Sir,
"Yours truly,

"H. BELANGER.

"P.S.—The following is a list of articles referred to above, viz:—Seventy-five axes, seventy-five grub hoes, two sets harness, six sickles and six pitch forks.

"H. B."

There are also two plows, two harrows, two sets harness and two pairs of whiffletrees lying in the Hudson's Bay Company's storehouse since last year. The crop of potatoes was only about one-quarter of that of the previous season. This was owing to the failure of their potato crop last year, on account of their gardens having been flooded from the lake. Fish are becoming very scarce in the district. Last summer the supply was insufficient to meet their requirements. One man could hardly obtain enough for his family, although he had nine nets constantly set in lake and river. Ducks and geese have nearly disappeared altogether, and scarcely any rabbits can be found. Their former resources of subsistence are becoming so exhausted that frequently they are famishing with hunger. They represent that it is impossible for them to obtain a livelihood there any longer, and consequently urgently petition the Department to grant them a suitable reserve elsewhere. They are desirous of going to Carrot River near Fort la Corne. If their request is not granted, they say the

Government must supply them with food, as long as the sun courses around the world, for they cannot endure to listen to their children crying with hunger. Fifteen children died of whooping cough last spring. They asked that medicine be supplied them as well as to the Pas Indians. The Roman Catholic Missionary there made a verbal application for a dispensary to be established at the Mission, and Mr. Geo. McCrum of the Hudson's Bay Company there made the following application for the distribution of medicines to the Indians.

"HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S OFFICE,
"CUMBERLAND, 4th August, 1882.

E. McCOLL, Esq.,
"Inspector Indian Agencies.

"SIR,—Owing to the great prevalence of sickness amongst the Indians of this neighborhood, and feeling that the Government will consider it necessary to send medicine for their relief, I beg to say that I will undertake the distribution of it provided the Indian Department furnishes the medicine and pays me at the rate of ten dollars per month. I refer you to Mr. Chief Factor McKay, of the Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Pitt, Mr. Belanger, Factor Cumberland and Mr. T. P. Wadsworth of the Indian Department.

"Your obedient servant,
"GEORGE McCRUM."

Two schools have been established by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Missions on this reserve, but hitherto, owing to imperfect returns, no assistance was given by the Department. Last summer Mr. I. W. Davis was engaged by Mr. Superintendent Graham to take charge of the Protestant school, and on the 1st of July he entered upon his duties. Mr. Davis' educational qualifications are unquestionable, for he not only holds a Provincial certificate, but is also a graduate of Cambridge, England. The number of pupils' names on register was fifty-two, averaging a daily attendance of twenty-four. He requires a full supply of books, maps and stationery, for his school was almost destitute of them. The Catholic school is ably conducted by the priest, and I would recommend that this school also be supplied with the necessary books, maps and stationery, and that it receive the usual appropriation from the Department for its support. The chief and councillors ask for a copy of the Indian Act, and a copy of the treaty, on parchment. The following letter was forwarded to me by Mr. Belanger with regard to supplying Indians in his District next spring with seed potatoes.

"HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S OFFICE,
"CUMBERLAND HOUSE, 9th October, 1882.

"E. McCOLL, Esq.,
"Inspector of Indian Agencies.

"SIR,—I wish to intimate to you that I will be prepared to supply on account Indian Department, sufficient potatoes for the Indians of this District to plant next spring, provided I get instructions from yourself or from the Department that they will be required. The Indians have not enough to plant owing to the limited supply they received last spring.

"Your obedient servant,

"H. BELANGER."

THE AGENCY OF MR. MARTINEAU.

The Agent is attending very thoroughly and efficiently to the various duties incumbent upon him in connection with his position. The minutest information is given in the marginal remarks of his pay-sheets with regard to the payments of

annuities to the different families within his Agency. When payments were made to others than the heads of families on orders presented by their representatives, the names of those parties are given. The Indians generally expressed themselves well atisfied with him.

Duck Bay Band.

Eleven annuitants were struck off the pay-sheets, having been previously irregularly entered thereon. Two withdrew from treaty. Pierre Chartrand's wife having been a non-treaty woman before her marriage, was not paid on that account, contrary to my interpretation of the 3rd clause of the 2nd section of the Indian Act. Pierre was admitted this year on the pay-sheets, and paid for himself and two boys. The Agent remarks that this party was paid with the Ebb and Flow Lake band, up to 1881. His name also appears on the Water Hen River pay-sheets. This practice of transferring Indians from one band to another without authority is most irregular and leads to interminable complications. Both old and young were sick with measles, but none died of it. The reserve is situated on islands in the bay, and is not adapted for extensive farming, but there are occasional patches and narrow ridges of dry fertile land suitable for cultivation. There are nine families living on the reserve, they are satisfied with it, and cannot be persuaded to leave it. Two families live at Poplar Point, a peninsula a couple of miles eastward across the bay. One of them wants to remain there, and the other wishes to return to the reserve. Four families are living at Pine River where they want the reserve to be. There are eleven houses on the reserve, nine at Pine River, and two at Poplar Point. I examined the land along Pine River westward from Lake Winnipegoosis to the Roman Catholic Mission, and found narrow strips of very good arable soil on the margins of the river, but in other places the land is inferior, being of a barren salty nature. Along the valleys there are excellent hay lands. The fishing grounds are not equal to those at Duck Bay. In answer to enquiries made of Mr. Inspector Pierce, respecting the comparative merits of those places for an Indian reserve, I received the following letter from that gentleman:—

"Dominion Lands Office,
"Winnipeg, 26th July, 1882.

"E. McColl, Esq.,
"Inspector of Indian Agencies.

Sir,—In reply to yours of yesterday requesting me to give an opinion on the relative merits of Duck Bay and Pine River, on Lake Winnipegoosis, for Indian reserves, the advantages are altogether in favor of the former, as regards timber, soil for cultivation, and fishing grounds. At Pine River the fishing grounds are very poor. In the winter of 1878-79, also in the winter of 1879-80, I was at both points. At Pine River there were three families of Indians, and I wished to obtain fish for my train of dogs, but I could not obtain one, though at the same time I could procure a liberal supply at Duck Bay. The ground, at Pine River, fit for cultivation, without drainage, is a very narrow belt, whereas, at Duck Bay, the land on the Indian reserve is very much better.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,

"Wm. Pierce."

The majority of the Indians are averse to leaving the reserve and going to Duck Bay. They wish to obtain, in lieu of some of the waste land on the reserve, a portion of hay and farming land at Poplar Point, about a couple of miles east of the reserve across the Bay. This fertile ridge of land extends for about three miles and a-half long, and is from a quarter to upwards of a mile wide. Their crop of corn, potatoes and vegetables this year was very good, and will be sufficient, if properly secured, to meet their requirements.

Water Hen Band.

The best cultivated portion of the reserve is at the northern extremity, where a number of half-breed families from Oak Point are settled. Their houses and gardens present a much better appearance than those of the ordinary Indian farmers. They have enough potatoes along with their supply of fish and game to tide the winter over. The school-house is not fully completed. It is a very comfortable and substantial building furnished with a table and four benches. The windows were ready to be put into it. The mission gave some tea and flour, and the Government fifty dollars worth of provisions to the Indians for its construction. There are about 29 children within reach of the school-house. A teacher is wanted at an early day. Measles was prevalent in almost every house. The councillors ask that a cow be supplied them, as they lost nearly all those received, and they are willing that the cost of the same be deducted from their annuities.

Crane River Indians.

Upon my arrival at this reserve, the Indians were all busily engaged in building a house. It was with feelings of mingled pity and admiration that I listened to their complaints, and beheld the wonderful advancement made in agriculture, under the most unfavorable circumstances, by those enterprising and industrious people. The yoke of oxen received, although five years old, was never broken, and they cannot manage to work them. One of the cows is worthless for stock raising and they want liberty to exchange her for another. The timber is cut and hewn for a school-house and a portion of it drawn to the site, but they have nothing but a blunt chisel as a substitute for a grooving pick, a couple of augers, a hand saw and an old broken pit saw, all purchased by themselves for its construction. They have neither a cross-cut saw, nor a grindstone, nor large hatchets, nor broad axe for hewing nor scythe stones, being obliged to use files and pebbles for sharpening their implements. They say if suitable instruments are supplied them that they will finish the school-house without any further assistance, as they are very anxious that their children will be educated, and not grow up as foolish and ignorant as themselves. They now have a house for each family on the reserve, and have raised about one-half more corn and potatoes than ever before. They kill a large number of bears and moose, so that with little assistance from the Department in tools and implements they will in a few years become self-sustaining. The head man, Ahyahpeetahpeetung, complains that Michel, son of Nanahkowskahpow, of Water Hen River Band, married his daughter in 1880, and drew her annuity that year, but afterwards took her back to her father, and deserted her. She applied for her own annuity to the Agent, but did not receive it.

The Fairford, Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan Bands.

Upon my arrival at the reserve of the first mentioned band, I found all but three families away at the fisheries on the Rapids of the Little Saskatchewan River. I then proceeded to the reserves of the other two bands, and found them also absent at the fisheries referred to, excepting a couple of families. At the narrows of Lake St. Martin I met a number of them returning home, from whom I ascertained the following: About the middle of September last, the agent arrived from Manitoba House and visited the District for the protection of the fisheries by forbidding the Indians from scooping white fish at the Rapids, and from manufacturing oil for traffic. He found the Mayo Brothers' schooner loaded, it is stated, with eighteen thousand white fish salted in barrels. He seized about one hundred gallons of oil, found in possession of the Indians, and placed it in the custody of the councillors of their respective bands until he received further instructions from the Department. The Indians alleged that having been forbidden last fall to manufacture fish oil for traffic, they only made enough this year to mix with their fish pemmican, in order to render it palatable for use. This food had been similarly prepared at this place for

upwards of a hundred years by their forefathers. This oil is also used for making lights in their wigwams and houses. It is only within the last ten years that they commenced to make fish oil for traffic, and that only in limited quantities, until last year, when about one thousand gallons were manufactured, and sold to traders, beside another thousand for their own use. They say that only the heads and offal were used this year. The white fish begin to enter the Little Saskatchewan River about the middle of August, and continue to ascend it until the 1st of November. It is, therefore, necessary to prohibit not only Indians, but all others from fishing on this river and in the vicinity of its mouth during this period, inasmuch as they remain in these favorite localities until about the middle of October, and can be caught in thousands daily by scoop nets, before they begin to ascend to their spawning places on the upper lakes and rivers. It is apparent that stringent laws must be enacted and enforced for their protection, as the supply in Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegoosis is becoming rapidly exhausted.

David Marsden complained that the Agent did not represent the facts of the case relative to the killing of the cow two years ago, correctly to the Government, and made the following statement to me: After the payments in 1880 to the Lake St. Martin Band of Indians, owing to the excessive heat of the weather, the fish abandoned the river and sought shelter in the cooler depths of the lake; consequently they were unable to catch and were very hungry. He finally proposed to Summer, one of the other councillors, that they kill the cow. To this the latter agreed, and after obtaining the approval of the band, they both went to Meesseewaykahpow, who had the cow in his possession, and proposed that if he allowed them to kill her they would purchase him another animal. This was agreed to, and they then went to the chief and he sanctioned their proposals. Before the animal was killed, however, Marsden received a supply of bacon from Fairford, and retired to his tent, taking no further steps in the matter, and all he knows about the killing of the cow is that he received a piece of beef that night. He is indifferent to his dismissal from the councillorship, but he complains of being held responsible for the payment of the cow, when other members of the band were equally implicated in this affair. Besides, he objects to the retention of his children's annuities for his actions.

There is no school house on Lake St. Martin's Reserve, but Francis Storr taught in an Indian house until the middle of March last, when he closed the school, on account of the Indians having gone to their hunting grounds and taken their children with them. He intended to resume teaching on the 1st of October. Mr. Storr is a very honest and faithful teacher, but his education is very limited. He complained that he had not received payment for the quarter ended March 31st, 1880, although he forwarded his return to the agent at the close of the term, the average attendance being twenty-one. Benjamin Thom taught at intervals last winter and summer, in an Indian house at Sandy Bay. Complaint was made here also of not receiving salary promptly. Mr. Thom is an honest Indian but like the previous teacher his qualifications are most deficient. There are two schools in operation at Fairford. The one taught by Wm. Anderson, at the lower end of the reserve, was closed in March last, owing to the flooded condition of that portion of the reserve, as well as to the absence of the greater number of the children at the hunting grounds. He intended to resume teaching on the 1st of October, when the Indians would have returned to the reserve. He is an excellent teacher, having had long experience and been very successful in conducting Indian schools. He complains that he did not receive payment for the quarter ended 31st December, 1878, although he forwarded his return showing an average daily attendance of 26 pupils, to the Agent in January following. The school at the Episcopal Mission, taught by Miss Murray, was also closed for similar causes during my visit, but I was informed that it was going to be re-opened as soon as the Indians returned. A large amount of sickness such as measles, whooping cough, &c., prevailed throughout the district, but it was not accompanied with much fatality. They had a greater quantity of land under corn and potatoes than usual. A great deal of enterprise was displayed on the Fairford Reserve in cutting

roads and in making bridges. At Sandy Bay double the quantity of potatoes formerly cultivated was planted.

Ebb and Flow Lake Band.

These Indians received twenty-six bushels of potatoes last spring, and they expected to have about 400 bushels of a yield in return. Last year they raised nothing, owing to the flooded state of the reserve, but the waters of the lakes have lowered from a foot and a-half to two feet last summer, hence their reserve is comparatively dry now. Their former dwellings and school house were destroyed by the encroachment of the waters from the lake, therefore they are now beginning to rebuild on a higher ridge further back from the lake. Their new school house was nearly enclosed and roofed, and they ask for assistance from the Department for its completion. They complained that their teacher, James Asham, does not advance their children in learning, owing to his not keeping the school open regular. The Chief Penaisse died shortly after the payments, of inflammation. He bore his sufferings with unflinching fortitude. His natural intelligence and exemplary deportment will be long remembered by his people who honored with the waving of the "Union Jack" the place of his burial. Their clearings have overgrown with brush within the last couple of years, and consequently they have abandoned them, and commenced again in the woods. They are well satisfied now with their reserve, and are much pleased with Mr. Austin's survey of it. They will require a supply of wheat, barley, beans, corn, peas and garden seeds next year, on account of their failure to raise any crop for several years owing to the flooded state of their gardens. If properly secured they will have an abundance of potatoes for planting. They ask an ox in lieu of some of the ploughs and harrows still due them. Widow of Kahnecohpetung complains that having been absent during the payments last year on a visit to her parents at Riding Mountain, the Agent refused to pay her annuity to her husband who had taken to himself another wife during her absence. This Indian, however, died before payment this year, and she received the annuities of herself and children for the current year, but was refused arrears for last year. She was married for thirteen years.

Lake Manitoba Band.

Of the forty families belonging to this band of Indians, twenty-four have dwelling houses and clearings at the following localities, viz: Seven at Dog Creek, thirteen on the reserve, and four at Swan Creek. On account of their gardens having been flooded for several years in succession from the rising of the lake, eleven of the thirteen mentioned abandoned the reserve, and the other two are not raising any crops on it. I made a personal examination of the Reserve and its vicinity, to ascertain if there was sufficient land adapted for cultivation available for the requirements of the band. I found numerous marshy indentations extending from the lake inland for miles with ridges of various widths and different elevations above the level of the lake intervening. For a couple of miles in a northerly and southerly direction from Dog Creek there is some excellent land for farming. In the northern part of the reserve there is also a quantity of good farming land, but towards the southern extremity of it the land becomes lower and more swampy. The clearings formerly cultivated by the Indians were mainly along the margin of the lake, and it was pitiable to observe weeds and rushes growing luxuriantly where their gardens had been, but further back into the woods the land is higher. The water, however, is receding owing to the lowering of the lake. The land at Swan Creek is chiefly prairie with a scattering of oak and poplar. The place were the Indians have settled is in rear of a deep mossy bay. Sooner than go to Dog Creek they say that they will leave the band, and the Dog Creek Indians are equally opposed to remove to Swan Creek. Those living at the former place are thorough Indians, whereas those living at the latter place are principally half-breeds from Oak Point, hence they had no more dealings with each other than the Jews had with the

Samaritans, and no reconciliation can ever be effected between them with regard to the location of a common reserve, although either place would be suitable for that purpose. I am of opinion that an amicable settlement of their grievances might be effected by granting homesteads to the half-breeds at Swan River, and allowing them to leave the treaty, extend the reserve at Dog Creek further north, so as to include the good farming land there, and deduct an equivalent in lieu thereof from its southern extremity. The following is a copy of a letter received from Inspector, formerly Surveyor, Pierce, relative to the respective merits of Dog Creek and Swan Creek for the purposes of an Indian reserve :

"DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
"WINNIPEG, 26th July, 1882.

"E. McCOLL, Esq.,
"Inspector of Indian Agencies,
"Winnipeg.

"SIR,—As to the respective merits of Dog Creek and Swan Creek, on Lake Manitoba, for Indian reserves, I think the former far the preferable situation. The Indians at Dog Creek, so far as I have seen, seem to be comfortable and as contented as the average red man. Swan Creek is well adapted for a stock farm, but at Dog Creek there is more hay than the Indians will require for many years.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM PIERCE."

THE AGENCY OF MR. OGLETREE.

The business of the Agency is very carefully and satisfactorily attended to. The receipt-book, letter-book and file of correspondence, are kept systematically. The improvement in agriculture, made by the different bands comprised within this Agency, is not very encouraging.

Sandy Bay Band.

These Indians scarcely cultivated anything this year, owing to the flooded condition of their former gardens. A small quantity of potatoes was planted on a dry ridge, west of the reserve, but nothing elsewhere. Formerly this reserve was admirably suited for stock-raising, in consequence of the abundance of hay available, which enabled the Indians to raise a large number of cattle, but latterly, owing to the rising of the waters in the lake, and flooding the reserve, their meadows were destroyed, and a number of their cattle perished. The lake is, however, now at a lower level than it has been for years, and unless it rises in future, this reserve will be very productive.

Long Plain Band.

These Indians planted, this year, 36 bushels of potatos, a small quantity of corn and some vegetables, but their advancement in the cultivation of the soil is almost imperceptible, although they have such beautiful prairie and excellent timbered lands. They wish to be supplied with the white instead of the brown gilling twine, on account of its being better adapted for catching gold-eyes, the principal fish obtained in the Assiniboine River. As their oxen are useless (one being blind and the other very old) they want the Agent to be allowed to exchange them for others, or to sell them for beef and purchase others with the money. This request is reasonable, and I consider the Agent should be instructed to dispose of those animals in the manner indicated. The following members of the Swan Lake Band ask to be

transferred to that of Long Plain, as they have always being living at the latter place, although, by mistake, entered on the pay-sheets of the former. This statement is corroborated by Mr. Cummings, who is thoroughly conversant with everything relating to the treaty made with these bands, having been interpreter at the re-adjustment of the same in 1876. The chief and councillors of Long Plain Band, as well as the Agent, are in favor of the transfer asked by William, Etahwohnaguet, Mahquayweetung, Ooskenawais (widow), Kaypayashick, Anemaway, Kaachipahy ahsingkezick and Ingekahpohweek. The amount of drunkenness among Indians at Portage la Prairie is yearly increasing in consequence of of the facility in obtaining intoxicating liquors from unscrupulous dealers. A great deal of sickness, attended with some fatality, caused by measles and eating the carcasses of diseased horses, prevailed among them.

Swan Lake Band.

This band is composed of fifty-five families who subsist chiefly by hunting, and therefore are averse to farming. The chief, Yellow Quill, and several families have gardens on the north-east quarter of section eleven in the ninth Township of the ninth Range, west of the principal meridian. This place has been cultivated by themselves and forefathers for a great number of years, and, consequently, they are exceedingly reluctant to abandon it, and settle on the reserve. They raised about seventy-five bushels of corn and a large quantity of potatoes on it this year. The Agent caused ten acres to be broken last spring on the reserve, but no cross-ploughing was down. Last summer, the majority of the band decided, in council, not to go to Swan Lake for their annuities, and insisted upon being paid at their gardens, believing if they succeeded in the undertaking it would have a tendency to establish their claims to a reserve there but when they saw that the Agent, notwithstanding their remonstrances, was determined, in accordance with his instructions, to make payments at the former place, they took forcible possession, at "Hamilton's Crossing" of the following provisions, twine and ammunition contracted for them, viz.: 17 sacks of flour, two of bacon, half a chest of tea, three bags of shot, one keg of powder and some twine. The chief, who has the reputation of personally being a most reliable and honorable man, alleges that, before the seizure took place, he retired to his wigwam some distance away, and took no part in the proceedings further than to accept his share of the spoils. He informed me that a number in council proposed to seize the money also, but that the majority over-ruled them. He is apprehensive of serious consequences unless their claims to their former possessions are immediately recognized by the Government, and the compensation of land promised in lieu of wagons is granted them. He does not, however, want to relinquish the reserve at Swan Lake, but wishes to obtain an additional grant to the gardens to cover those promises made to him at Long Plain in 1876. He says, after the readjustment of the treaty, when he was asked to go to the reserve, he obeyed and remained there a couple of years, but that his people refused to follow him there, and so he deserted it, and returned to his former home. His principal councillors having been absent, he was unable to lay before me any definite proposition that would be acceptable to the band, as a final settlement of their contentions. I consider that as their gardens are on a school section, and therefore not interfering with the claims of any settler, it would be advisable to adopt a conciliatory policy towards them by acceding to their request as far as granting the school section referred to, or a portion of it to them in addition to the Swan Lake Reserve, to satisfy the promises made with regard to the wagons. The Agent proceeded to the reserve, followed, as far as the Indian gardens, by a few families living at Portage la Prairie, who were prevented by Pookoo-kat and another councillor, from going any further by threatening to shoot them. These families and several old women were the only parties paid. I would strongly recommend that these two councillors, who took an active part in the robbing of the supplies from the freighter, be not only dismissed from their positions in the band for dishonesty, according to the 72nd section of the Indian Act, but also committed for trial for the graver offence of robbery.

It is necessary that a severe example be made of those councillors to prevent a repetition of those daring outrages. With regard to the memorial of the white settlers to the Right Honorable the Superintendent-General, complaining of depredations committed on their properties by some members of Yellow Quill's band, living at the Indian gardens, I have the honor to submit that, after thoroughly investigating into those grievances, I am convinced that, although somewhat exaggerated, they were not without foundation, notwithstanding that only one case was proven, that of the chief's son stealing hay from Mr. Sturton. A number of counter complaints were made by the Indians against the settlers, whom they allege were annoying and threatening them in order to drive them from their possessions, and they ask the Government to have compassion on them and prevent any one from molesting them in future.

Rosseau River Bands.

The payments were made for the last couple of years to those Indians by Mr. Wright of the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The usual amount of information is given with reference to the changes on the pay-sheets caused by births, marriages, deaths, desertions from or accessions to the bands. It is unaccountable that only about a dozen of the one hundred and fifty families belonging to those bands, according to the pay-sheets, are cultivating or residing on the reserve. There are only a few families ever seen in the neighborhood excepting during payments of annuities, when they appear in numerous bands, coming to the reserve in every direction. I am very suspicious of those mysterious characters who only annually put in an appearance to draw annuities, and would suggest that they be compelled to remain a certain portion of the year on the reserve, so as to enable the Agent to identify them, and also to be required to give a satisfactory account of themselves during their absence, before they receive payments in future. These remarks equally apply to the nomadic bands at Broken Head River and at Swan Lake. There is no progress in farming on the Rousseau River Reserve, only a few small patches of land being under cultivation. It is being constantly denuded of its timber. The Indians sold last summer between thirty and forty cords of wood to the steamer *Cheyenne*. It would be well hereafter that the date of payments be changed so as to enable the Agent to attend to them himself, in order to ascertain whether any of the Swan Lake Indians are also drawing payments here or not. Chief Nanawanan and a number of his followers are living at the rapids, eighteen miles up the river. They have made considerable improvements there, having nine houses and five stables and large gardens which they claim were cultivated before treaty was made with them.

I think if the Department would furnish every band with a book, properly ruled and headed, for keeping an account of all supplies received by the different bands, and to whom distributed by them, it would enable the chiefs and councillors to keep trace of everything received, and to put a stop to a great amount of wrangling among them. It affords me much pleasure to recommend that the following meritorious teachers be awarded the different prizes to which they are entitled according to the regulations of the Department, viz.: the first prize ($100) to the Rev. Mr. Cochrane, teacher of the Lower St. Peter's school; the second ($80) to Miss Lyness, teacher at Fisher River; the third prize ($60) to Rev. Father Dupont, teacher at Fort Alexander; the fourth prize ($40) to Miss Budd, teacher at the Pas; and the fifth prize ($20) to Mr. Anderson, teacher at Fairford.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Indian Superintendent Graham, the business of his office chiefly devolve upon his clerks, Messrs. Leveque and Wright, who have attended faithfully to the various duties imposed upon them, the former copying most of the correspondence, assisting in checking Indian pay-sheets, checking and fyling school returns, and prosecuting Indians intoxicated in Winnipeg or St. Boniface, besides making payments to the St. Peter's, Broken Head, Fort Alexander, and Black River bands of Indians; and the latter drafting most of the letters, checking accounts, keeping books of accounts, assisting in checking Indian pay-sheets, purchasing fuel for office, provisions for destitute Indians, and school furnishings,

besides making payments to the Rosseau River bands of Indians. The posting of the journal in the ledger is four months behind. No entries have been made within the last year in the register for letters referred to in my last Report, but Mr. Leveque keeps a small diary as a substitute. With these exceptions the office work is up to date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Right Honorable Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

INDIAN OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 22nd November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report of the condition of Indian affairs within the Manitoba Superintendency during the past year.

I am pleased to state that from the Reports received from time to time from the Agents, a great improvement is noticed with regard to Indians cultivating the soil, and less destitution prevailed among the Indians within this Superintendency during the past year, than in previous years, there being only 7,319 lbs. of flour, 2,257 lbs. pork, 180¾ lbs. tea, 124 lbs. tobacco, distributed to sick and destitute Indians, within this Superintendency from the 1st July, 1881, to the 30th June, 1882.

There has been a great deal of sickness among the Indians of Treaty No. 5, on the shores of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the death rate at Beren's River and the Pas last winter was unusally large and as I am informed greatly enhanced from the want of proper nourishment, yet they will not, though the opportunity is offered to them, lay in during the summer, food for the winter season.

I have forwarded two cases of medicines, one to the Pas, and the other for the Cumberland District, for the benefit of these Indians.

I am informed by Mr. A. W. Reynolds, who assisted Mr. Agent MacKay in paying these Indians their annuities this year, that a better example of the dilatory disposition exhibited by these Indians could not be found, than the case of the Grand Rapids Indians, who he states are among the poorest and most depraved perhaps of the Indian bands in Treaty No. 5, although they have an immense source of support in the fish fields of the Grand Rapids, granted to them exclusively by the Government, and yet who are undoubtedly too indolent to catch and dry fish for winter use, they rely too much upon the Government for support, neglecting the hunt.

He further informed me that on his way back, at Grand Rapids, he saw some sixty fine white fish scooped from the rapids within an hour and a half by a single Indian.

Arrangements will be made with the Hudson's Bay Company here, to instruct their Agents at the several posts within Treaty No. 5, to grant such assistance as may be necessary to sick or destitute Indians who may be at the post during the present winter.

I am pleased to remark that a great improvement in agricultural pursuits, and other industries has taken place among the Indians of No. 2 on Lake Manitoba and its tributaries. These Indians deserve credit for the perseverance shewn by them during the past few years under the disheartening circumstances with which they have had to contend.

Their reserves were flooded by the rising of the lake, and the Indians suffered great loss in consequence.

The Indians within Treaty No. 3, on the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts and in the country east of the latter region, who principally subsist by fishing and hunting, are gradually beginning to cultivate the soil and build school houses; they are making improvements on their reserves generally.

I regret to have to state that a favorable Report cannot be given of the Indians near Portage La Prairie, in Treaty No. 1, but as Mr. Paul Kane has this year been appointed farming instructor for these bands, it is hoped that hereafter a more favorable report will be made of them. The Rosseau River Band was added to Mr. Ogletree's Agency during the past year. A great number of Rosseau Indians are very intemperate and indolent, and as a rule lead a vagrant useless life, and although they have one of the best reserves within the Superintendency, very few of them reside on the reserve or cultivate the soil. A yoke of cattle will be given them next spring to encourage them in husbandry. The members of the St. Peter's Band of Indians, Treaty No. 1, are making rapid progress in husbandry, having 550 acres under crop this year. The Broken Head River Bands have made considerable progress during the past year; these last two mentioned bands being under the supervision of Mr. A. M. Muckle, who deserves great credit for the interest and time he has devoted to their instruction in agriculture. Mr. Joseph Kent, who had charge of the Fort Alexander and Black River Bands, has resigned, and I have recommended that the Fort Alexander Indians may be placed under the charge of Mr. Muckle, and that the Indians of Black River on Lake Winnipeg be included in Mr. A. McKay's Agency, in order that all the Indians of Treaty No. 5 may be under one Agent.

The Indians of this Superintendency, who are interested in Treaties 3 and 5, express great satisfaction at having the residue of their reserves surveyed; Mr. W. A. Austin, D.L.S., being at present engaged in surveying the reserves in Treaty No. 5, and Mr. A. H. Vaughan, D.L.S., in Treaty No. 3.

I am unable to give the exact amount of annuities paid this year to the several bands of Indians within this Superintendency, as Mr. Agent Ogletree has not completed the payment to the Swan Lake Band, they having refused to receive payment on the reserve.

The annuity payments in this Superintendency, together with the vital statistics pertaining to the Indians under the several treaties, are shown in the following table:—

Band.	Treaty.	Paid by	Amount Paid.	Variation in Number from 1881.	
				Births.	Deaths.
			$ cts.		
Rosseau River	No. 1	J. P. Wright	3,150 00	19	9
Brokenhead, St. Peters. / Fort Alexander and / Black River	1 / 5	L. J. A. Levêque	12,199 00	91	78
Sundry Bands	2	H. Martineau	4,960 00	46	24
do	3	Geo. McPherson, sen.	5,415 00	43	21
do	3	R. J. N. Pither	7,400 00	47	39
do	3	John McIntyre	2,075 00	12	8
do	5	Angus McKay	16,455 00	103	119

All the supplies mentioned in the contract schedule of last spring were supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company on the dates fixed, in good order and condition, with the exception of the agricultural implements, which were only delivered at a few points up to the dates fixed for delivery; and as no complete returns have as yet

been received from the several Agents, I am unable to state whether the total number of implements asked for has been received by the Agents.

The numbers of cattle supplied during the past year were as follows: 4 cows, 2 oxen and 1 bull, to Chief Rat Mackay; 2 cows and 1 bull, to Chief Naitaunceume-keskung, of Rainy Lake, Treaty 3; 2 cows, 2 oxen and 1 bull, to the Crane River Band. of Treaty 2.

There are yet some cattle to be supplied within Treaties 1, 3 and 5, some of which will be delivered this winter and the remainder next spring.

There are nine Indian schools in this Superintendency, supported by Government and paid through this office. A number of new schools were opened during the past year, from which no returns have, as yet, been received. A number of school houses have also been erected, some of which have been completed. There are other Indian schools, conducted by the various religious bodies, from which returns have not been received at this office. The difficulty of securing teachers for Indian schools will, in a great measure, be obviated by the action of the Department, in guaranteeing to the teacher, entirely supported by the Government, a salary of $300 per annum, with the privilege of receiving an additional sum of $12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25 and up to the number of 42.

There still continues to be trespasses committed on the Indian reserves in the Lake of the Woods district, and it has been thought advisable by your Department, if the Indians will give their consent, to sell the timber on these reserves for their benefit, and tenders for the timber are now being invited in anticipation of the Indians giving their consent; the contractor to pay so much per thousand, and to employ the Indians to get out the logs, *i. e.*, if they are willing to work, and for which they are to receive one-third of the contract price, the remainder to be placed to the credit of those Bands, the contractor to cut not less than 5,000,000 feet each year, until it is all cut. The disposal of the timber appears advisable, as there are parties continually trespassing on the reserves. The risk of fire getting into the woods and destroying the timber is very great.

I regret to inform you that notwithstanding the great vigilance exercised by the different Agents within this Superintendency in prosecuting parties dealing in the illegal traffic of liquor with Indians, it is still carried on to a great extent at the time of the annuity payments.

The amount of correspondence passing through this office, during the past year, is as follows, viz.: 1,095 letters were received, and 1,224 despatched, the latter embracing 2,330 pages of foolscap, being an increase over last year by 155 letters received, and 165 despatched, the latter embracing 188 pages of foolscap.

In conclusion, I beg to inform you that I have received very great assistance from my Assistants Messrs. Levêque and Wright, who have efficiently performed their respective duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. GRAHAM,
Indian Superintendent.

BIRTLE, 18th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you the latest information available concerning the state of the Indians in my District. The Salteaux Band, under Kee-see-koo-wenin, at Riding Mountain, have done very well this year. Those of them that have farms have harvested good crops, and they have cut plenty of hay for their cattle.

The vicinity of the saw-mill has given a great impetus to building, and some very neat houses with board floors and shingled roofs have gone up lately. Between hunting, lumbering and cutting cordwood for the mills all the able-bodied can now get along well. A little help to the sick, with perhaps some assistance at seeding, may be required.

The farm (No. 1) at Way-way-se-cappo's, having been finally closed, I propose to give this band very little help indeed. Many of them have large crops, for Indians, several 150 bushels of grain and plenty of potatoes.

The grain grown on the farm will supply all the seed required in my district, and there will be some to sell.

The Gambler's band have done pretty well, and as they can earn a good deal among the settlers, and have had moderate help for two seasons, I do not consider that they should receive much further aid. A little to the sick and at seed time should be all that is required.

Coté's band at Crow's Stand have excellent crops, Coté himself having about 800 bushels of barley and over 1,500 bushels of potatoes, but he supports quite a number of Indians when hunting is bad. They, however, assist him on his farm. Several other Indians have also large crops, and this band have over 4,000 bushels of potatoes. Wheat is not a safe crop for Indians at this point, as it requires to be sown immediately the snow is off and before the Indians can make up their minds to go to work. Two Indians, however, have raised nice crops of wheat, and their success may incite the others. The absence of a grist mill is also against wheat culture, as barley when steeped and hulled and then boiled is considered by the Salteaux better food than wheat treated in the same way. The Sioux, on the other hand, do not like barley.

A good crop of wheat has been grown on the Government farm this year, but as it is not yet threshed, I cannot inform you of the result. The sample is, however, splendid. I have sent a small bag containing some to your office. There will be plenty of seed grain and potatoes for all the Indians in the Pelly District. The potatoes also turned out well, and we have a large quantity of turnips, about 2,500 bushels, part of which I have pitted for spring use, and part distributed to those of Key's band that have no gardens.

This farm is now also closed up, only one man being retained, according to your instructions. I have not yet taken over the effects at this farm, as I have not had time to go up there since I closed it, but propose going on first snow.

Many of Kee-see-konsa's band have raised good crops of barley, potatoes and turnips, and have built very neat houses. I have lent this band cattle and cows, and hope that they will make large improvements next year.

The Key's band are gradually moving down to their proposed reserve on the river immediately above Fort Pelly and are building very neat houses. As a good many settlers are going into the neighborhood, and several lumbermen are about to get out logs, this band will, after they are once fairly started, be able to get along nicely. Between hunting, farming and lumbering all these Indians at Pelly should be able to support themselves.

The small number of Indians actually wintering at Moose Mountains will require assistance for another year, as the little crop they had this year was almost totally destroyed by a violent hailstorm. I have already guarded against disappointment in getting out seed for next spring by sending 120 bushels of barley to the reserve, and as the mice are in myriads, I have forwarded a cat. A great deal of their land is fall ploughed, and I hope next year that they will raise plenty of barley and swedish turnips to support them.

There is only one man in the Government employment at Moose Mountain, and the expense will be kept down as much as possible. Unfortunately, all the country to the west has been burnt over, and quite a number of Indians from the west are hunting in Moose Mountain Crossing, the food supply of the resident Indians, who are learning to kill deer and fur. The country is all settled to the south of the mountains, and

should afford plenty of work to the Indians. Their ignorance of English is, however, against their obtaining regular work.

The Salteaux at Rolling River are very quiet, and are ready to go to work next spring. If the Government decide to give Cameron the money he asks for his improvements at Rolling River, the Indians can make enough next year to keep them. I have purchased 100 bushels of seed potatoes for this band, and shall draw barley from Farm No. 1.

Of the Sioux I have little further to write; they are all getting on fairly well, have good crops, and have plenty of hay. They can all get work, and they have considerable produce to sell, one Charlie Okipa, who lives just off the Oak River reserve, having quite 500 bushels of oats and wheat. A good many disputes have arisen between the Sioux squatters along the Assiniboine, and the settlers. All are now settled, in some instances by the Indians selling their improvements, and in other cases moving off without recompense. Any further disputes that may arise will be settled without trouble, as the Sioux are very easily managed.

My requisition for the Indians in my district has been reduced very largely this season, and with good crops in '83, I hope that all the provisions applied for will not be required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN VILLAGE,
PIERREVILLE, 28th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to make my following Report for the present year, concerning the tribe of Abenakis Indians residing here.

I regret to state that, owing chiefly to two causes, some of these Indians happen to be in a precarious condition for their livelihood during the coming winter. Their crops, consisting mainly of Indian corn and potatoes, have failed, and their trade and industry in making baskets, hats, and other ashwork, small bark canoes and Indian wares generally, has not been, last summer, so profitable as usual. They manufacture the goods here; those among themselves who are better off buying from the others to go and sell in lots in the United States. Heretofore the Custom's officers of the United States have allowed them to cross the lines free of duty, with very few exceptions. This year, however, a contrary rule has prevailed, so that the duty, extra costs attending the delays at the ports of entry, and, in some instances, the partial confiscation of the goods, have considerably diminished if not entirely absorbed the profits, prices falling through consequently.

There has been no epidemic among the tribes during the year, and the population has not decreased by deaths as compared with births, but they have always retained, more or less, their nomadic habits, and I notice that they tend more than usual to emigrate to the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. VASSAL,
Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 22nd November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following General Report on Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year 1881-82.

During the past season visits of inspection have been paid to the six Agencies, and also to some portions of the Province not included in these limits.

I have already had the honor of forwarding to you, Reports with tabular statements, from the different officers under my direction, and from which may be observed the progress or otherwise, of the Indians composing their respective charges.

With few exceptions the marked improvement noticed in the condition of the various bands last year is continued in this, and while the surroundings of some limits still have demoralizing effects upon them—speaking generally—great contentment prevails among both coast and interior Indians, and there are no complaints of any consequence to bring to your notice.

In those parts of the Province where Crown lands were available for reserve purposes, a general feeling of satisfaction exists as to the justice and fairness with which the Government is disposed to treat the Indians.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, to this Province, has caused intense gratification to the Indians who were fortunate enough to participate in the many loyal demonstrations afforded the distinguished visitors.

The happiness and honor accorded their leading men by the privilege of shaking hands with the "Big Chief," or their gracious recognition by the illustrious daughter of their "Great Mother," made the occasion one never to be forgotten by them.

The poet hath it that "Kind words are more than coronets," but at His Excellency's and Her Royal Highness' reception at New Westminster, where there were three thousand natives assembled from various parts of the Province, the Indians had both—hence their joy was complete, and soon telegraphed, in their own peculiar way, to distant kinspeople who had not the good fortune to be present.

Subsequently the Governor-General, during a journey inland, met many interior chiefs who were kindly permitted to make their wants and desires personally known. Happily these were few and unimportant, in the section of country visited by His Excellency, so that nothing occured to mar the good feeling and loyalty with which the Indians appeared so anxious to mark the occasion.

Agreeably to an arrangement with the senior naval officer on the station, I embarked on H.M.S. "Rocket"—Lieut. V. B. Orlebar, commanding—on the 18th June, for the purpose of visiting that portion of the Fraser River Agency which includes the coast line from Burrard to Bute Inlet.

The Indians living within these points are Roman Catholic, and their favorable condition affords the best evidence of the success which has attended the efforts of the Roman Catholic Missionaries to improve and civilize them. They have discarded the old mode of living in large and unhealthy rancheries, and, for the most part, have houses cleanly kept and comfortable in appearance. In contrast with the majority of other tribes in the Province, I noticed a large number of healthy looking children, and was informed that it was not unusual for a family to consist of five or six.

While nearly all other coast Indians are decimating, these people are now increasing their own population. There are many expert mill hands among them and they derive no inconsiderable amounts in cutting and supplying logs.

Being capital sailors they have no lack of employment as deck hands, and during the salmon season both men and women command the highest wages at the Fraser River canneries.

The dogfish, so common to the coast, afford them also another very important industry, large quantities of oil being collected and sold by these Indians annually.

They are exceeding well disposed, kindly, tractable, reflecting great credit on those who have been successful in christianizing them.

Their reserves are nothing to boast of, indeed there appears little good land to give them, and it is therefore fortunate that they are industrious in acquiring means of support from the many other sources at their hand.

In consideration of their industry, however, in cutting and supplying logs, it is a pity that a greater extent of timber reserves has not been set aside for them by the Commission. Their land allowances are small as compared with their population or ability to utilize them.

The remaining tribes of Mr. McTiernan's Agency, on Fraser River, with two or three exceptions, are also in a favorable condition. Comfortable and cozy looking dwellings distinguish their villages, which here and there dot the banks of the river. Much improvement has been made upon their reserves, and many of them are making considerable advancement in agriculture.

The Agent reports that the Chilliwhack Indians, who worked very hard to get in large spring crops, have suffered a serious disappointment in the loss of the same, from the unusual spring freshets of the Fraser. Fortunately, from the large run of salmon during the present year, they may succeed in getting through the winter without assistance, particularly as they can have railway employment at remunerative wages, during the whole season. The railway contractor states that he is more than satisfied with Indian labor, their work being superior to Chinese, and fully equal to that of the best class of whites.

From the Fraser Agency, I proceeded to Fort Rupert, the head-quarters of Mr. Blenkinsop, of the Kwahkewlth Agency. This officer has a hard task before him in attempting the reform and improvement of those under his charge.

The Kwahkewlths listen to advice, but in the end prefer their own course. They are wedded to old barbarous customs, and regard with suspicion any person who undertakes to change them. Although some of the once populous tribes of the nationality are completely decimated and wiped out, this melancholy fact does not seem to have taken the least effect on the survivors, who seem generally satisfied with whatever is bad and forbidden.

The most of the past year seems to have been spent by them in idleness at Fort Rupert, where a large number assembled last autumn, for the purpose of holding a series of extensive "potlaches," and where I found them in July, after the most valuable portion of the fishing season, so necessary to them for the usual supply of winter food, had been lost.

Although a great amount of wealth had been given away, their camps were wretched in character and appearance. Owing to the great number huddled together in their large comfortless rancheries, there was much sickness and many deaths during the winter.

I have instructed the Agent not to permit, on any account, the congregation of so many, and for such a purpose, on another occasion.

This, however, is not unattended with difficulty. The Indians of this Agency are not at present sufficiently far advanced for any system of councils, and the Indian Act does not confer power enough upon an Agent to enable him to act peremptorily in the matter.

Many years ago the Roman Catholics established a mission post at Fort Rupert, but after a period of vain labor gave up the Kwahkewlths as too incorrigible for reformation.

Others have since been equally unsuccessful. At present the Anglicans, under the auspices of the Church Mission Society, have erected a residence and school house at Alert Bay, where a day school is carried on by the Missionary in charge, the Rev. Mr. Hall. This gentleman has a valuable and preserving co-worker, in Mrs. Hall, who has taken eight or nine young girls as resident pupils to be christianized and instructed by her in the various domestic industries of English household economy.

Though time is required before much can be accomplished, Mrs. Hall hopes, eventually, to distribute in this way a "little leaven," which may have its judicious influences upon the whole nationality.

Mr. Hall is labouring in a field, where he meets with the daily discouragements incident to the reforming of people who are opposed to his work, but he is energetic, and appeared sanguine of successful results in time. He informed me, that the chief obstructions to his efforts were the liquor traffic, the potlaches and barbarous medicine feasts, which he thought should be prevented by law, now that an Agent, who might enforce such an enactment, was stationed there.

In connection with other bad customs, I may also mention that the Kwahkewlths do not inter their dead, but, having placed them in boxes, these are secured in the branches of trees. In the vicinity of the Mission House, I noticed many of these lofty sepulchres, some of which had fallen to the ground in revolting and disagreeable confusion.

These remains, I must confess, did not impress me as being of those "that Kings for such a tomb would wish to die," and desiring especially to improve as much as possible the sanitary condition of the camp, I requested Mr. Blenkinsop to have a proper burial ground set aside, to which they might be at once removed, and where all interments of the dead should in future take place.

Subsequently, I called particular attention to this matter in my address to the Indians, and I took the chief and four or five leading men on the ship to Fort Rupert, so that they might understand from my speech to other tribes of the nationality, that it was the intention to treat all alike in respect of this and other regulations which appeared to me desirable, and which, if necessary, should be enforced.

I was glad to be able to visit the Kwahkewlths in a ship of war, not from a probability of actual rebellion on the part of these otherwise wild and reckless people, but because a proper show of authority is still necessary when endeavoring to break up any of their old and demoralising customs to which they seem devotedly attached.

After spending a few days among them, the "Rocket" proceeded to Kyuquaht on the west of Vancouver Island, where I met Mr. Guillod, who is in charge of the West Coast Agency.

Mr. Guillod had just then finished taking the census, and was about starting again for the purpose of carrying out my instruction, to vaccinate all the Indians of his Agency.

The West Coast or Aht Indians, are not much behind the Kwahkewlths in their love of holding potlaching feasts, gambling, &c., &c. They are, however, much more industrious and amenable to recognized authority.

The immense sea-farm of their coast, which constitutes a most valuable heritage for them, affords easy means of living, and its products are so easily grasped and quickly turned into money, that there seems little likelihood that they will be unable at any time to support themselves, without assistance from Government.

There never has been a season, so far as I am aware, when there has been a scarcity of the valuable fur seal in sight of their villages.

Even when furs are low in the market, the catch is a profitable one for themselves, and, when the season is over, there need be no limit in the manufacture of oil from the prolific dog fish, so common and plentiful all over the coast. Then the salmon and sea otter, the fur-bearing animals of the forests, the wild fowl which frequent the numerous inlets, and lastly the berries that can be garnered with facility to make variety in their winter stores of food—all render subsistence to these "toilers of the sea," practicable and secure; moreover, they have become heavy consumers of goods necessary for the use of civilized people—in many instances extravagant, so that I have little doubt in stating that their contributions to the Dominion revenue in Customs duties is fully equal to those of the same number of whites.

They use very large quantities of sugar, tea, clothing, blankets, &c., and the stocks of flour (mostly imported from Oregon) to be found in their own possession and at the trader's stores surprise me.

They do not care much for spirits, and there is a minimum of liquor traffic, which the Agent reports to be pretty well under control.

The West Coast Indians are expert canoe men and often venture far out on the sea with their frail bark which, however, are beautiful models of marine architecture.

With sails made of flour sacks, it is astonishing with what facility they handle their canoes and the rough seas they successfully encounter when hunting the fur-seal or the highly prized sea-otter.

The Roman Catholics have three mission posts on the coast and, I believe, are doing a good work under adverse circumstances.

The migratory character of the Indians, having different summer and winter residences, and their fondness for being constantly on the move, unfit them for receiving instruction or being rapidly improved.

However, the missionaries there are all earnest men; anxious for their mission to progress, and are certainly making their influence for good felt.

The Indians are exceedingly superstitious, and those who have not been christianized are worshipers of the sun and moon, and believe that the success or failure of all their temporal affairs depends upon the smiles or powers of these orbs. Previous to starting out on any important expedition, whether for hunting the sea-otter or otherwise, they prostrate themselves in the water and pay their customary orisons to their "Great Father" the sun.

Their history abounds in mythicism, and their legends, many of which are very curious, affording scope for the most poetic imagination, are very numerous. As a consequence, the native doctors have great influence over the people who are victims of most extravagant fetish customs. As an instance of ignorance, I may mention, that, observing two or three small huts outside the village, I found, upon enquiry, that the women occupying them had been ostracised by the tribe, owing to their misfortune in having given birth to twins.

The penalty is, that the mother and infants are subjected to starvation until one of the children dies, and the man who has been the progenitor is not allowed to fish or hunt for four years.

Having also been informed that many cruelties were often practised by the native doctors, I summoned all to come on board with the chief and leading men, and informed them that these vicious practices would not be allowed to continue, and if repeated after my departure, they would be held responsible. I gave relief to the families who had been driven from the camp, and, I trust, I have effectually broken up the quarantine, much to the joy of the unfortunate and starving sufferers.

Leaving Kyuquaht, and passing through the picturesque narrows of Tashish, we called at Wootka and Hesquiaht, arriving at Clay-u-quaht Sound, on Tuesday, the 27th June.

Great excitement prevailed at the latter place, owing to trouble caused by a white trader shooting at and wounding a Clay-u-quaht Indian, who had entered the former's house for the purpose of protecting an Indian woman, whom the white man was beating. The Indians all complained to me of the general bad conduct of the trader, and hoped he would receive the same punishment an Indian would certainly suffer for similar action. I gave the accused the option of having a preliminary enquiry on board the ship or proceeding at once to Victoria for that purpose.

As he preferred the latter course, I sent the Indians down also, and he was committed for trial at the Assizes there.

The Indians were all exceedingly well pleased with the prompt action taken in the matter, and I have no doubt the example will be productive of good results in the preservation of law and order in a district so far away from constituted authority.

I met four or five hundred Clay-u-quahts at the house of the Chief Shewish, where speeches were interchanged. At this assemblage the Indians were all well dressed, and presided over by Shewish and Frank—son of their former war chief, Seta-Kanim.

These two Indians wore very handsome gold medals on their breasts which were suitably inscribed and presented to them by the President of the United States for

bravery in rescuing from death the crew of an American ship, wrecked last year near Clay-u-quaht Sound.

In his speech, Shewish referred to the long period of loyalty which he had paid to the Queen, and expressed the satisfaction of his people to see that the offence of a white man was noted as quickly as that of an Indian.

He asked for a school, and said they were most anxious to improve their social condition and have their children properly taught, &c.

I visited Barclay Sound and Wittinaht before returning to Victoria.

The Wittinaht's have a large village and make all the money they wish by sealing, dog-fishing, &c.

A large portion of their gains, I am sorry to say, has been spent in riotous living, owing to the convenience to their village to Victoria, and the facility with which they can obtain liquor from whiskey sellers there.

Mr. Guillod remained a week here, and I instructed him to select two good men to act as constables under his direction, and endeavor, if possible, to put a stop to the evil.

As I had made a visit to the North West Coast last year, the time at my disposal did not permit a repetition this season.

The Indians in that distant region have all been busily employed in the various canneries that are now in active operation at different points, and have had a successful season.

The troubles adverted to in my Report last year in respect of Missionaries of different societies occupying the same field have not yet been arranged, though there is reason to hope that they will have an amicable settlement ere long.

I must regret to state that the hitherto peaceful and model Village of Metlah-kahtla, which for many years has been occupied as a successful mission post under the auspices of the Church Mission Society, has been greatly disturbed by the separation therefrom of Mr. Duncan who, still remains in the village, but upon an independent footing.

The inhabitants are now divided, some adhering to the Society and a majority supporting their former teacher, to whom they are greatly attached. Bitter feelings have been thus engendered, which, under excitement, have even continued to the use of covert threats of violence.

A deputation came down to Victoria for the purpose of stating their grievances to the Governor General. His Excellency very kindly granted them an interview, and it is to be hoped, from the good and impartial advice given them in reply to their petition that the differences hitherto dividing them may be peacefully reconciled. In any event, it was distinctly understood that law and order must be preserved by both parties.

The former teacher of the school continues to teach under direction of the Society, and I am informed that Mr. Duncan will open another place independently.

Last month, I visited the two interior Agencies of Kamloops and Okanagan, and proceeded as far north as Lillooet and Soda Creek.

The Indians of the latter place, of Alkali Lake and Canoe Creek complain bitterly of their condition in being without sufficient agricultural lands, and appealed strongly to me to intercede for them and make their wants known to the Government.

The visit of the Reserve Commissioner has not afforded them the relief they hoped for, and they appear now very despondent.

The fact is, that all available lands in the locality have been taken up by white men, and unless some arrangement is made for the purchase of suitable lands from those who are willing to sell, these Indians will be left unprovided for, and, in my opinion, will continue to have just grounds for complaint.

At present they are peaceful and loyal under irritating and adverse circumstances.

In the vicinity of Lillooet the same difficulty exists, though, from the change of the trunk road from the Douglas portages to the Yale-Clinton line, a large number of white settlers have abandoned their claims, which may, therefore, possibly be appropriated for reserves.

As an instance of the desire of many Indians to help themselves, I may mention that two or three Pavillion Indians purchased, for $1,000, a farm belonging to Mr. Hughes. They paid a first instalment of $200, and on my way I met one of the Indians with a load of flour (from wheat he had raised on the place), which was intended for another instalment of a similar sum, then due.

A number of the Fountain Indians also purchased the farm of Joseph Italian for $1,200.

They have paid $628 in wages and cash, leaving a balance of $572 due. Both these farms are cheap, and well worth the sum asked for them.

In view of such facts as these, it would appear desirable, and only justice, to afford Indians, who are clamoring for lands and who are deprived of proper reserves, every encouragement to obtain them. Certainly the natives of these portions of the Province just referred to, are in great want of allotments, and as the Commissioner can find no Crown Lands for the purpose, requisite appropriations will have to be made in some way for purchasing them.

It is to be regretted that the Indians were not suitably provided for in the early history of the Colony, and before available locations were alienated from the Crown.

In many parts of the interior, too, irrigation is necessary, and a difficulty is experienced in obtaining a requisite supply of water.

With respect to the condition of the Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies, I beg to refer to the Reports of Mr. Agent Cornwall and Mr. Agent Howse.

During the summer season small-pox appeared among employés on the railway at Yale, whence it was carried into the Okanagan Agency at Osooyos.

I made arrangements with the railroad authorities for admitting any Indians who had been exposed to the disease into quarantine, at Hope, and I instructed Mr. Howse to take similar precautions at Osooyos. Twelve Indians at the latter point have, however, died from the disease.

Early in the spring I had requested the different Agents and others to vaccinate all the Indians in their respective localities.

About five thousand were accordingly operated upon, generally with very satisfactory results.

With the exception of about one hundred at Osooyos, who were vaccinated by Mr. Cawston, of that place, the Indians of the Okanagan Agency refused to allow the Agent to operate upon them. It is possible that Mr. Howse may acquire more influence, after a longer acqaintance, over those under his charge than he appears to have at present, but if not, other means will have to be employed if the instruction is to be carried out.

SURVEYS.

I instructed the two Surveyors of the Department, Messrs. Mohun and Jemmett, to survey the reserves made by Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly, between Lytton and Quesnelle.

I regret, however, to state that on account of the destruction of the trunk road through the Canons, by the heavy and unusual spring freshets of the Fraser, the parties under these officers were unable to reach the field proposed in time to make a successful or profitable season's work. I therefore directed Captain Jemmett to finish the surveys at Hope and Yale, and then to work up the Harrison River, and over the Douglas portages to Lillooet.

This officer is still in the field, hence I am unable to furnish you, at present, with his report.

As there was urgent necessity of completing unfinished plans in the office, and furnishing Agents with maps of reserves surveyed in the various Agencies, I requested Mr. Mohun to undertake this work.

Since the 25th July, Agents have accordingly been supplied with plans of 225 reserves, of which 198 have been made by Mr. Mohun since the above date.

PRESENTS.

Very few presents, except those usually supplied to destitute Indians, have been made during the past year.

Garden seeds to a limited amount have been given to Indians generally in the Province, who showed a desire to utilize them. Indians of the Okanagan Agency declined to accept any seeds from the Agent, but in all other localities they have been thankful for the gift.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The usual amount of sickness always exists in Indian camps, and on account of the absence of professional assistance much suffering is often experienced.

To this want may be attributed, in a great measure, the continuance of the "Gamanawas," or Indian doctoring, and its attendant evils among semi-civilized tribes.

Medicines have been freely supplied to the outlaying Missions and to the Indian Agents and others.

This is, in my opinion, a very unsatisfactory mode of distributing relief, and it is not at all improbable that instances of mal-practice are occasionally perpetrated. However, there are no medical men in many isolated localities, and it appears to be the only course one can adopt under present circumstances.

I had the honor of reporting to you last year, that the Indians of Metlahkahtla had offered to pay half the salary of a medical man, who might make that village his headquarters, if the Government would supply the remainder. I am informed that the Right Rev. Bishop of Caledonia, who evinces great interest in the prosperity of his diocese has, with commendable energy, engaged the services of a qualified medical gentleman in England who will shortly take up his residence, possibly, at Metlahkahtla.

The urgent want of an Indian hospital and dispensary in Victoria for the care of serious cases which should have proper surgical and other treatment, is also one of the requirements for which Indians generally, and especially those who cannot be received in any other place, would be exceedingly grateful.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The very fact of preventing an Indian from obtaining what the majority of white people often have a relish for, naturally creates in the former a desire to possess themselves of the forbidden luxury by any means. The consequence is that occupation is afforded a very low class of whites to supply the most abominable trash that can well be imagined.

In this way the Indian can never by any chance procure good liquor, but in the vicinity of white settlements he experiences little difficulty, notwithstanding the law, in obtaining the villianous compound.

I am glad to say that in some places the traffic is quite suppressed, and in many it is much less than it used to be, still it prevails extensively in other localities.

In country places justices of the peace do not like to act when perhaps a neighbour may incur punishment, and then again the judgments of rural magistrates have been so often upset that they do not like the risk of being mulcted in costs.

In the various Agencies the trade has been checked by the activity of some of the officers watching it, but more is required.

SCHOOLS.

During the present year, the following schools have received Government aid agreeably to the Order in Council regulating this expenditure :—

Nass River - - - -	Wesleyan.
Fort Simpson - - - -	Wesleyan.

St. Mary's	Roman Catholic.
Metlahkahtla	Anglican.
Hazelton	Anglican.
Alert Bay	Anglican.

Other schools have been maintained during certain intervals, or with native teachers, by the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Wesleyan Societies on the West coast of Vancouver, and north-west coast of the Mainland, to which no grant from the Government has been paid.

Many tribes, other than those living in the above localities, have expressed anxiety for schools, and if their educational necessities are to be promoted, considerable additional expenditure will have to be incurred under this item.

The present system of assisting Mission day schools is the most economical, so far as mere outlay is concerned—in this light it may be the best, but it quite fails, in my opinion, to meet requirements of the real object in view.

A glance at the Reports furnished from time to time, of those that are not abandoned, prove, in my opinion, that, after all, the expenditure is large for the small amount of benefit conferred.

Indian school children are so irregular, that a large attendance is required to ensure a small average for the whole quarter, add to this, the opposing impressions and vicious allurements incident to the daily return of the child from school to uncivilized camp life, and the failure of the system to accomplish much in the way of education may be readily understood.

The only scheme for meeting the difficulty appears to me to be the establishment of two or three industrial boarding schools in the Province, where, separated from native customs and modes of living, children would have opportunities of putting in practice what they are taught in school.

It is possible that such a system might be undertaken by some of the Mission Societies if proper encouragement were afforded them by Government.

Boys could then not only be taught various trades, but native teachers might be prepared, who would become effective civilizers on returning to their own people.

St. Mary's R.C., on the Fraser, is an industrial boarding school, but, from want of encouragement, is not so effective as it might otherwise be. About twenty pupils attend there now, but I believe they are half-breeds.

I understand the Right Reverend Bishop of the diocese to say, that the Institution would be made available for Indian boys, from different tribes, if requisite assistance could be obtained from the Government.

At present there are no Indian schools in the interior, and the establishment of another institution, of the kind referred to, at some central place like Kamloops or Nicola, is a necessity, if future appropriations for the educational wants of the Aborigines justify the same.

The Wesleyans at Fort Simpson are desirous of having a proper boarding school for girls, for which an additional building is necessary. With such limited convenience as they have, a beginning has however been made, and Mr. Crosby informs me, that at present fifteen girls are inmates of the Mission house, under the care and direction of Mrs. Crosby.

FISH, FURS, OIL, ETC.

I regret that I am unable to supply you with the information required in the tabular statement for those portions of the Province lying outside of the Agencies.

It should be remembered that the localities referred to are very extensive, many of them, indeed, have no white settlements.

Reserves have not, as yet, been allotted there, and no means exists by which the required data could possibly be obtained.

A statement of the export of fish, furs, oil, etc. for the Province may afford some general idea of Indian industries, as the last two items are almost entirely Indian production.

Salmon canned	$ 859,096
do salted	10,870
Other Fish	665
Furs	392,646
Oil	30,840
	$1,294,117

I may add, also, that Indians supply a great part of the fish which now forms the largest and most important item under the above head.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

FORT MACLEOD, 10th November, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my Annual Report for the past year. I took over the Northern Division of this Agency, including the Blackfeet, Sarcee and Stoney Indians, in the beginning of February last, being ordered up from Fort Walsh for that purpose. I immediately went out to the Blackfoot Crossing where I found things in a most unsatisfactory condition. A great deal of trouble had been given by the Blackfeet during the previous winter, partly caused by a rough class of men who were engaged by the beef contractors who had the habit of abusing the Indians. Another cause of trouble was the sale by the butchers of the heads and offal of animals killed which had not been taken over as beef, and was the property of the contractors. This caused a great deal of dissatisfaction as only a few of the Indians were able to buy. I also found that in many cases exorbitant prices were charged for those parts. The Blackfeet had only returned from a two years' sojourn across the line, the previous year, and therefore had done little or nothing in the way of building houses or farming, but were all congregated around the Agency. Flour had on some occasions during the winter run out, and remembering the starving condition they had been in previous to going across the line, they were afraid of a recurrence, and were therefore very dissatisfied. After spending two years across the line, the young men for the most part stealing horses and going to war with the American Indians, also trading for whiskey most of the time, the Blackfeet were a pretty wild lot, controlled by the soldier lodge which had been organized while across the line. This band of soldiers was a source of great trouble to the men on the reserve. Things have come to such a pass at one time that shots had been fired in close proximity to men working on the reserve, and finally a shot was fired at one of the men employed by the butchers, who, the Indian stated had sold him a beef head and then sold it to some one else. A party of police were sent out to arrest the Indian (Bull Elk) under Inspector Dickens, but the Blackfeet resisted the arrest, and with the small party of police it would not have been possible to take him. As the Blackfeet were in a most troublesome mood word was sent in to Fort MacLeod and Major Crozier immediately started for the Crossing with twenty men. He found the Indians in a most excited state and refusing to give up the man Bull Elk. The situation was a most serious one and required prompt action, as it would have ruined the prestige of the police

with the Indians had this man not been taken. Major Crozier informed Crowfoot, the head chief, that if the man was not given up by the next day he would take him by force, and at the same time a temporary fort was made out of one of the buildings, flour sacks being used for a barricade. A very good fortification was made in a very short time and every precaution taken in the event of the Indians showing fight. This prompt measure overawed the Indians who, though in large numbers, did not dare to go to extremities. The Indian was taken the next day without any resistance and sent into Fort MacLeod, where he was tried by Colonel MacLeod and imprisoned.

A detachment of police was left at the Crossing, and was there when I arrived. This had happened only a short time before I arrived, and the Indians were still in a most excited state, and very little would have made them leave their reserve and start across the line again, which would have led to most serious complications, as many of the Indians belonging to other tribes would have followed them, and in all probability a large number of cattle would have been killed before they left. On arriving at the Crossing I went into everything thoroughly and had many meetings of the Indians, who I found were really very badly of, no tools to work with being the principal want, axes particularly. They all expressed themselves as anxious to work if they only had tools. These I promised them as I knew a large number would soon be sent in. I made arrangements with the beef contractors to take over the heads and offal at $1 per animal and gave instructions to have these issued as rations. In this way no loss was sustained by the Department and the Indians were perfectly satisfied. This settled one of the chief causes of trouble, and I, at the same time, promised the Indians I would see that they did not run out of food, and also that the Government would have tools enough for them to work with before long, also seed in the spring.

Previous to leaving Fort MacLeod, I made arrangements with I. G. Baker & Co.'s agent to take over what flour they had to spare, as Col. MacLeod informed me he had none on hand.

The flour at the crossing was nearly out, and on the Sarcee and Stony reserves had run out for some time. It was lucky that I procured what I did, as, had the provisions again run out at the Crossing, the consequences would have been serious. I left matters in much better shape at the Crossing, and the Indians all expressed themselves satisfied to leave matters in my hands. I found that a great deal of cheating had been going on in rationing, as a much larger number of Indians were drawing rations than there really were. Somewhere near 3,000 people had at one time been drawing rations. This was caused by the large number of Indians who had been paid the previous fall in excess of the proper number, and their holding pay tickets for the number paid, from which the ration tickets had been issued. We reduced the number greatly, but it was impossible to come at the real number at once, which could only be done thoroughly at the next payments. I found the Blackfeet willing to work had they received assistance, but they had been badly neglected, and in consequence, knowing this, were very wild and unsettled. I engaged Mr. Norrish to take charge of them, he having been in charge of this reserve twice before, and being the only man I knew, able to manage them in their present state. The Indians also all liked him.

I proceeded to Fort Calgary and visited the Sarcees and Stoneys, the latter Indians are getting on well as they make a good deal of their living from hunting in the mountains. They had nearly all built houses, but were also badly in need of tools such as axes. The Sarcees I did not find doing at all well. Their flour had run out some time and they were in consequence much dissatisfied. They had done little or no work, not having tools, and the Agency itself being almost without any. They had only a few houses built.

The flour from Fort MacLeod arrived while I was there, which, with my promising to see that in future they would be supplied, went a long way to satisfy this. I was obliged to discharge Mr. Grant, who had been in charge of that reserve, owing to grave irregularities, which I reported at the time, and I placed Mr. Stewart in charge

temporarily. No ploughing had yet been done on this reserve as they had only been moved there the previous fall. I visited the Crossing again and then went into Fort MacLeod to see about supplies and tools. I sent a messenger to Fort Benton to I. G. Baker & Co., informing them that flour was needed and to ship some in at once. I had, on two occasions, to purchase cattle from others than the contractors, as they failed to keep me supplied, and beef would have been run out on the Blackfoot and other reserves had I not done so. I had to pay high prices and notified the contractors before taking this step. Of course, the contractors were the losers of the amount over the contract price.

I made my headquarters at Fort Calgary, but spent a great portion of my time at the Crossing, and I was glad to see that a decided change for the better was taking place there. I was able to get a few axes and other tools that I distributed amongst the Indians, and it was astonishing to see with what a will they went to work. Many new houses were built at this time. I saw that it was necessary to make the Indians scatter on their reserve, as remaining together as they were doing was the cause of much trouble, and as they have a very fine reservation it would be a pity for it not to be taken up by them.

The trouble in moving them any distance from the Agency was their having to go that distance for their rations. Old Sim, chief of the Northern Blackfeet, having with other chiefs belonging to that branch, about 900 people, was anxious to move to a large valley about 14 miles above the Crossing, but had not done so, as he said he had been promised that a man should be sent up there and the rations for his people issued at that point. After considerable difficulty, I engaged two men to go up there and build a dwelling and ration house, and when this was finished, I moved Old Sim and his camp up there and made arrangements that cattle should be killed and issued, thereby keeping them all together away from the Crossing. This had the best effect, and these Indians at once went to work building, and have now several small villages between the two points. It also had the effect of breaking up the soldier band and taking away and scattering most of the discontented spirits among the tribe.

Shortly after my settling at Calgary, I received orders to take over the southern half of the Agency from Mr. Agent MacLeod, and I then made my headquarters at Fort MacLeod. I found the Piegan Indians doing well and having seed enough to plant their fields.

The Bloods were not so far advanced, their fences having all been used for firewood during the winter; and as they raised no crops to amount to anything they had no seed of any kind.

This tribe is the largest in the Agency, being over 3,400 Indians, and as they are so near in line they require a great deal of looking after.

The Instructor, Mr. McDougall was removed by order, and Mr. McCord placed in that position and he has done wonders for that reserve since he has been in charge.

I made arrangements for ploughing on all the reserves, by contract, and purchased seed potatoes and barley wherever I could procure them, and I found it a difficult matter to procure the amount I did. I had small fields ploughed at the Crossing and on the other reserves, letting a field belong to a certain number of bands.

The Piegans and Bloods did some ploughing with their own horses and a few of the Blackfeet did the same.

What with our own men and teams and the ploughing contracted for, we had a good deal of breaking on all the reserves in small fields. I have divided the Bloods into more camps, and quite a number of villages have started both up and down the river, and I have managed to get fields ploughed for all of them.

The Indians were most anxious to learn all over the Agency and planted in most cases all the potatoes and fenced all the fields.

A good supply of axes and augers had been received, of very good quality, and these were at once distributed on each reserve, the Indians making good use of them. Houses went up thick and fast at the Crossing, Blood and Sarcee Reserves, and really the houses built are most creditable, in many cases the logs are hewn and in nearly

all the houses fire-places are built. We got all our crops in in good season and they consisted principally of potatoes, turnips and barley.

During this time none of our Indians were off their reserves, but all hard at work. The reports in the Montana papers of depredations committed by our Indians across the line, were totally without foundation. The Indians could not have behaved themselves better. I was continually among them and had no complaints, the cry among them being continually for more tools.

The Piegan Indians had eight ploughs of their own going, drawn by their own horses. They had a considerable quantity of land under crop, as had also the Blackfeet, Bloods and Sarcees. The Stoneys only had a small acreage, as their country is no place for farming, being too close to the mountains and therefore subject to early frosts. The Indians will have to depend principally on cattle raising. They are doing well with the cattle given them by the Government, and I have encouraged them to break and milk their cows. The Stoneys are good workers, and have sawn and are sawing a good deal of lumber. They will be able to make a good deal at this if allowed to do so, as they have considerable timber on their reserve. I had a good number of hands on the supply farms, and, on the Fish Creek farm, we had 400 acres in crop, principally oats, barley and peas.

We did not put in many roots on these farms as it costs more to freight them to the reserves than they are worth. I am glad the Government has determined to dispose of these two supply farms, they being a source of great expense, and when the crops are raised they have to be freighted to the different reserves, which is very expensive. If all the men, teams and tools now on these farms were distributed among the different reserves, we could raise just as good crops and probably better than can be raised on the supply farms, as heretofore no crops of any account have been raised, partly owing to early frosts.

This year the crops on these farms have been good and ought to pay expenses, although the principal crop being barley—it will be hard to dispose of it, and our Indians do not know how to make use of it. I should recommend small hand-mills being sent to the reserves, where this grain could be ground.

During the summer, and while the Indians were all at work looking after their crops and fields, the Bloods and Piegans were continually annoyed by Crees from Cypress stealing their horses. War parties of Crees, nearly every night, made raids on the horses of these Indians, which they could not recover. The Crees were the first to commence this work, and the Bloods kept coming into me asking for redress. I had the greatest trouble to prevent their going out on war parties, and at one time, I was afraid that the whole camp of young men would go to war with the Crees, in which case the Blackfeet and Piegans would have joined them. Things at last got to a point when I saw, that in spite of all my efforts, if something was not done to check the horse stealing, the Bloods would start out themselves, and indeed one or two small parties did start and brought back stolen horses, while I recovered in one instance 18 horses belonging to a half breed near Cypress. I had no trouble to get back horses that I could find, the Indians giving them up and in some cases even bringing them in here to me.

One of the chiefs "White Calf," came to me one morning with a large number of Indians, and informed me that the previous night 40 horses had been stolen from the camp. He said that he had often come to me, but had not been able to get back any horses, and that they had done what I told them and had not gone to war, and now the Crees took them for children and stole their horses just as they pleased. He wanted to send out some young men to Cypress to take back their horses by force. I saw something had to be done to keep them quiet, so I wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Police at Cypress Hills and gave it to White Calf, telling him to go straight to Fort Walsh, and give the letter to Col. Irvine who would help him to recover his horses. They were pleased at this, and promised to go straight to the fort and do what the colonel told them. After they started I heard that instead of three or four men going, 90 had started, and they sent me word

that they went in this large party, as they were afraid the Crees would attack them, but that they intended to do what I told them.

They did go straight to the fort and behaved themselves quietly. Col. Irvine sent out to the Cree camp, but they could not recover their horses, the Bloods saying the Crees had cached them.

The Bloods took some tobacco from their head chief and gave it to Pie-a-Pot, the Cree chief, asking him to make peace. He threw the tobacco in the fire, saying he would not make peace. This insulted them, and returning to Walsh they saddled up their horses during the night and started back. Some young men killed an old Cree as they were going out. On their return, they came in here and told me the whole of their story. They stated that they had seen their horses among the Cree horses, but the Crees would not give them up, and they returned without any horses at all.

They said that the night they left Cypress word was sent to them that a large band of Crees was coming down that night to make a raid on them, and they, therefore, started. The Cree that was killed tried to stop them, and threatened to take the scalp of one of them. One of the young men then shot him. They were greatly disappointed at the result of their trip, and after they returned were very unsettled. I am glad to say that during this time none of the Blackfeet or other Indians left their reserves; they behaved well. Before the return of this party I organized a small force of Indian police on the Blood Reserve, and I found them very useful in bringing in stolen horses, assisting at the rationing, and many other ways. I gave them extra rations for their work, and I think that eventually they might be organized into a regular force, as they are among the South Piegans, where a regular force is kept up, the men being paid so much per month, and wearing uniforms to distinguish them. From what I have heard, this force is a success, and when stolen horses are in the camp, or an arrest is to be made, they do that work well.

It might be well to organize some such force among the larger of these tribes, particularly the Bloods, as stolen horses are often brought into the camp, and without the help of the Indians it is nearly impossible to find them. The few I employed I found very useful in a great many ways, and I think that if about ten or fifteen were paid for their work, they would render us great assistance in ways that only Indians knowing what goes on in the camp could. The Bloods and Blackfeet have been anxious to have their reserves laid out. This has now been done as far as the Bloods, Piegans, Sarcees and Stoneys are concerned. The Blackfoot Reserve is yet unsettled, and the longer it is delayed, the more difficult it will be to settle, as no release has yet been taken from the Blackfoot tribe, of the portion of the reserve that would have fallen to the Bloods and Sarcees had the Government not given them reserves elsewhere. There are always people who make it their business to tell the Indians how valuable their land will be along the line of railroad, and as the reserve at present runs down to the mouth of the Red Deer River, and the Blackfeet consider it belongs to them, the longer the transfer is delayed, the more difficult it will be to make. It should be made, and the land comprising the reserve surveyed as soon as possible. Commissioners should be appointed to arrange with the Blackfeet and Bloods, as it is likely to be a delicate matter to adjust.

The Blackfeet and other Indians along the line of railroad have shown no signs of being displeased at the railroad running through the country, but only show curiosity, which is to be expected, as they are totally ignorant of what a railroad is.

I have on many occasions spoken to the Blackfeet on this subject, and have been asked many questions. I have pointed out to them the advantage they will derive from the road running near them, and they appear satisfied. The greatest danger will be when the road is building, the men employed on the road mixing much with the Indians, and as the line will run very near the Crossing, it would be well to have police detachments on or close to the reserve.

Many parties of surveyors and engineers have been passing through the Blackfoot Reserve, and in some cases remained several days on the reserve, but in no instance have the Indians shown themselves unfriendly, and no complaints have been

made. This speaks well for the behaviour of the Blackfeet, who have had a bad name heretofore, when really they are as good and friendly a tribe as there is in this country. They have spoken on several occasions to me, asking me the meaning of the surveyors' mounds and stakes, telling me that they had been informed that wherever a mound was erected a house would be built. I have over and over again taken pains to fully explain the nature of the surveyor's work. They are so superstitious that they more readily listen to false reports than to the real truth.

Another question of importance is that relating to the coal seams on the Bow River, on the reserve both on the north and south sides. I have told them, and they fully understand, that the reserve on the south side only lasts for the ten years agreed in the treaty, and, of course, they have no claim to the coal on that side after that time. The term of ten years is now half over, so no question can arise about that, but the coal on the north side, and on the reserve, is a different matter. The Indians have an idea of its value, and, I think, could be got, with little trouble, to work it to their advantage. As the reserve on the north side is, by treaty, theirs forever, it would be well to set the matter of the coal seams at rest, which would have to be done at the same time that the change in the size of the reserve is made. I trust that these seams will remain the property of the Indians. Timber is scarce on this reserve, and in a few years little or none of it will remain, then coal will have to be used.

No cases of cattle killing by the Blackfeet have come to my notice this summer, although cattle belonging to the Cochrane Ranche Company have, on some occasions, been running on the reserve, close to the Indian villages. It is difficult to trust the young men among them, for if they happen to be out on the prairie alone and come across a herd of cattle, the temptation is great to kill one or two; therefore, it would be well if this temptation were not put in their way, and cattle from adjoining ranches kept away from the reserve. The summer has been a good and fine one, and large crops have been raised on all the reserves, with the exception of the Stoneys, where, as usual, early frosts destroyed what crops there were. The Bloods raised as much, I should think, as 200,000 lbs. of potatoes and a large quantity of turnips, also some oats and barley, but principally potatoes. The Piegan crop of potatoes, oats and barley is even greater than this. The Blackfeet have, I should think, about 100,000 lbs. of potatoes, some turnips, and some very good fields of barley for the first year's crop. The Sarcee crop is not very large, owing to the land being sod, and the potatoes being hurt by the frost in the early part of the summer.

The crops on the supply farms have been very good. There will be between one and two thousand bushels of oats on the Fish Creek Farm, also a large crop of peas and barley. The peas I shall send for seed to the reserves next spring, as I think they will be good to grow for food, the Indians can make soup out of them. As I have before mentioned the only way in which barley can be used is to have small mills to grind it. Previous to the harvest, I visited the reserves and advised the Indians to turn in as much seed for next year as possible, telling them that the Government would not furnish them with seed another year. I also had large root-houses built on the different reserves to hold this seed. The result is that the Indians have turned us over an abundance of potatoes, more than we can use for seed. The rest will be issued instead of flour. On the Blood reserve we have three root-houses full of potatoes, about 70,000 lbs., received in various quantities from different Indians, from one bag up as high as fifteen from individual Indians. The Bloods have, besides this large amount of seed, turned over to us many thousand pounds in their own root-houses. We have, in the last two months, allowed the Indians to use their potatoes, and have cut the ration one-half, that is to one-quarter pound. This has saved several hundred sacks of flour already, and I hope to keep to this ration for the winter. We shall require no seed on the Blood reserve next year, except a small quantity of turnip. We should be able to have double the amount of land in crop on that reserve next year.

The result of the work done on this reserve is most satisfactory. On the Piegan reserve, the potato crop is very large. The Indians have turned over, for next year's seed, about 50,000 lbs. of potatoes, and I have purchased 50,000 lbs. from them, at 2½ cents per lb., to issue as rations, at the same rate as flour, which will effect a saving of nearly 4 cents on every pound issued, as flour is $8.75 per 100 lbs. on that reserve, and it is also a great encouragement to the Indians to sell some of their produce. I have allowed some of the Piegans, who had more potatoes than they could use, to sell to people in the country, by giving them permits. They have, I should think, sold $1,000 worth, and have still large quantities on hand.

We are making also, on this reserve, a great reduction in the rations, letting them use their potatoes in lieu. The Indians are all fond of potatoes, and it is about the best crop they can raise. The Piegans also raised quite a good crop of oats and barley, which is now being threshed by the new machine that was sent in this summer.

At the Blackfoot Crossing, we have taken in, from Indians, for seed, between 20,000 and 30,000 lbs. of potatoes, and they have a good many on hand to use. Here we are also making a reduction in the ration of flour. A small crop of barley was also raised on this reserve, also a good crop of turnips on the upper reserve. I should recommend that wheat be grown on this reserve, as the land is, I think, the best for farming in this Agency, and not affected by summer frosts. I am sure the soil would raise first-rate wheat, and it could be used much more profitably than barley, as last winter I fed a large quantity to Crees, at Cypress Hill, and they even preferred it to flour. They boil it with meat, making a good and nutritious soup.

At Calgary, the Sarcees were not so successful, but we managed to take in a good many potatoes and other seed, for next spring, from the Fish Creek Farm, and I hope, next year, to make a good showing on this reserve.

The Stoneys raised little or nothing, for the reason already mentioned. They will have to depend principally on stock-raising for their livelihood.

Taking the crops in this Agency as a whole, they are most successful, and the manner in which the Indians have worked is really astonishing, as is the interest they have taken and are taking in farming, when it is remembered that this is the first year for most of them, and that, until this year, they have been the wildest and most intractable Indians in the North-West. Crowfoot and a good many Blackfeet were in here trading with their annuity money. When the Piegans came down to sell their potatoes, seeing these Indians realizing a profit from what they raised, it has greatly encouraged the Blackfeet to try and do the same. The tools received this year are all excellent. Another threshing machine would save expense, and the wear and tear that only one machine will be subject to, in moving from place to place over the long distances between the reserves.

Lumber is also much needed, and if a saw-mill were erected on the Stoney Reserve, where there is a good deal of timber, that reserve could supply what we require. I should like to see the Indian houses more comfortable, as it would have the effect, in a short time, of keeping them altogether at home. Many of them are now proud of their houses, but most of them are sadly in need of doors and windows, &c.

I am glad to say the Indians do not take the same interest in their medicine dances that they used to, for, although they observed them this year, I hear of few cases in which Indians went through the test of torture as in years back. A few parties of Piegans and Bloods went towards Sioux Grass Hills after buffalo during the summer, and succeeded in killing a few, but they are gradually giving up the habit of making long journeys away from their reserves. Whiskey, was in one case, smuggled from across the line or on the line, and traded to a party of Bloods who got very drunk but committed no depredations. This could be stopped by the authorities on the other side, as, in the case I mention, the whiskey was brought just to the line from Burton and sold to the Indians. It was evidently the man's intention to bring this liquor in and sell it to the Bloods at the time of the payments, but he

did not succeed, being too closely watched by the police. The man was afterwards arrested and was tried before Major Crozier and myself, but as a great doubt existed as to his having liquor on this side of the line, he was released.

That is the only case of liquor being among the Indians this summer. The Indian payments commenced this year on the 25th of September at the Blood Reserve, I being present, and Mr. Sub-Agent Pocklington paying the Indians. This payment went off very successfully. We made a reduction on last year's payments, finding several cases of duplicate tickets. Not one question arose during the whole payment, which was finished in three days, $18,110.00 being paid out. I had new ration tickets issued to correspond with the pay tickets. The Piegans were paid at the same time by Mr. Assist.-Inspector McHugh. They received $4,435.00, something less than last year. During this payment a portion of the Agency buildings caught fire from a defective fireplace and two of the buildings were burnt down, together with 700 sacks of flour, some tools, &c. The men and Indians did their best to save the property. Had it not been for their exertions much more flour would have been lost. I had an investigation on the matter, a report of which was handed to the Assistant Commissioner. I shall try to get on without extra flour on this reserve, as the Indians have large quantities of vegetables.

After the above mentioned payments I proceeded to the Blackfoot Crossing to pay the Blackfeet. I anticipated a good deal of trouble, as last year a very large number more were paid than really were in the tribe. This was owing to many causes which have already been reported on, but the fact remained that during the winter nearly 3,000 Indians were at first drawing rations on this reserve, which was at last brought down, when I took over the Northern Agency, to nearly 2,500 people. This was considerably above the real number, but it was most difficult to reduce them, as of course they stuck to the number on their pay tickets, and it was almost impossible to count them, as they would send children from one house or lodge to another if an actual count were being made. Besides this number drawing rations a great many held duplicate pay tickets on which they were not drawing rations, and they were keeping these until the next payment time, when they intended to produce them. Many false names were given last year, and altogether it was a very difficult matter to deal with. I paid these Indians myself, and after three days of the hardest kind of work, but with no trouble whatever from the Indians except their doing their best to get paid on the numbers of last year, I reduced them to nearly their proper number. The total number paid by me, including a considerable number of arrears, was 2,292, and the amount paid with arrears $11,660.00, against last year including arrears nearly $30,000.

I remained a day at the Crossing after the payments and had no after claims. Before my leaving the chiefs who were in council sent for me, and all shook hands and expressed themselves as well satisfied with the payments. The police rendered us the greatest assistance at all the payments, and the detachment at the Crossing, under Inspector Dowling, was put to a great deal of inconvenience, by a delay on my part caused by a heavy snow storm in getting to the Crossing in time.

We were furnished with escorts to all the payments, and in every case thanks are due the officers and men for the help rendered. This Agency will be paid this year by or a little under $40,000, and I hope next year a further reduction will be made among the Bloods, as I shall this winter try and have a more correct census made of these Indians. A great many South Piegans come across to the Blood payment, and in many cases they have Blood or North Piegan women, and the greatest care has to be taken not to include any of these American Indians in the payments, particularly as some of them have pay tickets. They send their women over in many cases with their children and give them a small outfit of trading goods to sell to their friends. The close proximity and relationship that exists between these and our Indians causes them to mix a good deal.

During the summer a good many of the South Piegan chiefs came to see me, telling me that they wished to come over to this side and live as they liked the way our Indians were treated better than on the other side. There had been a good deal of

trouble at the South Piegan Agency during the summer, and at one time troops had to be sent to that reserve as an outbreak was expected. These Indians are off their reserves nearly all the time, and are the greatest horse thieves in the country. Nearly all the horses stolen at Cypress from Indians, whites and half-breeds were taken by these Indians, and a great deal of blame attached to our Indians. Of course, I discourage their visiting here as much as possible.

At the close of the Blackfoot payments, Mr. Sub-Agent Pocklington proceeded to Calgary to pay the Sarcees and Stoneys. I have heard that a reduction of about 70 has been made in the Sarcee payments, but have not heard from the Stoneys or received the pay-books. The Stoney payments will be little trouble as they are not given to cheating and we have a correct count of them. I find that the Indians are spending their money sensibly, buying principally blankets and clothing, and they are without doubt much in need of the latter. I think that if the Government, instead of sending ammunition or giving the Indians the hides of animals killed, would instead send some clothing and bales of common print for the women to make dresses, it would help them greatly, as the women suffer most, being literally in rags. The women fight over the old cotton flour sacks, of which they make dresses.

When it is remembered how few ways these Indians now have of clothing themselves, not even having buffalo hides to make mocassins, it will be understood to what straits they are put for clothing. The payments show me that the Blackfeet and Bloods are on the decrease. A good many children died during the summer. This is also the case with the Sarcees. But if anything the Piegans and Stoneys have held their own and even increased. There has been little crime among the Indians. More trouble is caused by the stealing of women from each other than in any other way. This can only be stopped by the giving up the practice of selling their women for horses, as only a few are rich enough to buy women now, and in consequence most of the young men who have no horses cannot get married, and therefore steal from some one rich in women, and as, of course, the old law among them of cutting off a woman's nose for leaving her husband is done away with, the women do about as they like. With these exceptions the Indians have had little or no crime among them. The reserves are now supplied with provisions to last until next July, there being flour enough, and on some reserves more than enough, to last until that time. On the Blood Reserve the amount is not quite all delivered, but will be in a few days.

The contractors have plenty of cattle on hand, so there is no danger of any distress on account of food running short, as we have abundance.

I think that good wheat can be raised at the Crossing, and if it proves a success next year, a small grist mill down on that reserve would supply us with a good quantity of flour. If the mill had a saw attachment, logs could be brought down the Bow River and converted into lumber at the Crossing. I have little doubt that if the Indians for a few years are encouraged to continue as they have done this summer, that we can each year reduce the ration and finally have those Indians living on their own produce and what money they can earn by working on farms, &c. Already many of them find work round the country.

But the coming summer great care will have to be exercised in their management, as many questions will arise and a very large number of men will be working on or near the Blackfoot Reserve. At present everything looks most promising.

There are schools on the Blood Reserve and at Morleyville, and, although the teachers are indefatigable in their labors, the progress is slow. I think that the only way to really teach the Indian children is to separate them altogether from their parents, as these will never force the children to attend school if they wish to shirk, and, therefore, during the summer they only go now and then and the rest of the time run wild. If one or two large establishments were started, say on the railroad a hundred miles from any of the reserves, where children from all the tribes would be taught, not only book-learning but also farming, their parents being allowed to visit them occasionally, and to see themselves the progress made, more good would be done in such a school as this in one year than can be done on the reserves in five. Such schools have been established in the States and are found to be a great success.

There are large numbers of boys and girls growing up in these camps, and, unless taken in hand, will be perfectly useless members of society, and not only useless, but dangerous.

In sending in this year's estimates I have applied for many things not before requisitioned for, but the requirements are not nearly so great as formerly. The fact of the two supply farms being closed will considerably reduce the expenditure and give us many more horses and tools to use on the reserves.

Returning to the subject of the railroad running through the northern district next summer, some of our Indians, Sarcees or Stoneys, could be employed with advantage on the road, and others could be hired to cut tie timber either on the reserve (Stoney) or on other limits. The Stoneys are good axemen and so are the Sarcees. These Indians could easily be employed at this work, thereby earning their living and taking a burden off the Government.

While writing this report I have received word from the Blackfoot Crossing, that while most of the Blackfeet were either here or at Calgary spending their annuity money, a raid was made on their horses at the Crossing by Crees from or near Cypress Hills, and twenty horses were run off.

Now, as the Blackfeet have on no occasion this summer been out stealing horses, and the chiefs have done their best to keep the young men at home, it is greatly to be regretted that this has occurred, and unless the Crees, who do nothing in farming, but (as I know from experience of those at and near Cypress) are the most lazy good-for-nothing Indians in the country are checked with a strong hand, the Indians in this Agency will start out as in old times and steal horses. The same thing occurred last spring when the Bloods went to Cypress, and now it has commenced again with the Blackfeet. The Crees who are at Cypress, beg the Government for food and their annuities, and all they do is to raid the country after horses.

If this continues, it will be impossible for me to keep the Blackfeet on their reserve, and then there will be an end to work and the good done this summer will be thrown away. I speak strongly on this subject as it is a serious one. The Blackfeet value their horses, and if stolen by their old enemies the Crees, it will be hard to keep them from retaliating. If they are left alone, I can almost guarantee their working—learning farming, and in a few years being self-supporting. If these horses are recovered it will be well, but this is doubtful. The Bloods recovered none of theirs last spring, and when they went out and stole horses themselves (which were taken away from them), they said: "How is it we have to give up horses stolen while we cannot recover ours from the Crees?"

In writing this report I have had so many subjects to deal with, that it has been impossible to touch but lightly on many of them. I have, however, endeavored to show the progress of the treaty since last spring, and the future prospects of the Indians, I think, are bright, if the same improvement continues that has been going on this summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. E. DENNY,
Indian Agent.

WINNIPEG, 9th December, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I arrived in Treaty 7 on the 10th May having taken in with me from Ontario twenty young men as farm laborers. I at once distributed them amongst the Supply Farms and reserves in such a manner as to meet, as nearly as possible, the wishes of the Indian Agent.

Supply Farm No. 24.

I remained for some time here, where a large crop of grain was sown. This was put in the ground in good shape and promised a good yield before I left the district. The necessity for this farm as a part of our Indian farming policy will soon cease to exist by the country becoming settled. Should we any year require more seed grain or potatoes for the Indians than their own crops can supply, we can easily purchase them from the settlers. Should this farm be disposed of, it will give us an opportunity of concentrating our efforts upon the reservations.

I next visited the Blood Reservation. Mr. W. C. McCord is the Instructor. These Indians had worked well; they had planted a great many potatoes and sown some barley. Although rails are not plentiful, their land was well fenced. However, as soon as wire fencing can be taken in by the railway, it will pay the Department to furnish the Indians with a supply. There is a large staff of men here, but when it is considered that there are 3,615 Indians, about 700 or 800 of whom are able bodied and anxious to farm, the number of men should be increased rather than diminished. At first it was with difficulty the Indians could be induced to scatter over the reservation; they adhered to the custom of their life on the plains, and remained in large encampments. However, they are overcoming this habit, and, as they spread themselves, they will require more men to overlook and direct their work. At present we have to adhere to the system of issuing meat and flour regularly. It will be some time before this can be dispensed with. As barley is the cereal upon which the greater dependence can be placed for a crop, it has been given to them for seed, but they sow it rather reluctantly. I was told they are afraid if they grow it, they will have to eat it, which I think is very likely to be the case. They are all very anxious to have a large crop of potatoes. Should the supply farm at Pincher Creek be closed, the plant as well as the men can be used here to very great advantage. The present buildings used as storehouses, men's quarters and so forth, are very unsuitable; they were hastily constructed of logs, with mud roofs, a couple of years ago, when the Indians first settled, it may be well to consider if it would not be to the advantage of the Department to put up permanent ones, which will greatly add to the safety of our stores and to the comfort of our employés. During the time I was here I gave great attention to the system of issuing food to the Indians. This was done every alternate day. I think the contractors should be called upon to construct shambles, that the cattle may be killed in a civilized manner. They are at present shot down in a corrall, when commences a perfect orgie. Men, squaws, children and dogs become indiscriminately mixed up. The two former engage in the business of skinning and cutting up; they become covered with blood, and look like demons, eating some portions raw. These remarks with regard to the killing and the cattle will also hold good at the Blackfoot, Piegan and Sarcee Reservations. Mr. Molson, the issuer of rations, was taking great care in doing so, and was making the best of a very disagreeable business. His books and accounts were well and neatly kept.

From the Bloods I went to the Piegans. These Indians are much further advanced in farming, having been two years longer settled. They had a large crop of potatoes planted and some grain. Most of them have good comfortable houses. Their land is rather light, and would possibly, in a dry season, be better with irrigation. They number about 900 souls. These Indians have a herd of stock cattle that were given them by the Department under treaty two years ago, which are doing very well. In another year the increased produce of their farms should make it admissible for the Department to withdraw the flour issue entirely.

I next inspected the Indian Office at Fort MacLeod. Having so recently reported at great length upon this, it will hardly be necessary for me to go into the subject deeply so soon again. I will merely reiterate my recommendation then made, that the office should be established at the headquarters of the Blood Reserve. In this there will be economy of officials and buildings, and the Agent will be able to be two-thirds of his time at the most important post in the district, it will tend to keep

those Indians on their reserve, and it will permit the Farming Instructor to attend entirely to agriculture.

Blackfoot Crossing.

On my way to the Blackfoot Reserve I met Crowfoot, the head chief, on his way to Fort MacLeod, about a day's journey out from the Crossing; he returned there again with me. The Sub-Indian Agent, Mr. Pocklington, being at Calgarry, I immediately sent a special messenger for him. Upon his arrival I visited, in his company, the farms of the Indians; I attended the issueing of food and examined into the interior economy of the reservation, making several changes in the working. During the twelve days that I spent here, I found the Indians cheerful, obedient. hopeful and willing to do any work assigned to them. A system of paying them for any little service performed by them had been allowed to grow up, this could not at once be done away with, but I instructed Mr Pocklington to gradually lead them to understand that they owed to the Government obligations for their daily food, and they must consent to give in return some work when called upon. Mr. Pocklington is a very painstaking officer, not unwilling when necessary to undertake personally any duties; he has much influence with the Indians, by whom he is liked and respected, and by increasing his powers this influence has been enhanced and the Indians will not deem it necessary, as heretofore, to run down to MacLeod, to see the Agent upon the most trifling pretences.

Fish Creek Supply Farm No. 20.

Under the management of Mr. Doyle, this farm was in fine order; a large crop had been sown which promised well. My remarks upon the discontinuance of Pincher Creek Supply Farm will also apply here. I may state that it is a very valuable property, and should, if sold, realise a good sum of money.

Sarcee Indians.

These Indians have taken a reserve six miles from Calgarry, they are settled in a fine bottom along Fish Creek; their crops had been cut down by frosts early in July, however, Mr. Scott, the instructor, was having them prepare land for next season, that by sowing early in the spring it may be proved beyond doubt if cereals and roots will mature so close to the mountains.

Stoney Indians, Morleyville.

These Indians put in a fair amount of crop this spring, but the same nights' frost that destroyed those of the Sarcees, also injured theirs; feeling much put out at their want of success in farming, they immediately pitched off for a hunt; this is the third year that these Indians have been so unfortunate as to lose their crops in the same manner, and I think it will be useless for them to try further in their present location, which is directly in the shadow of the mountains. The reports regarding their herd of stock cattle are favourable, and they will soon have a revenue from them. They are good hunters, and as they can also get employment as herders and laborers from the ranchers in the neighborhood, I do not see the necessity of continuing a Farming Instructor here any longer.

Indian Cattle Herd.

The annual round up took place in June. I attended, in the interests of the Department, a meeting of the ranchers held at Pincher Creek; besides other business transacted was the settling of what disposition should be made of the Muvurick's (unbranded cattle found with the herds). I had Assistant Superintendent of Farms for the treaty, Mr. J. J. McHugh, appointed a member of the Association to repre-

sent the Department at future meetings, also at the approaching round up—he was then appointed, by the meeting, captain of the round up, and with two associates to form a board of reference in case of disputes of ownership of any animal. The work of the round up was done efficiently and well, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. I have already had the honor of transmitting to you Mr. McHugh's report upon the same, which also contained the numbering of the herd.

Treaty No. 6.

Left Calgary on 18th August and arrived at the Red Deer River on the 20th found here three lodges of Stoneys from Morleyville. Chief Jacob came to my tent. He told me they had pitched off for a hunt. I judged they were very successful, as one man took seven beavers the morning I left.

These Indians are Christians, and it was very pleasant to hear, during the long summer evening, the squaws and children singing "Shall we gather at the River" instead of the monotonous drumming of the tom-tom so common to Indian camps.

The 21st, 22nd and 23rd I spent with the Cree Indian Bands, Sampson, Bobtail and Ermine Skin, near Battle River. Considering that these Indians have only been two years settled, they have made good progress. Bobtail's Band is at present very small. His reserve lies along the north side of Battle River; the land is good, and with sufficient timber for all purposes. The chief has built a very good house. There are two other houses and one stable. He asked that he might have more white help next spring, and he also asked for more work oxen. His root crops were excellent, but his barley had been injured by a hail storm. Sampson was not at home, having taken a pique about something or another that did not please him a few weeks before, and he had "pitched off" to hunt. His grain was harvested; a head man of his, called "Buffalo Chips," was directing the farm work. They have four houses and a stable. At Ermine Skin's I found the chief taking the greatest interest in farming operations. They have 26 acres in crop and double the quantity of land fenced, which they propose to have in crop next year. Harvest was in progress, and an Indian was swinging the cradle with as much neatness as any white man, evidently very proud of his achievement. They have built four houses and a stable. Their potatoes and turnips were excellent. If you will consider, Sir, that only two years ago these Indians had not a furrow turned, nor even a rail cut, it shows most plainly that their Instructor, Mr. Lucas, and his assistant, Mr. Lee, have not been idle. From the spirit manifested by Chief Ermine Skin and the way he set his Indians the good example of pitching into work, it will not be long before they take a foremost place amongst our farming bands. As years go on it may be possible, and it would be most desirable, to merge these Indians into one band and under one chief.

On the 23rd I arrived at Supply Farm No. 18. Mr. Instructor Lucas was away visiting the Stony Indians at Pigeon Lake, but I found his assistant, Mr. Aylwin, conducting farming operations with energy. It was a busy scene. Mr. Lucas commenced early upon this farm in giving employment to all Indians presenting themselves for assistance, paying them for their work in provisions, ammunition, and occasionally a little clothing. This has grown to such an extent that it gives one the impression of an industrial school, with the theoretical part left out. They were finished haying and commenced at harvest. There were fifteen or twenty Indian men and women employed each morning that I was there (and I was told it was the rule), the hands turned out promptly to work at 6 30, upon the horn being blown. They came in at noon, going out again to the fields at 1.30, and came home at sundown. To insure regularity the Instructor found it necessary to establish an Indian mess instead of giving to each their own rations. Their meals are cooked by a squaw at regular hours. Any who will not work are not allowed to remain at the farm. In consequence of this the amount of work performed has been very great.

There is erected one large dwelling-house (not quite finished), one comfortable house in which the instructor is at present living, two stables, four houses for work-

ing Indians, corralls, root houses, cattle byres, a large quantity of cord and stove wood chopped and neatly piled, a quantity of sawn lumber, two saw pits. The corralls and stables had been cleaned out and evidence everywhere of the work being well done and well kept up. The farm is well fenced, also a large park being enclosed by an excellent fence for pasturage; a good bridge has been built over "Bear Creek," and miles of ditching and draining done. You may exclaim *qui bona*, but, Sir, the Indians could not be engaged in performing so much work without being benefitted thereby, and Mr. Lucas informed me he has Indians who can plough, sow and cradle equal to any white man; some of these have already gone to their different reserves to farm on their own account and others will follow. It is just possible that here you might find the foundation for an Industrial School, the industrial part being already established. The crops upon this farm this year are good, and were likely to be safely harvested. There was a splendid vegetable garden in which there was profusion of everything, being well cultivated, and was quite an ornament to the place. The Indians at Pigeon Lake have not made much progress in farming, they are in a wooded country and on the margin of a lake where fish abounded. Their reserve not having been surveyed as yet; the Indian Agent was endeavoring to persuade them to take one up near Pipestone Creek where the land is good with beautiful stretches of prairie. A small band of Salteaux, under Lightning Chief, settled in near here during the past summer. Mr. Lucas has supervision over the following bands: Ermine Skin, Bobtail, Sampson, Muddy Bull, Che-poo-ste-quahu, Pass-pass-chase and the Salteaux under Lightning Chief; they occupy reserves within an area of 70 miles. There should be two resident assistants or white farm laborers upon the reserve of the three first bands during next summer, and one could manage Che-poo-ste-quahu and Muddy Bull, and Mr. Lucas himself should be furnished with at least two good driving or saddle horses, and be kept employed going continually from reserve to reserve seeing that the work is being properly done. Most of these reserves being so remote from the Agency headquarters, it is necessary to have a trustworthy and responsible man to take charge of and issue supplies &c., (as Mr. Lucas is), at a point like this home farm, but it is too far from the reserves to be worked in connection with them. To make one farm answer for all the reserve south of Edmonton, it was located at a central point, and it therefore, happens to be a considerable distance from them all, but at the same time as fairly in the centre as possible. I inspected the books of the farm and found them well kept, and the supplies and stores and other Government property in good condition. The horses, with two or three exceptions, are a poor lot.

The Canada Methodist Church have established a school on Bobtail's Reserve, but the teacher was from home, it being holiday time. He has a comfortable residence and a large field under cultivation.

The Bishop of St. Albert (R.C.) is about to establish a school and mission on this reserve also.

The mission school and mission, under the Canada Methodist Church, at Pigeon Lake, have been established some years, and most of the Indians there have been baptized.

Pass-pass-chase's Band, about five miles south of Edmonton, has made no progress since my last visit. Being mostly half-breeds and very indolent, they will not work more than to keep body and soul together, and not at all if fed by the Government.

Riviére Qui Barre, Farm No. 17.

Mr. O'Donnell has been in charge of this farm for the past two years. He has supervision over four bands, viz., Alexander, Alexis, Michel, and a band formed from the Edmonton stragglers under Tommy La Potack. The two bands first mentioned are Wood Stonies, and previously to the farmer coming eked out a precarious existence by fishing and hunting about Lac La Nonne. The fish have almost been exhausted from this lake and there was little difficulty in persuading them to leave a district unfitted for farming and settle upon their present reserve. They have 57

acres under crop in fields of four to ten acres, well fenced, and good dwellings. They are taking great pride in their cattle, already having a herd of 22. Alexis' Band have not done as well, there being a division in their camp with reference to the location of the reserve, the chief having had it surveyed on Lac St. Ann, whilst a portion of the band, under a head man, will persist in remaining at Stoney Lake. Unfortunately for the chief and his immediate followers his farms were visited by a hail storm in August, which totally destroyed his barley. Had it not been for this, his success would have drawn the seceding members of the band to him. Michel Band having moved on to their reserve two years ago, are doing exceedingly well. They had 60 acres of crop, and when I was there this promised a good yield. On the Home Farm there were 87 acres. A corner of the hail storm that did so much damage on Alexis Reserve also destroyed a field of wheat here. This farm has done an excellent duty in showing the Indians what can be accomplished with industry, but as its working entails an expense now not necessary, for even should the Indians crops fail any year, seed grain and potatoes can be purchased at reasonable prices from settlers. At the same time that I would recommend the closing of this farm, I would earnestly urge the necessity of continual help being given during the summer months to these Indians, not only in the way of white men to supervise and direct their farming operations, but also substantial help in the way of food will be required during this season for another year, or perhaps longer.

It will be to the interest of the Department to continue in its service the Instructor, Mr. O'Donnell, if he will remain. He has proved himself to be a diligent, painstaking officer, and is liked by the Indians. The progress they have made under him is evidence that he also has the the faculty of making them industrious.

I inspected the Agency Office and examined the books. I found the business had been conducted with much regularity. Letters and quadruplicates of vouchers were properly filed and docketed, and entries in books corresponded with receipts and way bills on file. I regret, however, to say that in consequence of the clerk, Mr. McRae, having met with a severe accident by falling upon a scythe and cutting the cords of his right wrist, the books had not been posted for several weeks. With this exception I was much pleased at the manner in which the interests of the Department had been looked after. I took an inventory of the stores and also examined their quality and condition. There was a good deal of flour and bacon on hand from the stores of the preceding winter, neither of which had kept very well, and there will be some waste in issuing. The quality of the flour sent in by the contractors this year is excellent.

There are still cows due under the treaty to most of the Indian bands in this district, and the chiefs all asked for more work oxen.

On September 6th I left Edmonton, and sixteen miles from Victoria, where the main trail crosses the Wah-shatenow Creek, is a settlement of fifteen families of Crees belonging to the Little Hunter Band of Indians, under a head man named Muskega-awah-tick. Although they have good land they have made but little progress in farming, being so far (55 miles) from the Farming Instructor, he could give them no direct supervision, and this goes to prove that without direction the Indian will make but small progress. Seed has been given them each spring, but from what I saw, the crops this year would hardly realize the seed sown. They have several good houses, but their farming has been unsuccessful so far. Two years ago I endeavored to persuade these people to leave here and go to Saddle Lake, where they would have the benefit of instruction from the farmer, but was unsuccessful in my efforts. Ten miles south of Victoria, and of the Saskatchewan, on Egg Lake, is another settlement of the Little Hunter Band under headman Blue Quill. He promised me two years ago that he would go to Saddle Lake, but they evidently changed their minds. They, too, have made but little progress in farming for the same reason that has proved such a drawback to the Wah-shatenow Indians. Blue Quill is a very intelligent Indian, and would, in my opinion, do well were he to go where he could receive the benefit of instruction and supervision. He asked for cows,

saying the cows given to his band under the treaty were held by the main portion of his band at Saddle Lake.

At Victoria I found our stores in charge of Mr. Edward McGillvary, a late officer of the Hudson's Bay Company's service. I took an inventory and inspected his books. I found them in good order, and the balance of stores on hand agreed with the balance shown on his books.

At Saddle Lake are the main portion of the band called after the late chief, Little Hunter, and unless a chief was elected at the last annuity payment they are still without one. Ka-kake, a prominent headman, was a candidate, but from all sides I hear accounts of him, which, if true, go to show that he will not make a desirable chief. This band occupies that portion of country commencing at the Snake Hills, on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, following along Saddle Lake creek to the lake. There is no better tract of land in the North-West. Along the Creek is abundance of spruce for building purposes, and on the beach there is plenty of cotton wood for fuel and rails, and openings of prairie for farming purposes. No wonder, then, that these Indians have done so well with all these advantages. This summer they have sold fallen wood to the steamboats to the amount of several hundred dollars' worth. As there is a good landing place on the river at Snake Hills, I would recommend that arrangements be made to have the treaty supplies, &c., left there instead of Victoria, for the following reasons: The direct road from Victoria to Whitefish Lake and Lac de Biche is impassable for wheeled vehicles in a wet season, whilst the road is both direct and good to those places from Saddle Lake. If the stores were all kept at the latter place, Blue Quill and Muskega-awah-tick and their followers might be induced to go there. At present it is not considered either expedient to have a man permanently as storekeeper at Victoria, or to do without one altogether. Both ways have been tried, and neither give satisfaction. As it will be necessary to keep a man at Saddle Lake, he could combine the two positions of storekeeper for the district and farmer, and with very little expense a small building could be erected, in which to receive the supplies at Snake Hills wooding-up station on the river.

Our farm at Saddle Lake is about eight miles from the river and in the heart of the reserve. The buildings are excellent, particularly the barn, which is 30ft. by 40ft. with threshing floor and shingled roof.

The crops are good this year, as they have always been in this locality. The working of this farm may be discontinued, but, being so far from the Agency headquarters, I think the services of the Instructor should be retained. The following bands of Indians are directly and indirectly under its supervision:—Little Hunter with its head men, Blue Quill and Muskeg, Awah-tick-seenum, Peesysees, Beaver Lake and Hart's Lake.

I arrived at Frog Lake on the 13th September. Mr. Delaney, the Instructor, had only been back a week from Ontario with his bride. During his absence the interests of the Department had been well looked after by his assistant, Mr. Mann. The crops on this farm, No. 15, though of limited acreage, turned out very well. It was all in stacks; they filled a good sized yard and promised an excellent yield when threshed.

The Indians adjacent, Nepowhabous' Band, have a poor outfit and have done little in farming. Pus-ku-hah-govin, an old chief, whose followers are mostly on the plains with Big Bear, has elected to settle upon this reserve instead of upon his own, which lies immediately to the north of it. The Catholics have a mission here, and the priest has just completed the erection of a school house immediately outside the reserve and adjacent to the farm. The Indians were mostly away fishing.

The bands under the direction of this farmer are:—Nepowhuyhow's, Ketreewin, Machaoo, Kinoosayoo and Puskahahgovin. I examined the books and found them in good order, and upon taking an inventory found his supplies correct.

Farm No. 14.—Mr. P. T. Williams, Farming Instructor.

Upon my arrival at Onion Lake, See-kas-koots' reserve, I inspected the location of his farm. The weather had broken and rain set in, but most of the grain was already harvested. Mr. Williams has reason to be proud of the success he has met with in civilizing his Indians. Fully ten miles of this reserve is well settled by Indians who have located in suitable places for farming. The 181 acres broken comprises farms all the way from 4 to 20 acres each, every head of a family having one, with a good house, and well fenced. Four years ago all the crop here was a small patch of three acres, put in with hoes under the hill. The chief did not take kindly to the work until the past year. He was what is termed in western lingo a "bucker," therefore, the greater credit is due to Mr. Williams for breaking him in.

The crops on the home farm have been a great success this year, and if there was a grist mill there would be no occasion to provide anything but a little meat during next seeding. A threshing machine is very much needed also. I took an account of the stock of provisions on hand, also an inventory of the implements, tools, &c. I examined the books and found them correct and to agree with the stock. This farm has been used this year as a depot of supplies for all this district, instead of leaving them as heretofore in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Pitt.

At Fort Pitt I examined the supplies which had only a short time before been landed there, ex-steamboat, on this year's contracts. I found them of good quality and the flour correct in weight.

I arrived at Battleford on the 18th September. As the weather was fine I at once directed my attention to visiting the reserves with the Agent, Mr. Hayter Reed.

Moosomin's Reserve is situate on the Saskatchewan nearly opposite the mouth of Jack Fish Creek. Mr. Clink is the instructor. They have done exceedingly well and have good crops. The Indians work steadily and have learned to do all kinds of farm work. Their large stacks of grain were a visible sign of their industry, and that their labors had been well rewarded.

Their root crops also had yielded well, and they had been successful in raising field beans.

Poundmaker's Reserve.

It was refreshing to me to find this chief so busily engaged building a house with his Indians, as scarcely to have time to talk to me in passing. When I last saw him he was on the "war path" (figuratively), at Cypress Hills; however, we did not interrupt him long, but left him to his work, asking him to come and see us in the evening at the Instructor's house—in the meantime we took a look at the farms. Considering that this is the first year these Indians have remained steadily at work, they have made great progress; the work has all been done by themselves, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Ballentine, to whom great praise is due for his good management. Two Indians were engaged ploughing their land for the next crop with oxen, each directing his own team without a driver. Their work would have been a credit to even a white man. Their land is well fenced. In the evening the chief, with about a dozen of his principal men, came down to the house and we had a talk. I was happy to find there was no complaints. His most important request was to have his reserve extended and to take additional land on the north side of the Battle River.

Strike-him-on-the-back Band.

These Indians have done fairly, but just at this time they were somewhat discomposed by the new arrivals from the south, who had not settled down to work as yet. Their grain crops were harvested and they were busy at their roots. Mr. Taylor, a native from Red River, is in charge of them. Compared with other bands in this district, they have not made the same progress, but they have made better progress than many bands elsewhere. The chief being old and past work himself is a great drawback, and no doubt has a detractive influence upon their advancement.

Eagle Hills.

I first visited the Stoneys. The bands newly arrived from the south under Bear's Head and Poorman; they were hard at work building houses; they had already ten completed. They were surprised as well as pleased to see me, remembering me as the one who had paid them their annuity the year before at Maple Creek, near Fort Walsh. These Indians are rather restless, having already heard that the Assiniboines, under "The Man who took the Coat," and "Long Lodge," had again returned to their old haunts at Cypress, from Qu'Appelle, along with Pie-a-pot. It would be past human ken, to, at this time, say how Indians will act upon the opening of spring, they are restless now; however, it is to be hoped they may be induced to remain and commence the cultivation of the soil. Should they do so, the Commissioner has consented that the land already broken on the home farm, at Farm No. 11, shall be turned over to them.

Mosquito Band have been settled two years upon their reserve; they have already made considerable advancement in building houses and farming. The chief, although an old man, is a good a worker, and as far as he can sets his Indians a good example. When I first met him here, two years ago, upon his return from the plains, his only covering was a buffalo robe (he was in mourning), but this time I found him properly clothed and his whole mind was given to the importance of the work in hand (digging potatoes.)

Red Pheasant Band.

These Indians have been settled four years, and being near to the headquarters at Battleford, have received a good deal of attention. Also, as Farm No. 11 was established near them, they have had the constant supervision of an instructor. They have profited by these favorable circumstances to a very great degree, and now, with a man to oversee them at seeding and harvest time, will get along very well, and perhaps in another year they will only require the periodical visits of the Agent. Many individual Indians of this band have become well off, and, although it is the same with Indians as in white communities, there will always be the poor and shiftless. However, I can say these Indians will be almost self-supporting in another year. Should there be erected in the neighborhood, a grist mill—and it may be well to consider if it would not be judicious upon the part of the Department to bonus a company or individual agreeing to establish one—taking as a consideration that Indian grain will receive a preference in grinding, and at a smaller toll than is usually taken and also the Department to have the privilege of naming the point where such a mill shall be built.

School.

There is a school established upon Red Pheasant's Reserve, but as it was Saturday when I was there, I did not see it in session.

Indian Agency Office, Battleford.

I took an inventory of the stores on hand and examined the quality and condition of the provisions. They were kept in excellent order by the storekeeper, Mr. Carney, and I observed that he was taking great care in the issue. Some old flour on hand had become lumpy, but that received this year was good.

I carefully examined the books. The system of checking the issues practiced between the clerk and the storekeeper is an excellent plan. In my opinion the issues of provisions have been made with care and judgment. All letters, copies, bills of lading, quadruplicates of vouchers, were properly filed and docketed; the receipts of goods as entered in the books agreeing with bills of lading. I found the following books in use in the office, all properly written up and posted: Register of letters received with synopsis of subject, also the action; Implement book, containing the issues to each band of Indians; Book containing list of all goods sent to farms; Daily issue

book, contains issue of provisions to travelling Indians, or any small issues made directly from the Indian office; Provision and implement book, contains all receipts and issues of same; Register of vouchers, contains list and number of all vouchers, where issued, subject and name of party to whom issued; Card containing the names of all employed in the district, how and where employed, rate of wages, and date of engagement; Cattle register, contains a description of every animal in the district, its location, and if loaned to an Indian, the name of the Indian and the band he belongs to are recorded.

To the Indian Agent, Mr. Reed, his clerk, Mr. Quinn, and Mr. Carney, the storekeeper, every praise is due for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

I arrived at Carlton on the 10th October, where I met Mr. Rae, the sub-Agent for the district.

Mistah-mah-sis and Ah-tah-kah-koop Reserve.

These Indians have been settled for four years and have made good progress. They do not show the rapid advancement of some, but it may be solid, the first enthusiasm has worn off, and there is some slight danger of their having reached the height of their ambition (which is not high) unless the supervision is continued. From the large grain stacks and the large pits of potatoes, I was able to see their crops were good. These chiefs had no complaints whatever, but they earnestly pleaded that they might receive Government assistance for some time longer, giving as a reason that the better farmers they became, the less inclination and the less success they have in hunting.

I was much disappointed in finding they were not engaged in fall ploughing, and am afraid it will show next year, by causing their crops to be late sown, and thus be caught by the early frosts in the autumn. It was too late at the period of my visit to make up for lost time. I lectured the chiefs regarding it, but as the period when they would suffer for the negligence was so far off, they took the matter complacently.

The Home Farm, No. 10, Mr. Chaffy, Instructor.

Between these reserves is a valuable property, the buildings alone are worth a good deal of money, having been built almost entirely with Indian labor at times when they could not work on the farms. I examined the live stock, implements and stores, and found these correct as per inventory. I found Mr. Chaffy's books well kept, with the issues entered regularly, and the receipts entered therein agreed with a memo. of the same I had taken from the books of the Indian Office.

Pettequakey Band.

These Indians have not made much progress compared with the other bands. They are further away from the Instructor, and, on this account, as well as their general indifference to work, they are not much further advanced than they were a year ago. There is a Catholic Mission, but no school. The Priest resides on the reserve.

Schools.

Armadale Mission, Presbyterian, under the charge of the Rev. John McKay, is on Mistawasis Reserve. Miss Christina McKay, his daughter, teaches an Indian school there. It was after four o'clock when I arrived at this point, the school had therefore been dismissed for the day, but I examined the roll and found 25 scholars thereon. She informed me that six were reading; in the second book, and nineteen in the first book. The school house has only recently been erected; it is a good, well finished log building, Miss McKay was evidently taking great interest in her work, and spoke cheerfully of the advancement of the children.

Assissipi Mission, Church of England. This will be more familiar to you as "Hinds' Mission." Mr. Hind being away on leave of absence to the old country, the mission is now in charge of a Native Missionary. The school is taught by a full blooded Indian and a pupil of Mr. Hind's. Being Saturday the school was not in session, and the teacher was away, I had, therefore, no opportunity of gaining information regarding it. The church possesses a fine property here and has a beautiful little church upon the shore of Sandy Lake. Attracted by the excellent quality of the land and the proximity of timber, a good many settlers have located in here, between the reserves along Snake Creek, and I believe one settler intends bringing in a grist and saw mill. Should he do so, it will prove a great boon to our Indians.

Indian Office, Carlton.

I took a close inventory of the goods on hand, weighing over the bacon and other provisions. I found the stores in good condition, but the storekeeper found difficulty in keeping them away from the ravages of mice, these Hudson's Bay forts being infested with them.

I examined the books, and went carefully over the receipts and issues, and the balances agreed with the stock, excepting in bacon, which showed a slight shortage. This was easily accounted for by the usual shrinkage, and here the percentage of loss was less than is usual for fat bacon through a summer. I found copies, bills of lading, quadruplicate vouchers and receipts carefully filed and docketed, and the entries in the books corresponding with them; also, all letters received each month were backed, docketed and filed away.

I found the following books in the office, well kept and posted up to date by the clerk, Mr. Gardiner: Register of—cattle, implements, tools, twine, ammunition, &c. given to Indian bands; Ledger for accounts of receipts and issues of stores—separate account for each farm and reserve; Books containing copy of farmers' monthly return of implements, cattle, farm work, provision return; Cattle record and register of all cattle and horses in the district and their location; Letter Book, with register of letters and synopsis of subject; Register of letters received, subject and action; Letter Book containing copy of all statements; Voucher Book, containing number, voucher, amount, and to whom and for what issued; Daily Provision Book, contains all issues made in small quantities at the Indian Office, giving the reason of the issue; Order Book, from which an order is given upon the issue of any stores.

Okenasis and Beardy Bands.

I left Carlton for Duck Lake on 15th October. Both of the above bands had a number of large stacks of grain, about forty between them. They also had nearly all their land fall ploughed.

Okenasis was building a granary and storehouse; it was a good building, 14 x 20; he was very proud of of it, and expected to have sufficient grain when threshed to fill it. Beardy had, for a wonder, no complaints, and said he began to see there was a living for him out of the ground. Although the land of this reserve is light, it is easily worked and yields well. It is early in the spring, and the grain being sown early, ripens before autumn frosts set in. The root crops were excellent, and secured for the winter.

Farm No 8.

The crops upon this farm were very good this year. I examined Mr. Tompkins' books and found them well kept and correct, the receipts agreeing with the Carlton books. October 16th, I visited with Mr. Agent Rae and Instructor Tompkins.

One Arrow's Reserve.

A headman named "Crowskin" is in charge of the Indians, the chief being too old to manage his men. He offered to resign, and I told him if he chose to give up

his medal and flag, that I would take them to the Commissioner, but as long as he saw fit to keep them he will receive his $25 per year, and some assistance in food as long as the Department issue any. As he did not give up his medal and flag I do not think he had any real intention of resigning, but he said he would go and live with Okenasis. All the cows and oxen were put in charge of Crowskin for the use of the band, excepting one cow and one yoke of oxen, which were left with the chief as long as he remains on his reserve. Of course, if he goes to Okenasis the Instructor will see that he leaves these behind.

This band have made a fair beginning in farming, and as Crowskin is ambitious to get to be as well off as Okenasis, I have no doubt but under him they will thrive.

I arrived at Touchwood Hills, Farm No. 5, on the 19th October.

The Instructor was away in company with Mr. McDougall, paying the Indians at Nut and Fishing Lakes.

The next day, however, I proceeded to visit the reserves of Day Star and Poor Man. The main trail to Prince Albert runs through the reserve of the latter, and both reserves have every requisite, viz.: good land, plenty of wood and building timber, and good water, also hay land, to make them rich farmers, if they will only work.

Although these Indians have been settled four years they are very backward, the result of their work is small, and they are full of wants; from what I saw they will save very little seed for themselves, in fact they harvested very little of anything.

"Day Star" has settled in a very bad part of his reserve, surrounded with trees and muskeg; although in a wood country and with rails close to hand, their fences are worthless to protect their crops; however, with rabbits and rats plentiful, there is no danger of their starving this winter.

Gordon and Muskowaquhan.

The former of these bands are a lazy lot, and I am afraid little good can be got out of them. They have had better chances than any of the other bands here, as for years they had the advice and example of Rev. Mr. Reader, Church of England Missionary.

The latter band have only settled here during the past year. They have built some houses, and broken a small quantity of land.

Farm No. 5.

I inspected the books of this farm, I found them well kept. The account of issue of provisions was kept regularly. The implements, stock, tools, &c., tallied with the inventory.

Mr. McConnell is a hard working officer, and I venture to say had he been longer in charge of these Indians the result would be different to what it is.

The crops on this farm were threshed, the yield was excellent, and the sample good.

It will be saved for seed for the Indians.

Farm No. 4, Late Newlove's.

I found Mr. Hockly in charge, although this farm is practically closed, until the grain is threshed; for the wintering of horses and stock it has been found necessary to keep men there. The crops of last year, 1881, had never been threshed, it still remained in the stacks, but I am afraid much damaged.

This year's crop is also stacked, and an effort was being made to have it all threshed without delay.

I inspected the books and examined into the issues and receipts. I was surprised to see the band of Sioux here had, during the past year, been receiving as much help in every way as the Crees, and in consequence these Indians had been attracted here from all parts and the band had increased to 295 souls.

The books had been regularly kept and the receipts of supplies agreed with the books of the Indian Office.

Pasquah Band.

These Indians had 88 acres in crop as against 60 acres of the year before. It had been safely harvested but it will be very difficult to arrive at the yield, each Indian threshing out a little of his grain from time to time and eating it—even a large crop will disappear in this way without making much show.

Muscowpetung Band.

This is their first year of farming. They had 18½ acres in crop but it was sown late. I think it quite possible we shall have to furnish them with seed again in the spring.

Standing Buffalo.

These Indians have a beautiful reserve, but I am sorry to say they do not appear to work well. Their crop was mostly put in for them last spring by the Department, but they did not take the trouble to well fence it. They did little or no fresh breaking during the summer, and they have not fall ploughed a furrow.

Each family had an excellent garden in the valley but too small to go for much in feeding them through the winter.

File Hills, Farm No. 4.

The Instructor, Mr. Taylor, being away, I found the farm in charge of his assistant, Mr. John Nichol.

I inspected the books and found they were kept correctly, the receipts as entered agreeing with the Agency books, and the issues had been made according to instructions from the Agent and correct entries made. I found the implements, tools, &c., agreed with the inventory.

The home farm here consists only of a few acres of barley and potatoes, and half an acre of wheat. It yielded very well and will provide seed for the new Indians. It has never been the intention to work a home farm (in connection with these bands) which accounts for such a small quantity being grown.

There are four bands of Indians under the direction of this Instructor, viz., Pee-pee-kee-sees, Okahneese, Star Blanket and Little Black Bear.

I first visited Little Black Bear. This is the second year farming for this band. They have made a fair start, and I have no doubt but another year they will show considerable energy in their work. A half-breed named Bellgarde belongs to this band, and is setting them an excellent example,

Okahnseese.

This band have only 9½ acres in crop. It is their first year for any crop. They have built good houses and fenced their land and put up a good deal of hay.

Star Blanket.

Had 17 acres in crop. Their wheat—10 acres—did not amount to anything, but they have about 200 bushels of potatoes.

Pee-pee-kee-sees.

This chief only settled this year, having come up from Cypress at the same time as Pie-a-pot. He has 72 followers. They have already finished some very good houses, and the chief's house, in which I went to get warm and have a talk with him, would

be a credit to any white settler. It however had no windows, which the chief took very much to heart. I promised to send him one from Qu'Appelle, which I afterwards did.

I next visited Indian Head. It was at this point that a large reserve was set apart for the Assiniboines and Pie-a-pot and his band. It is a perfect paradise for settlers. I have seen most of this North-West, and nowhere could a finer agricultural country be found, plenty of wood, good water and good land.

I found that the Assiniboines, during the short time they were there, had built 21 houses. It is very unfortunate they would not remain, as there is no such another place available for a reserve in the country. Mr. Prevost, the Instructor, was still at his post in charge of the stores. I examined them and took an inventory, which showed 13 sacks of flour more on hand than was expected by the books at the Indian Office. Mr. Prevost accounted for it as being gained in issuing to the Indians by measure instead of by weight.

Indian Head Storehouse.

I took stock of the stores here and found they agreed with the books of the Indian Office. I examined the flour and found it of good quality and correct weight. The tools and implements were of the proper quality with some trifling exceptions.

Indian Office, Qu'Appelle.

In consequence of the books of this office not being posted up, I was not able to make a thorough inspection of them.

I examined the stores and took an inventory of the stock on hand, weighing over the bacon and counting the sacks of flour. The flour and bacon were of good quality and the stores and storehouses in good order.

The Indians of Treaty 4 have made but little progress compared with the Indians of the North Saskatchewan. I cannot say the Indians are to blame, for they appear tractable and willing. I lay the blame more particularly upon the instruction. Instructors were sent to Treaty 6 who proved to be good men. They took an interest in their work and remained at it steadfastly, and although many are ready to condemn home farms as a waste of money, I think they have done for us a good work, particularly in the regions remote from Indian agencies.

Upon these farms Indians have been taught, both to work and to see the result of their industry, and from this example have been ambitious to try for themselves. We are in many places able to do away with these farms, but I would earnestly urge that as far as possible, where the Instructor has proved himself faithful and successful, that his services may be retained to work with the Indians upon their reserves.

I am not at all sanguine that even the most advanced of our Indian bands are ready to be left to shift for themselves, and to work their reserves without direct supervision. In my opinion it will long continue a necessity to have men near and among them during the summer months to remind them when to sow and when to reap, and these men should be those in whom both the Department and the Indians have confidence.

In Treaty 4, instead of slackening our efforts, I think, for two years longer extra efforts should be made to make the Indians farmers. I would, therefore, recommend that one man in the spring should be sent to work upon each of the following reserves, where the home farms will be closed: Poorman, Day Star, Gordon, Mus-coupe-quhun and Yellow Quill, at Touchwood Hills; and Mus-cow-petungs near Qu'Appelle, and for the spring seeding only a man each to be sent to "Pasquah" and "Standing Buffalo." All of these men should camp upon the reserves and work constantly with the Indians.

At the request of the Commissioner, I have inspected the office here. I commenced this duty by examining the books and taking the daily routine of work of the office.

All correspondence upon being received is immediately stamped with the office stamp and placed in baskets for attention. All Departmental letters are registered in a special book, which is headed as follows:—Number, name and address, subject, date of letter, date of receipt, action. All other letters, namely those from the Inspectors, Agents, Contractors, or anyone else, are registered in another book headed in the same manner.

All vouchers upon being received are, if correct, approved by the Commissioner and immediately entered in a Register which is headed as follows:—Number of voucher, in whose favor, property of, date of approval, when paid, amount, these are then forwarded under a covering letter to the Department, but if they are the property of a firm authorized to cash our vouchers, they are first entered in a ledger, in which are accounts current with each of them; these firms receive credit for them, and when a cheque is received in payment, this is at once debited to the account. Should, however, they be the property of an individual with whom we have no open account, nor likely to do much further business with, they are entered in a large Index Book which is used as a Petty Ledger, this book is headed in the same manner as the Register of Vouchers.

Vouchers returned by the Department: these on being received back, are written off the ledger or petty ledger, and entered in a book kept for the purpose, and labelled "Returned Vouchers," this is headed as the Regester of Vouchers; when received back again from the owner re-adjusted, they are written off here, and again entered regularly.

Filing Triplicates.

All triplicates of vouchers are backed, numbered and filed away as they are approved; when a bundle reaches 100, the outside paste-board receives a label with the numbers inclusive.

Filing Letters.

All Departmental letters are divided for purposes of filing under three heads, viz.: all letters appertaining to vouchers, letters treating upon general subjects, acknowledgments; they are placed in pigeon holes (labelled as above respectively) as received, then each month's are placed in pasteboard covers and backed. All letters and reports from the Inspectors, Agents, Superintendent Graham and each firm we do business with, are placed in pigeon holes for the purpose, each separate, the pigeon holes being labelled; at the end of each month these are placed in pasteboard covers and backed for easy reference.

All letters and reports received requiring reference to Ottawa or elsewhere are copied by a clerk, the original is filed in this office as above, the copy is then forwarded under a covering letter, which letter is copied in the letter-book then in use.

Circulars, posters, advertisements for tenders, &c., emanating or suggested by the Department and requiring circulation through Manitoba and the North-West, are copied and sent as directed, the original being filed in a book kept for that purpose.

Circulars sent out by the Commissioner are treated in the same manner.

Any letter received from Ottawa on business which cannot be definitely replied to without reference to some agent or party not near at hand, is placed in a pigeon hole (after being registered as above mentioned) labelled "matters pending," similar letters of a miscellaneous order are treated in the same manner; a book is kept in the office in which to enter such letters specially, but I observe it has not been kept written up, book is headed as follows: No. of letter, date, date of recept, information asked, action, with date and synopsis of reply letters. Record book in which are entered all letters mailed headed as follows:—Date, name, address.

Telegrams—All telegrams received are fyled. Copies of all telegrams sent are copied in book kept for that purpose.

Postage Stamps—Postage stamps are purchased in lots of $20, and each day's letters are stamped and entered this book is balanced monthly.

Stationery—A stationery book is kept in which is entered all requisitions under the following heads: Number of letter, requisition for, when received. A record is

also kept of all Agents' requisitions for stationary when they are filled they are entered up. The stationery for this office is received and placed in a room for the purpose. The blank forms, school books, maps and so forth are classified and properly placed that anything required can be got at handily, the envelopes are piled on shelves by themselves. The Agents' stationery is kept in a separate room, each one's by itself. When a requisition is received it is filled from the stock belonging to the particular agent requiring it.

Letter Books—The copies of letters sent from this office up to date, are contained in books of 1,000 folios: lettered from A to L, the latter being in present use. This year's correspondence commences with the book labelled G. showing that up to date this year nearly 6,000 pages of correspondence have been written. I find, however, that the actual number of letters sent this year to be 6,034, a separate letter-book being kept for letters sent to Agents bearing upon farm and other returns.

Index—Letter-books are all indexed daily, index headed as follows: Name, date, number letter, synopsis, monthly farm returns. These upon being received are examined, and if found to be correct are entered in a book kept for the purpose: each quarter a return is made up in this office from these returns, but they have never been forwarded with any feeling of satisfaction I am told, as the farm returns have been sent in so irregularly as to make it difficult to keep the accounts here; upon inspecting the book kept for entering them here, I consider that it is not suitable for the purpose, and it is not filled in regularly, many blanks occurring, I am informed that this is caused by the remissness of the Agents in not sending the returns monthly as instructed. They give many reasons for this, the most plausible one being that they complain the farmers are so generally illiterate that it is with the greatest difficulty they can get them to make them out, and when made out are generally incorrect, and they have to be sent back several times. Mr. Galt has issued an order in Treaty 7, which he intends extending to the other Agents, to visit personally the farms in their districts once a month and get these returns, examining them as to their correctness before leaving the farm.

Pay Sheets—Copies of all annuity pay sheets are filed in the office for the years 1881-1882.

Contracts—Record af all contracts are contained in a book kept for the purpose, as follows: copies of all contracts, list of goods contracted for, place of delivery, dates of delivery, quantity, prices, remarks. Under the heading of remarks are entered all deficiencies in quantity or quality of goods, goods paid for and when paid, the number of voucher given for the same. This book also contains contracts for freighting. Copies of all contracts have been sent to the Agent of the district affected by the same.

Schools—All reports of schools and school returns are received from the teachers through the Agents in duplicate. The duplicates are backed and filed in quarterly batches; the original is transmitted to the Department, stating that the teacher has been paid by cheque No. ——. This is also endorsed upon the original as well as the duplicate before the former is mailed. Payments made on account of school buildings are treated as ordinary vouchers.

Surveys—Reports of surveys upon being received, copies are made of the same and sent to the Department. The originals are backed and filed. Payments to surveyors are made by cheque, periodical statements of which are rendered to the Department.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to give you an account of the work of this office as presented to me. I may, however, state that it has come under my notice there is also a large amount of semi-official correspondence not taken into acconnt in the above report. The number of vouchers examined and approved this year have been 3,358.

I have examinined each book, and, with the exceptions noted, have found them well kept, written up daily, and suited for the purpose intended.

Of "matters pending" there are very few. I may say that the office is not a day's work behind, and, at the same time, I must, in justice to the officers, mention

how this large amount of work has been kept up so well with so small a staff. To my personal knowledge the young gentlemen are promptly in the office at 9 a.m., and do not leave it, excepting fo a mid-day dinner, which is necessary in this cold country, until 5 p.m. Then several evenings each week that I have been here they have returned to the office and worked until a late hour, and this to keep up the routine

The offices are very good, but already somewhat cramped for room. They are also short of desks and places in which to lock up private and important papers—a safe or fire-proof vault is also much needed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector Indian Agencies, &c.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA, 15th December, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

I have the honor to forward my Report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories and Manitoba for the season of 1882.

When last I had the honor of addressing you on Indian matters I was able to report a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, and I am glad to say that this year further progress has been made, and the Indians generally who have remained on their reserves have been (for Indians) well pleased with their treatment by the Government, and have made considerable progress in agriculture, in fact, so much has been accomplished this year that I think the question as to whether the policy of the Government in assisting the Indians with Instructors and endeavoring to make them self-sustaining would be a success or not, is settled satisfactorily. Much has already been done, but a great work is still before us. Large numbers of the Crees are on the plains who before many months are passed must return to their reserves, when this takes place firm measures will have to be adopted to prevent the new arrivals from demoralizing the old settlers, and to convince them that they must work as others have done in order to receive assistance from the Government.

In my Report of last year I stated that I was in hopes another year to be able to dispense with the greater part of the Instructors' force in the eastern section of Treaty No. 4. I am happy to say my hopes in that respect have been realized, and on the first of November, I closed Farms No. 1 and No. 2. I may state that I consider the Indians in the eastern section of Treaty No. 4, as far as Fort Ellice, with the exception of a few who settled for the first time this year, practically self sustaining, they have a large acreage of land in good condition for cultivation, plenty of seed for next year, and a large surplus of food raised this summer, this with the labor they are able to obtain from settlers, coupled with their regular hunt, should certainly place them in a position of independence.

In the western section of Treaty No. 4 the reserves at Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Touchwood Hills and Qu'Appelle Lakes are getting into a good state of cultivation, but these Indians except on the Crooked Lakes and Qu'Appelle Lakes have not advanced as much as many ot ers with no greater advantages. I expect, however, to be able to report in another year that this portion of the district is in the same satisfactory state as the eastern section, and that the only assistance the Government will be called upon to afford will be to help the sick and infirm.

Last summer the Assiniboines and some Crees were persuaded to leave the south and go to Qu'Appelle after a good deal of difficulty. The Assiniboines were induced to take a reserve at the Indian Head. They at first appeared fully contented but towards payment time became unsettled and restless, they stated that they could not live on bacon, and had always been accustomed to live on fresh beef. In order that they should have no excuse in that respect, I ordered beef three times a week; this satisfied them for a time, but after the payments they returned everything they had received from the Government, in the way of tools, &c., and said they must go south. The chief, The-man-that-took-the-Coat, came to me with his men and said he would not leave, as his brother chief, Long-Lodge, had done, without telling me why he did not like to stop north; he said he was pleased with the way he had been treated, but his people did not like the place, that their friends all lived south, and that their old people were buried there, they begged for a reserve in the south. I informed them that the Government did not intend to give any reserve in the south, as if they did so, the American Indians would be continually crossing the border to steal horses, and there would be continual trouble, but they had made up their minds to go and they left for Wood Mountain, I have not heard whether they remained in that section or crossed to their friends south of the line. Long-Lodge, who had left previous to The-man-who-took-the-Coat, has joined his relations at Wolf Point, and I expect the others will follow him.

The Crees who came north to Qu'Appelle with the exception of "Pie-a-Pot" and about half of his followers, joined their chiefs and are now on their reserves, they have assisted their friends in the usual work on the reserves and are doing pretty well.

The arrival of these Indians from the south unsettled the Indians on the reserves and was the cause of a good deal of valuable time being wasted. "Pie-a-Pot" after having looked out a reserve at the Indian Head and expressed himself satisfied with it, made a number of demands to which I was unable to accede and finding he could not get what he wished, returned to the south. At this time reports of buffalo being plentiful near Wood Mountain were circulated, and this to some extent made these Indians more independent.

In Treaty No. 6, Mr. Agent Rae of the Carlton District, in his report of last year, stated: "Nearly all my Indians feel confident that they can soon support themselves without much assistance from the Government, they are giving in seed for next year to the farmers." On August the 4th of this year he writes: "My Indians may be said to have passed the turning point, and if the frost keeps off the return of the crops will astonish you, for everything really looks splendid, and as I said before is far in advance of last year, on Monday next, August 7th, some of the grain will be cut." September 11th: "I think the returns will be double that of last year, fall ploughing commenced about September 11th, the turnip and potato crop are very fine." October 27th: "Threshing commenced on most of the reserves, the yield of grain will be far greater than last year, potatoes and vegetables have been safely put by and the yield has been very good owing to the fair weather lately, a good deal of fall ploughing has been done and everything seems in pretty good shape for winter."

This is not only useful information as to the value of the beautiful Carlton District, but also shows that our Indians are working systematically, and I doubt if any other settlers can make a better showing.

From Battleford Mr. Reed reports most favorably of the present condition of the Indians in his District; he has had in his Superintendency Indians who, up to the time of his taking over the Agency, some two years ago, had been very obstructive, and it is very gratifying to find that he has them now perfectly under control, and by his firmness and just dealings has convinced them that if they will take advice from the Government and not listen to mischievous outsiders they will soon become self-supporting. This summer the arrival of a number of Indians from the south interfered to some extent with the regular work on the reserves, but for all that he writes me "I am pleased to report that more than what our requirements can possibly call for next spring in potatoes has been set aside, and I entertain no fears

as to having enough and to spare in cereals when threshed. I cause each Indian who has raised anything to store with the Farming Instructor double the quantity of seed sown by him the current year without receiving any remuneration therefor." Some of the Indians from the south in conjunction with a few of the worthless Indians on the reserves tried to force our Agent to make the payments off the reserves, Mr. Reed informs me "although up to the time of transmitting my report to the Right Honorable the Superintendent-General, no objection had been raised by any of the bands as to the payments being made on their respective reserves. I now have to report that all of the more worthless members of several of the bands joined by the late arrivals from the south positively refused to take their payments on the reserves. These spent some two or three weeks in a fruitless endeavor to get me to pay them in town, to all their entreaties I turned a deaf ear and eventually gained my point. As a slight punishment for this misbehaviour on their part I directed that no tea, tobacco, &c., usually given at the payment time, be issued them."

Poundmaker, one of the principal and most intelligent chiefs in the Battleford District, and in respect to whom, when he first settled, it was very doubtful whether his Indians could make their own living, wrote me the following letter last month, I quote it to show that while only a short time ago you never heard a request for anything else but food, they now feel that, with assistance in the shape of implements, tools and cattle they can make themselves self-supporting.

POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE, 10th November, 1882.

"EDGAR DEWDNEY, Esq.,
"Indian Commissioner.

"HONORABLE SIR,—It is Poundmaker who takes the liberty to send you a few lines. He entreats your honor to send to him the grist mill, with horse-power, you so kindly promised him at Cypress. We expected it last summer, but in vain. The consequence is we do not know what to do with our wheat, and have to starve, besides our big stacks of grain.

"Please send likewise, wrenches in sufficient numbers for our ploughs.

"Let me have twenty-two oxen you promised for my band. There are here sixteen or seventeen oxen, but we cannot use them as we like. Our farmer is the master of them all. If those cattle were delivered into our hands, I hope that we would show a good deal more work.

"We have been always short of implements; last spring we could not even get a sufficient supply of seed in the shape of potatoes and wheat. Some Indian corn has succeeded well. Allow me to ask a little supply for next spring of Indian corn (early kind).

"Please let us have a good supply of implements and we will do our best to support ourselves as soon as possible out of our farms.

"There is to-day a great distress in my band. The rations are suspended now for 41 days, and, of course, everybody is busy roving about and hunting. It is impossible to work with an empty stomach. There will be no work during the whole winter on that account, and it will cause a great delay to the progress of our farms.

"I trust the Government will be able to give us or rather to continue to us a substantial help a little while longer, until we are able to support ourselves. It seems to me that we are as anxious to be independent as the Government are to get rid of the burden of supporting us.

"In the name of my poor people, I have taken the liberty of writing to our Governor.

"Your most humble servant,

"POUNDMAKER."

In the Edmonton District the reports are favorable, and Mr. Inspector Wadsworth, who was some time in that District, will report to you fully on Indian matters there.

In Treaty No. 7, the whole of the Indians belonging to this Treaty have settled on their reserves, the Piegans and Stonies have been cultivating the soil for three years, the former have always taken great interest in their work and this year have succeeded in raising very large crops. In order to stimulate them to increased efforts they have been allowed to sell a portion of their crops, this has been purchased by the Government, and will be fed out in the place of flour when required. The Blackfeet, under Crowfoot, have behaved very well, and, for the first time, have taken an interest in their work; fortunately the season has been exceptionally fine, and we have good results from all our farms and reserves, except the Stonies. This will encourage the Indians, and I have no doubt with judicious handling, they will give the Government very little trouble in the future. It will be necessary before the coming spring to get a surrender from Crowfoot of the portion of the reserve which would have belonged to the Bloods should they have determined to remain on the reservation assigned to them at the Treaty.

The Government are already in possession of the surrender made by "Red Crow," the Blood chief and his councillors in 1880, and I anticipate no trouble in obtaining the same from Crowfoot and his band. On this reserve there are very valuable coal lands, satisfactory arrangements could be made I am sure with the Blackfeet by the Government for the working of these deposits by private parties, so as to bring in large revenues to their fund. Chief "Crowfoot" is anxious to be allowed to establish a ferry on his reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing, and as this will be an important point when the railway reaches that section, being the point of distribution for the MacLeod District, I think it would be well to allow him some interest in it.

The Bloods, since Mr. McCord has taken charge of their reserve, have made good progress which will be seen by referring to Mr. Agent Denny's able Report to the Honorable the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, on Indian matters in Treaty No. 7.

The wish of the Government, that all the Indians south should go north and join their reserves, has, I am sorry to report, been only partially successful, but had Fort Walsh been abandoned as determined on last winter, I have no doubt the bulk of them now south would have been or their reserves, and some of the restless ones who went north would not have risked returning south as they did; the knowledge that if the Buffalo failed they could fall back on Fort Walsh made them visit what would otherwise have been starvation. At one time during the summer it looked as if we should have had a return of buffalo in large numbers as several herds were north of the Missouri River on the Milk River, but the United States troops who were stationed south of the boundary to prevent the return of our Indians, coupled with the burning of the grass all along the boundary line by the American Indians, drove them back and they are now all south of the Missouri River.

Our Indians who expected to meet buffalo this fall remained south, and when actual starvation stared them in the face they congregated round Fort Walsh; they were in a most deplorable condition and begged to be paid their annuities at that place.

Very much against my inclination I gave way, and instructed Mr. Agent McDonald to proceed to Fort Walsh to make the payments.

The Indians were all very subdued and gave no trouble, Mr. McDonald reporting that he did not hear an angry word spoken during the payments.

Big Bear who up to this time had steadily refused to take his Treaty, applied to be admitted, and Mr. McDonald promised to consider it after the close of the payments. Big Bear was subsequently admitted to Treaty No. 6 and signed a similar document to that agreed to by "Lucky Man" and "Little Pine" who took Treaty from myself in 1879. All the Crees with the exception of an odd one or two have now taken Treaty, and I expect that "Big Bear" who has, I think, borne unjustly a bad character, will make one of our best chiefs, and has expressed a wish to settle near Fort Pitt.

"Little Child" a chief from Crooked Lakes who came with some of his Indians to his reserve last summer, went to Fort Walsh with Mr. McDonald and did good service during the payments, he has collected all his Indians that are out on the plains, about 300 in number and will bring them to his reserve.

Since writing the above Col. McDonald has returned from Fort Walsh and has handed to me the following letter enclosing "Big Bear's" adhesion to Treaty No. 6, I append the letter. I consider Col. McDonald deserves great credit for the trouble, good tact, and patience he has displayed in treating with "Big Bear," Col. McDonald was ably assisted by Peter Houri, our officer at Fort Walsh, he is a most valuable officer, well known and respected by all the northern Indians, had it not been for the confidence they reposed in him, I doubt much whether the adhesion would have been signed this year. I also enclose copy of Peter Houri's letter bearing on this subject.

"FORT WALSH, 9th December, 1882.

"SIR,—I have the honor to enclose "Big Bear's" adhesion to Treaty No. 6.

"This chief is a Cree from the vicinity of Fort Pitt, and was present at the signing of the Treaty there by the other chiefs, but on account of having but a few followers with him (the other members of his band being on the plains), and also owing to his great objection to hanging, as a punishment for murder, he withheld from the signing of the Treaty. From the fall of 1876, to the present time he and his followers have made Fort Walsh their headquarters, from time to time following the buffalo, south, even across the Missouri River.

"During the payment of annuities to the Indians accumulated here, I made it a point to have quiet evenings with the old chief, having Mr. Peter Houri, one of the most honorable and conscientious men in the country to interpret for us.

"He had no objection to signing this adhesion, but he wanted some more money than had been promised in the Treaty, I told him, all he could expect from me was what had been promised to the chiefs who signed the Treaty at Carlton and Pitt. I, as the Indian Agent and the person who would sign the paper with him, could not offer a bribe.

"The next morning I instructed Mr. Houri to take Big Bear to the Police Commissioner's quarters and have a talk with Colonel Irvine, before they parted Big Bear gave his hand to Colonel Irvine saying that he would sign the adhesion Treaty the next day.

"The next day after waiting sometime for the chief I instructed the Interpreter to send for him.

"At two o'clock we met at Colonel Irvine's quarters, the chief having with him Chiefs "Pie-a-pot" and "Lucky Man" and several headmen from other bands, with followers and most of his young braves.

"I informed Big Bear and the Indians present that I was given to understand from Colonel Irvine that morning, that he Big Bear had expressed his desire to sign for himself and his band the adhesion to the Treaty made at Fort Pitt.

"After talking for four hours, the old chief at the urgent request of his son and son-in-law (fearing no more back pay would be allowed Indians who did not take the Treaty this year) he put his name in duplicate to the adhesion to Treaty No. 6.

"You are do doubt aware that Big Bear (and his band) was the the only chief in the North-West Territories who had not already given assent to the Treaty, and the obtaining of this adhesion, I have not the slightest doubt, will be of the greatest benefit to the Canadian Government and the public at large.

Before closing I must however mention that the assistance rendered by Colonel Irvine was most beneficial to me and enabled me to carry out my desires with greater ease.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"A. MACDONALD,
"*Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.*

"Hon. E. Dewdney,
"Indian Commissioner, Regina."

"INDIAN OFFICE,
"FORT WALSH, 13th December, 1882.

"SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that Big Bear has at last taken the Treaty, Col. McDonald and I explained the Treaty well to him, after which, all his band, (as many as were here) took it, and I think that all the rest of the Indians will do likewise.

"Since my arrival here, it has always been my wish to make clear to the Indians the requirements of the Government and have lost no opportunity of enlightening them on any subject. Big Bear has promised to go north in the spring and will doubtless draw a great number after him. There are many who will not leave this place, and "Pie-a-pot," "Foremost Man," and "Lucky Man" are among the number, there are also many bad people who will not take my advice.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,

"PETER HOURIE.

"HON. E. Dewdney,
"Regina, N.W.T."

Schools.

As to school matters in the Territories I would submit the following.

Qu'Appelle District.

The Indians of Pasquah's Band being unable to agree among themselves as regards a site for a school building, and being also unwilling to erect one without proper and full remuneration from the Government, the teacher Mr. Richardson who was prepared to remain, left shortly after his arrival on seeing how matters stood.

Touchwood Hills.

The Touchwood Hill School is without any teacher, Mr. Settee, the late teacher, having left, there appears to have been nothing paid on account of this school during the current year.

Saddle Lake.

The Rev. Mr. Insker, C.E., has not met with that success in establishing a mission and school at this point that was looked for, he complains that the Indians will not acknowledge yet the advantages of education and consequently debar their children from attending school.

White Fish Lake.

The Methodist Church has had a school established among Chief Senum's Indians for some years past; it is no doubt, in a great measure owing to this influence, that this band has met with the success attending their efforts in farming, the school is in charge of Mr. J. A. Yomans.

Lac La Biche.

The sisters under the Roman Catholic Church have a school at this point, much upon the same principle as the one at St. Albert's, but on a smaller scale.

St. Albert.

The school conducted here is under the immediate supervision of the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church, in the diocese of His Lordship Bishop Grandin. It is of an industrial character. The children are admitted in infancy and cared for until marriage or ability to battle with the world. Many of the boys are taught trades, while all have to do their share of farm work, the girls undergoing a training in household duties.

Pigeon Lake.

The Methodist Church has long had the spiritual welfare of the Stoney Indians settled in this vicinity in their hands. The mission was originally established by the late Rev. John McDougall, and the school is now under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Nelson.

Battle River.

The Methodist Church has erected a mission and school-house on Bobtail's Reserve, and on Sampson's Reserve the Roman Catholics have established a mission with the intention of opening a school.

Morleyville.

The school at this point, under the management of the Methodist Church, is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Sibbald, who has for many years taught at this point, fully understands the Indian character. The residence among them and the active interest constantly taken in them by the Rev. John McDougall has given these Indians advantages relative to education not possessed by any others in the territories.

Blackfoot Reserve.

The Roman Catholics have put up a building at this point where they intend establishing a mission and school.

Piegan Reserve.

The Rev. Dean McKay has erected a building on this reserve for school purposes, but it is not as yet in operation.

Blood Reserve.

There exists a good school under the Rev. G. Trivett, C.E. The Rev. H. J. Brown has also been sent here by the Bishop of the Saskatchewan to open another school; 3,500 Indians on the Reservation opens up a large field for missionaries. Rev. Mr. McLean, on behalf of the Methodists, has erected a building on this reserve and proposes holding school.

Battleford District.

There are seven schools now in operation in this district, as shown hereunder :—

Red Pheasant's Band, Church of England, R Jefferson, Teacher.
Poundmaker's Band, Roman Catholic, Rev P. Lestance, Teacher.
Moosomin's Band, Church of England, Miss Clink, Teacher.
Seekaskookch's Band, Church of England, Rev. C. Quinny, Teacher.
Frog Lake Indians, Roman Catholic, Rev. Père Fafard, Teacher.
Keeheewin's Band, Roman Catholic, Père Meraire, Teacher.
Kinoosayo's Band, Roman Catholic.

The success of the teachers in connection therewith has not been by any means commensurate with the efforts displayed, the main difficulty being that of overcoming

the apathy of the parents, and gaining a continuous attendance on the part of the pupils. In all cases where practicable the agent has directed that no rations be issued to absentees from school, but the cry is, in winter, shortness of clothing, in summer, retained by parents to work or taken on hunting tours. The school houses at Moosomins and Frog Lake are but recently erected, and are good, substantial buildings. It is questionable whether it is advisable to attempt keeping schools open during summer months on most of the reserves, for a greater benefit might be derived by having the children's attention given exclusively to light manual labour. The industrial school, proposed to be established in this district, will, no doubt, be beneficial to the welfare of the children.

I append a statement, similar to that of last year, as far as the information has reached me, showing progress made on reserves and farms. As a large portion of the grain has not been threshed, it is impossible to make a detailed estimate of the crop.

The food raised on the reserves will assist us, to some extent, in keeping down the cost of feeding the Indians. It will of course be readily understood that it is impossible to deal with the produce raised from the reserves in the same manner as if a like quantity of supplies were under our immediate control. Indians, when they have plenty, will consume largely, but I estimate that a saving of 20 per cent. will be made in consequence of the good yield on the reserves and farms; but, in considering what will be required for the coming year, it must be recollected that, in all probability, we shall have from 4,000 to 5,000 more Indians on our hands, who will require to be fed until they are in a position to raise food for themselves on their reserves.

I, therefore, cannot assure you that there will be any material decrease in the cost of Indian management in the North-West Territories the coming year. Some 3,000 or 4,000 have this summer joined their reserves. I forward a statement which will show this as well as the whereabouts of others absent from their reserves.

I am still conducting the Indian business in the North-West Territories, in Winnipeg, but I anticipate being able to remove our Head Office to Regina, early in the spring. I have requested Mr. Wadsworth to inspect our Head Office, and he will report to you in reference to it, when you will see that the business of my Head Office is rapidly increasing, and I expect to be obliged to apply for further assistance to enable me to carry on the work of the office satisfactorily.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts on the 31st December, 1882.

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. being absent.	Total number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
The Gambler	Assiniboine River	Salteaux	100	56	156	Hunting at Riding Mountain
Way-way-see-cappo	Bird Tail Creek	do	75	36	111	do do
Kee-see koo-we-nin	Riding Mountain	do	100	18	118	do do
Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountain	do	56	30	86	Freighting and hunting.
Red Ear's, late Ocean Man's	do	do	68	31	99	do do
White ear	do	do	45	37	82	do do
The Key	Fort Pelly	do	50	145	195	Hunting in Duck Mountain
Ki-shi-kous	do	do	40	115	155	do do
Coté	do	do	200	30	230	do do
South Quill	Rolling River	Cree	118	.....	118	
Chic-a-chas	Crooked Lakes	Salteaux	43	.....	43	
O'Soup	do	do	280	85	365	Freighting and hunting small game.
Mosquitoe	do	do	75	55	130	Hunting small game.
Ka pi-wis-ta-haw	do	do	15	32	186	do do
Pas-quah	Qu'Appelle	do	143	75	218	Hunting on File Hills.
Mus-kow-wee-pee-tung	do	do	104	62	166	do do
Little Black Bear	File Hills	Cree	20	40	60	At Fort Walsh.
Star Blanket	do	do	30	20	50	do
O-ka-ne-se	do	do	40	.....	40	
Pe-pe-ke-sis	do	do	72	.....	72	
Day Star	Touchwood Hills	do	55	8	63	Hunting in hills.
Poor Man	do	do	59	92	151	do
Gordon	do	do	53	131	184	do and working out.
Hard Quill	do	do	49	108	157	do
Yellow Quill	Nut Lake	do	257	.....	257	
O-kan se	do	do	43	.....	43	
Stragglers	Qu'Appelle District		.....	403	403	Mostly living near Qu'Appelle.
Pet-e-quo-kee	Muskeg Lake	Cree	80	84	164	Hunting north.
Cha-kas-tay-pay-sin	South Branch	do	44	37	81	do on river.
Ah-tah kah-koop	Snake Plains	do	155	29	185	do north.
John Smith	South Branch	Salteaux	164	7	171	do and working out
Mis-ta-wa-sis	Snake Plains	Cree	140	74	214	do north and working out.
Beardy	Duck Lake	do	100	60	160	do
One Arrow	South Branch	do	70	21	91	do on river.
Sas-wa-pew	Duck Lake	do	67	31	98	do
William Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	do	122	31	153	do and fishing on Sturgeon Lake.
James Smith	Fort à la Corne	do	127	7	134	Fishing and hunting.
Kee-nee-mo-tay-os	Green Lake	do	77	.....	77	
Ko-pah-a-wa-ke-mus	do	do	47	.....	47	
Stragglers	Carlton District	do		52	52	Working in district.
Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills	do	130	10	140	Fishing at Turtle and Jack Fish Lakes
Mosquitoe	do	do	139	24	163	Fishing at Turtle Lake and hunting in Saskatchewan Valley.
Bears Head	do	do	190	4	194	Hunting in Eagle Hills.
Lean Man	do	do	88	....	88	
Poundmaker	Battle River	do	150	14	164	Fishing at Turtle Lake and hunting on river.
Strike him on the back	do	do	150	40	190	do do
Moosomin	Jack Fish Creek	do	50	48	98	Fishing at Turtle and Jack Fish Lakes.
Carried forward			4,420	2,182	6,602	

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts on the 31st December, 1882— *Continued*.

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. being absent.	Total number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
Brought forward...	.....	.....	4,420	2,182	6,602	
Thunder Child.....	Jack Fish Creek.	Cree.....	90	11	101	Fishing at Turtle and Jack Fish Lakes and hunting in valley.
Young Chippeweyan...	do ...	do	15	11	26	Fishing at Turtle and Jack Fish Lakes.
See-kas-kootch.....	Onion Lake.....	do	100	57	157	Fishing and hunting north of Pitt.
Pay-moo-tay-ah-soo.....	do	do	10	.....	10	
Young Sweet Grass	do	do	10	7	17	do do
Mah-kay-o	Stoney Lake.....	do	30	34	64	do do
O-nee-pow-hay-o.....	Frog Lake.....	do	25	35	60	do do
Pusk-ee-ah-kee-win	do	do	10	30	4	do do
Kee-hee-win	Long Lake.....	do	60	75	135	do do
Kin-oo-say-o.....	Cold Lake.....	Chippeweyans.	100	13	113	Fishing and hunting, Cold and Goose Lakes.
Stragglers, Battleford District.....	.....	....	.....	202	202	Fishing and hunting in Saskatchewan Valley and working near Bedford.
Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche.....	Cree.....	60	44	104	do do
Little Hunter.	Saddle Lake.....	do	330	.....	330	
See-num.....	White Fish Lake	do	280	.....	280	
Chippeweyan.	Heart's Lake.....	do	60	4	100	Fishing and hunting in neighborhood
Beaver Lake Band.....	Lac la Biche.....	do	85	60	145	do do
Michel.....	Sturgeon River...	Stoney.....	90	65	155	Hunting and working for settlers.
Alexis.....	Stoney Lake.....	do	100	.....	100	
Alexander.....	Lac la Nonne ...	do	130	46	176	do do
Pas pas-chase.....	Edmonton.	Cree.....	100	88	188	Working for settlers.
Sampson	Bear's Hill...	do	50	113	163	Hunting deer
Ermine Skin...	do	do	100	32	132	do
Bobtail....	do	do	40	45	85	do
Chee-poos-ta-quan	Pigeon Lake ...	Stoney.	100	17	117	Hunting in mountains.
Muddy Bull	do	Cree.	80	.....	80	
Stragglers Victoria District	.....	.....	.....	21	21	Working for settlers.
Stragglers, Edmonton District	.....	.....	.....	421	421	Working at Big Lake.
Sarcee Indians.....	Treaty 7, near Calgary.		423	... ...	423	
Stoney Indians.....	Treaty 7. near Morleyville ...	..	629	.....	629	
Blackfeet Indians..	Treaty 7. Blackfoot Crossing .	... .	2,255	.....	2,255	
Piegan Indians.....	Treaty 7. southwest of Fort McLeod ...	....	849	.....	849	
Blood Indians.....	Treaty 7. east of Fort McLeod...	....	3,542	.....	3,542	
Pie-a-pot.....	.....	Cree.	.....	1,200	1,200	*In Fort Walsh District.
Big Bear.....	.....	do	...	400	400	do do
Fo emost Man.....	....	do	.....	600	609	do do
Little Pine.....	....	do	....	1,000	1,000	do do
Carried forward...	....		4,173	6,849	21,022	

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their whereabouts on the 31st December, 1882—*Concluded.*

Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. being absent.	Total number of Indians.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
Brought forward...	.....	.....	14,173	6,849	21,922	
Lucky Man.....	.....	Cree.....	.....	1,200	1,200	*In Fort Walsh District.
The Man that took the coat	.....	Stoney.....	.....	278	278	do do
Long Lodge	.....	do	.....	123	123	In U.S. Territory.
Duck's Head Nicholas..	....	do	.....	13	13	In Fort Walsh District.
			14,173	8,463	22,636	

NON-TREATY INDIANS—SIOUX.

Bird Tail Creek and Assiniboine River	.....	Sioux	500	500	1,000	Absentees hunting in District.
Standing Buffalo.....	Qu'Appelle.	....	207	.....	207	
White Cap.....	South Branch	....	50	200	250	Absentees working in Prince Albert.
Hostile Sioux.	Wood Mountain.	....	.....	.....	600	
			.....	.....	2,057	

* The bulk of these Indians belong to a chief in the north, but who have temporarily joined these chiefs in order that they may obtain their annuity in the south.

Absentees, Treaty 4.....	1,609
do 6.....	1,448
do 7.....	.....
Indians off Reserves working.....	717
do in American Territory.....	123
do belonging to no particular band.....	2,747

N.B.—The above statement has no reference to the Indians interested in Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 5, who are included in the Manitoba Superintendency. It merely shows the population of each Indian Band, and of all the Indians in the North-West Superintendency and their Reserves.

INDIAN OFFICE,
QU'APPELLE, NORTH-WEST TERRITORY,
9th May, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on my tour of inspection I took along with me Constable Stuart attached to the North-West Mounted Police Hospital here, and availed myself of his services to get the Indians vaccinated. At Touchwood Hills there were 146 vaccinated, at Qu'Appelle Lakes 85, and at Crooked Lake 61. About two-thirds of these have taken successfully.

I was very much pleased with the condition of the Indians on the reserve under Mr. McConnell. I heard of no complaints. Ka-wa-ka-ton's Indians had built and were building several good houses. A large quantity of house logs and fence rails had been got out ready to be put in use. They intend fencing in a large hay meadow near where the trail crosses the reserve to guard their hay from the depredations of stock of the frequent trains of freighters, &c. I was agreeably struck with the interest they exhibited in protecting their own. They have all had a good lesson in the matter of hay during this past long winter. While I was at the reserve, a Council was held when Ka-wa-ka tons resigned as chief through his old age, and his son Ta-we-ke-se-swape unanimously elected in his place. I have reported on this matter under another cover. I think that the choice of successor is a good one. From Ka-wa-ka-tons I went to "Day Star," where I found everything satisfactory. Plenty and contentment were visible on all sides. He had still a large quantity of turnips, potatoes and wheat on hand. I purchased from him and his band about 75 bushels of potatoes and 15 bushels of wheat. With the money for the wheat the chief bought clothing and a young horse. The cattle here were in excellent condition fit for beef. They were all anxious for spring to come so that they might commence work on their reserve. They promise to do great things this year. I regret to say that I found a great difference between these last Indians and George Gordon's, which band I next visited. Here the Indians do not seem to have gone anyway ahead. The cause of this I cannot explain, as they have received the same assistance and relief as the others, in fact more. Indeed, from the chief downwards, they all seem improvident and worthless Indians. But I do not yet despair. They will get another fair trial this year. Their houses I found in poor condition and unfortunately off their reserve. I have, therefore, to request that their reserve be extended west and north far enough to embrace the houses. I have, however, led them to understand that should the Department not accede to this request they must be prepared to move on to within the limits of the reserve. I then visited Mus-cow-equin's Reserve. Here very few of his Indians are yet settled, the greater part of them being still on the plains; also some half breeds about this settlement. They are, however, expected in this spring. To meet this emergency I have arranged with Charles Nolin, a half-breed of Touchwood Hills, to plough up and sow some twenty acres. This I was forced to do, owing to their not being a sufficiency of stock at the farm. I have already reported to you what I have done with Yellow Quill's band. By having an Instructor at Fishing Lakes, I not only please the Indians, but at the same time commence instilling in the minds of some of those hardest to control the seeds of domestication. These Indians are great hunters and have supplied themselves to a great extent with food during the winter. Both the Nolins', half-breeds, understand the management of these Indians very well, and I think that I did well in retaining their services in making Fishing Lake the headquarters. I further had in view the saving of freight, it being some 140 miles nearer Touchwood than Nut Lake, and the fact that the road to Nut Lake from Fishing Lake is at this time of the year impassable. I am pleased to say that all seed grain and supplies for the spring's work have, with a few exceptions, been sent from here. For certain all the seed and what further supplies that remain to be sent will be on its way in a week from now. I trust Mr. McConnell continues to give satisfaction.

Quite a number of house logs and rails have been got out by the Indians of Pasquatis' band, and the chief himself has prepared for the erection of a large house. Six new families will commence work there this spring. These Indians now have six yoke of oxen, and there are many of them able to plough. They are on the whole good working Indians, and during last winter many did good work for settlers. Some of the Ashams took a contract and duly filled it to get out timber for the police. The remarks on the well-being of Pasquatis' band apply equally to that of Muscowpetung. These latter, though but recently settled on their present reserve are doing well. A portion of the band wintered at Crooked Lake to look after what seed they have had down there which they intend sowing, and then come up here and settle for good in the fall. The houses those who are up here have built are only temporary ones. They are to be replaced by good substantial huts, for which logs have been got out by them during the winter. They have also got out plenty of rails for fencing. Owing to certain representations from Muscowpetung, I have, after consulting Mr. Surveyor Nelson, extended his reserve 4 miles west along the Qu' Appelle which will give more building wood, and have taken off 2½ miles along the south end of the reserve. This will make but a slight difference in the area of the reserve, and has given satisfaction to the chief and band. These Indians promise to do well this coming year, and no doubt will be as little expense to the Government next winter as Pasquati's were the last, for all that the latter received, in the way of direct relief, were 2,529 lbs. flour and 1.399 lbs. bacon. The balance was for labor and grain and seed purchased. From this reserve I went to the Sioux of Standing Buffalo. They are all living in small houses, but have got out timber for better ones. They also had some boards sawn and rails cut and hauled ready for fencing. They were contented on the whole, their only difficulty was in the matter of interpreting. I have supplied them with a large quantity of seed for this year; potatoes 150 bushels, and I have no hesitation in saying that next year they will have sufficient for their own seed after living through the winter. I have arranged with Mr. Smith of this place to put on two yoke of oxen there to plough. As Smith speaks Sioux and is friendly with the chief and his band, he will be able to do good work. These Indians, like the rest of the tribe this side of the line, are fine muscular men, good workers, and have, it would appear, a natural bent for agriculture. Mr. Setter, in charge of the Crooked Lake Reserves, was found to have everything in a satisfactory condition. Through stress of weather I slept at Loud Voice's house one night. The old chief told me he was quite contented and intended to remain on his reserve till he died, and then be buried there. All that he asked for was a new flag, as his old one was worn out. This I beg to recommend and trust you will see fit to supply me with one for him. There was some difficulty with Musquito's band; a portion didn't wish to receive assistance from the Government, and prevented those who so desired from taking same. After some talking I came to the following settlement. Those who did not wish to take assistance from the Government were to stay at one end of the reserve and those who did were to remain at the other, but the reserve was not to be divided. The wood was to be common to both. I promised them at their request a mile square on the opposite side of the lake. This is where they have their huts and have been living for a long time. I trust that my action in this matter will have approval. In a year's time all differences will have blown over and they will become one united band again. I am pleased to report that I have been able to adjust the matter of O'Soup's band and reserve. For some time past I have feared difficulties through jealousies. When I was down there O"Soup was away at Ellice, but I gave Mr. Setter such instructions regarding O'Soup filling his land with strangers from other bands and spoke so strongly to Ne-pa-pi-ness and Ne-quan-e-que-nape that brought the matter to a climax. Shortly after my return here Mr. Setter came up with O'Soup, Ne-pa-pi-ness and Ne-quan-e-que nape, and after a long interview the following solution was come to: O'Soup tendered his resignation and promised to receive Little Child with friendship. Little Child was to be sent to invite him to come and occupy the reserve as chief, Ne-pa-pi-ness and Ne-quan-e-que-nape remaining as his head men. O'Soup intends starting a shop on the reserve, and promised

that he would be always willing to help his fellow Indians with his advice. I pointed out to him that he might even in time become enfranchised. There is every reason to believe that Little Child will accept the invitation and will be in with his followers this summer. O'Soup, Ne-pa-pi-ness and Ne-quan-e-que-nape, all left perfectly contented. Preparations are being made on the reserve for the arrival of those from the Plains. Although over 300 bushels of potatoes were frozen through some pits having been opened during the winter by some parties unknown, yet has there been a sufficiency at this point to meet all their demands. This overplus of potatoes I had intended for the reserves up this way, and in consequence had to buy seed from outsiders. To be in a more central position for all the reserves, I have decided to remove the Instructor's headquarters to a point on Dominion land south of the reserves, there a fit house will be built somewhat better than the present hut occupied by Mr. Setter. I may here mention that one Indian with his family has come in from the Cypress Hills and as he had brought nothing from the Plains, and had good horses and carts, I gave him a load of flour for the Crooked Lake. I wrote you some time ago that I intended getting the Priest's grist mill down to this point to grind the Indians' wheat, but I subsequently changed my mind as I found I could do it cheaper by Indian labor, paying for same in provisions. This I did and am satisfied with the result. I trust you will not lose sight of the moveable steam grist mill I applied for in the latter part of January last, such a mill will prove a great saving to the Department. I hope both yourself and the Commissioners will see the advantages attendant on having such a mill on this grain growing district as I do. I was just about starting out for the File Hills Reserves when I received your telegrams *re* Pie-a-pot and Indians for the Indian Head. I in consequence deferred my visit to that point until I return from the Indian Head. I take along with me Mr. Surveyor Nelson who will define to me the limits of the reserve and establish same on the ground, and at the same time I will pick out suitable localities for agricultural purposes. What freighters there are here I have engaged to go to Ellice for supplies. I am glad to state that since writing you on the 6th instant, in answer to your telegrams, the Priest Père Honyounard finds that he will be able to spare me some more potatoes, which I will plant for those Indians now coming north, if possible, on the Indian Head Reserve; at all events have them planted, I will.

Through the frequent interviews I have had with the File Hills chiefs and their Indians, while down for freight all through the winter and up to a few days back, and also from what I have gathered from the Instructor, Mr. Taylor, everything seems to be progressing favorably at that point. The Indians seem quite to like their instructor, and they have made no complaint. He, at the same time, exhibits quite an interest in his Indians. Chiefs Little Black Bear, Star Blanket and Okaness did all the freighting for their reserves all winter. Little Black Bear is as contented as ever, he has quite a nice house built, also Star Blanket, whose is the best however. It may be interesting for you to know that when Little Black Bear first went on his reserve, he was in constant dread of starvation, but when he reaped last year's crop of 515 bushels turnips, 128 bushels potatoes and 222 bushels carrots his fear vanished, and now he is as domesticated an Indian as he had been formerly nomadic. As you are all aware, he was a great Plain Cree, what I have said about this chief may aptly be said of the others. The Instructor reports that Okaness has set to work this spring with a good will. He is a chief who at first did not get on with Mr. Taylor, but I am pleased to know that Mr. Taylor has since gained his confidence and now everything works smoothly. Pe-pe-ke-sis is expected in from the plains shortly, and I understand he intends settling down on his reserve. He is a good Indian and I hope the news will prove true. These reserves have, like the others, been provided with seed grain and supplies for their spring's operations. In the matter of seed it is to be regretted that the quantity of onion seed requisitioned for was not sent, and a lesser quantity of the others. Onions are very much appreciated by the Indians and they have been constantly reminding me of this during the winter. I bought last winter 100 bushels of potatoes from Chief Ouchaness, of Leach Lake, and gave him a voucher for $50, balance to be paid on delivery. This is the

chief on whose behalf I asked that a reservation be granted. I purpose visiting him from File Hills should my time allow. To meet the future requirements of the bands already settled on their reserves, and also those of those coming north, I have to request that I be supplied at the same time as the carts are sent with 50 yoke of good oxen. The health of the Indians in my district during the past season has been on the whole good, though a large mortality still exists among infants. For the proper visiting and attending to the sick, I would respectfully recommend that proper transport be supplied the officer in charge of the hospital here, to enable him to efficiently perform his duties, together with a suitable remuneration, the latter I have already urged. Sergt. Holmes (Hospital Sergeant North West Mounted Police) has taken over all of our Indian medicines, and has divided them up suitably for the various farms, furnishing simple instructions along with each lot. I trust Mr. Wadsworth did not omit to bring under the notice of yourself and the Commissioner the necessity of having good farm horses supplied each farm. With the exception of the two that Mr. Newlove has, the rest are of no account, being in many instances cart horses. As the bridge which I built across the Qu'Appelle last summer has been carried away by the ice, I will be obliged to build a scow or such like to replace it. I heard from an old settler here this afternoon, that the river has not been so high for twenty-five years, rains continue and the waters are still rising.

On comparing my expenditure for last winter with that of the previous year, and the results accruing therefrom, I think you will join with me in congratulating ourselves on the successful outcome of the present Indian policy of this district.

With regard to travelling, I beg to state that in the future it must not be expected of me to be as expeditious in getting from point to point as heretofore, as it is impossible for me to feed horses as they should be for such work with the present allowance for travelling. Oats here are at $3 per bushel, and will continue so in all probability all summer, that is to say, if they can be procured; a pair of horses while travelling consume at least one bushel per diem, and I must travel with three horses in case of accidents, and there is no allowance made for the third. I, however, trust that it will be deemed fair, under the circumstances, to allow me $1.75 per diem for the third horse. It is to be hoped that the stationery for my district will soon come to hand as I am completely out and have had to buy locally.

I hope the foregoing will be found to be a satisfactory and at the same time explicit synopsis of my district from the commencement of winter up to when I write.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent, Treaty 4.

INDIAN OFFICE,
QU'APPELLE, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 24th July, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Report on the File Hills Reserve, July, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that leaving here on the morning of the 19th instant, I proceeded to make a tour of inspection of the File Hills Reserves. Mr. Taylor, who was on leave of absence granted him by the Commissioner, happening to be in here at the time, I seized the opportunity to take him along with me.

I was very much pleased with the condition of everything in connection with Farming Agency No. 5.

I visited first of all Chief Little, Black Bear's Reserve. Here I found a great deal of work had been done by most of the band, but those most commendable were the chief, his son, Joe Assiniboine, and a headman of the band. The various crops

were looking very well indeed. The fields had good fences, fencing about as good as I have ever seen. Joe Assiniboine had built quite a large house, but had commenced a smaller one alongside, intending to turn the larger into a granary as soon as the other be completed. The cattle were in excellent condition, fat, and appeared all well cared for. The chief's private band of mares were also seen, and they were also fat. It is pleasing to mark the care and attention most Indians exhibit towards their beasts of burden (dogs excepted). This remark not only applies to stock given the band but to all animals in their care. The adage of "the master eye" is very well exemplified in their case. While at Little Black Bears I settled an outstanding dispute about some eight bushels of seed wheat that Mr. Taylor bought last spring. The chief wanted the whole proceeds of the sale to pass through his hands, I, however, decided that the grain being the joint produce of the band, the money must be divided among them equally. I accordingly gave a voucher in favor of the chief, but got the Instructor to buy tea, tobacco, and calico, to be divided among them all. At this reserve I noticed for the first time wild mustard growing among the wheat, I at once ordered it to be pulled up and explained to the Indians the deteriorating effects of allowing such weeds to grow with their crops.

I next visited Star Blanket's Reserve, whereon I found but two families. The chief had moved off a short time previous owing to the death of his daughter here, where she had come to receive medical treatment. The rest of his band moved off the reserve at the same time, to a point about two miles removed, but they in no way neglected their fields, where they are doing the necessary hoeing and weeding. The reason of their having moved off with their stock was on account of the poor fencing they have about their gardens and fields. This was more thoughtful than I at first concluded. The crops were fairly good. The stock I had frequent opportunities of seeing, and they appear to be well cared for.

From here I went to O'Kanise's Reserve, and I found everything in a prosperous way, the crops, cattle and Indians looking well. The chief himself had just returned from Wood Mountain, where he had gone to look after some of his Indians. Each family was busily engaged in erecting a suitable house for the winter.

On the same day as I visited O'Kanise's I went to Pe-pe ke-sis' Reserve. This chief with most of his followers, as you are aware, only returned off the plains a little over a month ago. On my coming to a nice patch of land of about three acres, I said to the chief that I hoped by next year he would have as big a piece under cultivation. He told me that he had already more land than the piece pointed out broken, and I shortly came to his location, where I found over twelve acres well broken. This he had accomplished almost alone. His house was also partially erected. He had accompanied me around to the different reserves and had shown great interest in the several fields and gardens. He expressed his regret at not going on his reserve at the same time as the others did, winding up with the remark "that it would have been more profitable than remaining on the plains all the time." There is no doubt that he now intends to settle down, and his followers are all making a good commencement.

At the home farm everything was all right. A new house is being built by Indians for the use of the Instructor, the one at present in use being nothing but a shanty and unfit. The wheat and peas sent last winter have been sown on the reserve for seed grain next spring. The oats sown turned out unfortunately to be bad grain, and has not grown at all. There were no complaints whatever. In fact, Mr. Taylor has got on with these Indians far better than I ever expected, and the secret of it all is that he takes an interest in their welfare, settling their little disputes, physicking their sick, and giving practical instruction.

I have hitherto been more or less afraid that the locality of these reserves was unfit for grain crops, but I was agreeably surprised at the advanced stage of vegetation; the wheat and barley had actually "headed." I returned perfectly satisfied.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 6th May, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have just got back from a trip through the following reserves and beg to report as follows:—

1. The Beardy Band are again ahead this spring, owing to having fall ploughed most of their land; they have put down eighty bushels of wheat and are rolling their land after seeding; they are working fairly well and seem to take a greater interest in it than ever before; they have also put up new fences around the new land broken last fall; they are sowing wheat on new land only, and will probably put in some thirty or forty bushels more. One yoke of oxen of the three on the reserve are pretty poor; the band will have nearly double the acreage they had last year.

2. Okenasis Band are doing capitally, they have already got down sixty bushels wheat and will put down thirty or forty more; this grain is being sown on land that has never been cropped and ought to yield well; the fencing is well done and altogether their reserve is a great credit to them, as there are but a few in this band; they will probably be the best off next fall as they are all good workers; they have the use of three yoke of oxen, one yoke is pretty poor. Okenasis sows his own grain and uses both hands, a thing he seems very proud of. He says, and Mr. Tomkins corroborates his statement, that Inspector Wadsworth promised him a large lumber waggon last fall and he is very anxious to know when he is going to receive it.

3. Farm No. 8. Tomkins has been unlucky enough to lame one of his horses, and as the oxen are very poor his work is behind. He has sown twenty bushels of wheat; he will have hard work to get his crop in as the mare that got hurt will not be able to work.

4. The Arrows Band has sown twenty bushels of wheat and have put up a lot of fencing round their new land; they will do nothing unless starved to it, and I have daily rations issued to those who work. I have young Tomkins looking after them. One yoke of their cattle is very poor, the others are in fair order on these reserves; the work is ahead of last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. RAE.

FORT MACLEOD, 5th May, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the work is well under way on the reserves in this Agency. The Indians are all at work, and, as far as they have tools, are doing well.

I have contracted for ploughing on the Blood, Piegan and Blackfoot Reserves, and on all the reserves, grain and potatoes have already been planted. I hope to make a good thing of roots, &c., this fall on all the reserves.

Mr. McCord is doing very well with the Bloods, and I think the change is most beneficial; Norrish is also doing well.

I have now about half the Blackfeet from two to twelve miles above the Crossing, and as I have already reported, I have established a post about twelve miles from the Crossing, with Ellis in charge. They have about 600 Indians up there, and have a good house and store-house built. I am sending up teams to plough there, and shall furnish them with what seed they require. I have also instructed Norrish to send up supplies to Ellis, so that he can issue rations up there, and thereby save

the loss of time required for the Indians to go down to the lower Agency for their rations.

All is quiet at the Crossing; I shall go out there again in a few days. Pocklington is now there getting the work started.

The Bloods are doing well, but I shall not be able to get as much land ploughed on that reserve as I should wish.

The Piegans have nearly all their crops already in, and if we have anything of a season they will get a very large yield.

I intend to start for Calgary in a day or two, but have not been able to go up there before, as I have been waiting for Mr. Wadsworth. He has not yet arrived; I am afraid he will be too late to make much use of what seeds he may have. Parsnip seed I am much in need of.

I have had a great deal of trouble to get men to work on the reserves and farms, and only wish Mr. Wadsworth had been here with the men, as it would have saved a great deal of expense.

Mr. McLeod left here to-day for Fort Benton.

Axes, hoes and harrows are the articles most needed on the reserves.

We have made quite a reduction in the ration list at the Crossing in the last month. Mr. Dowling's mistakes out there last fall have given endless trouble, and will cause more at the next payments. I beg to acknowledge medal by last mail, which I will give to Eagle Tail.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. E. DENNY,
Indian Agent.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
OTTAWA, 27th March, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have considered the despatch and the accompanying papers forwarded to me in your letter of the 20th March, No. 28,748, relative to the incursions of Canadian Indians into the United States, and American Indians into Canadian Territory.

I feel very confident that for the future our Indians will not cross the boundary in anything like the number they have hitherto done, and had not the American traders on the Missouri River held out inducements to our chiefs to come south, very few would have done so this winter.

The suggestion made by His Excellency the Governor-General to grant permits to Indians who wish to cross the border, would, I think, answer well in Treaty 7.

Previous to the establishing of the International Boundary, the Piegan, Blood and Blackfeet Indians occupied the country of North-West Montana in the United States Territory and Fort MacLeod in Canadian Territory.

The Indians living north and south of the boundary are intermarried and are continually visiting each other. It would be considered a great hardship were we to forbid them continuing their visits.

It has come to our knowledge that the South Piegans have invited our Indians to join them in the hunt, both in the fall of 1881 and 1882, and as the United States Piegans obtain permission from the Indian Agent to leave their reserves, I should not think the American authorities would object to our Indians joining them for the same purpose or to their visiting their friends, provided they were furnished with a permit from the person authorized to issue such on this side. This system would answer for the Assiniboines who also have relations living south of the line.

With the Crees it is different. The only object they can have in going south is to hunt or steal horses, and with buffalo so scarce, I think there would be no object in giving them permits.

I think if an arrangement could be made with the United States Government in the direction suggested by His Excellency the Governor-General, and the Indians were formally notified of it, it would assist us in inducing a large number of Crees to go north, as they would have to understand that any found in United States Territory would be arrested.

At any rate I think it would be more advisable to endeavor to bring about an arrangement of this nature with the American Government than to assent to the proposition made by the Minister at Washington, through Mr. L. S. Sackville West, to His Excellency the Governor-General, which I am convinced is impracticable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 24th April, 1882.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a despatch dated 31st March, 1882, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, Mr. Sackville West, enclosing a communication from Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Secretary of State for the United States, together with a memorandum from His Excellency the Governor-General upon this despatch adverting to previous correspondence on the subject of alleged incursions of British Indians into the United States territory.

The Right Honorable Sir John Macdonald, the First Minister, to whom the said despatch, with enclosures and His Excellency's memorandum were referred, reports that previous to the transfer to Canada of the North-West Territories by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Indians of that country on both sides of the line were allowed to roam at will in pursuit of buffalo, in fact the international boundary might be considered as unknown to the aborigines. Indians of the same race and lineage lived on both sides of the line, and were as one people:

That since the acquisition of the country by Canada, every exertion has been made by the Canadian Government to induce the British Indians to abandon their nomadic habits and settle down on reservations provided for them:

That considerable success had attended those efforts in the most northerly portion of the Canadian territories, but it has been impossible to attain any marked progress with the Indians near the international boundary, owing to the presence in Canadian territory, until recently, of several thousand United States Indians:

That those Indians having now returned to the United States, Your Excellency is aware that the policy of urgently pressing our Indians to leave the frontier and settle on Reserves provided for them well in the interior, is being pursued with increased vigor, and with good hopes of success. It cannot, however, be expected that the Indians will be induced by the efforts of one season to abandon altogether what they consider their traditional rights.

That in the case of the Blackfeet and Assiniboine tribes, allied by blood to each other, who are settled by treaty, both by the United States and the Canadian Governments, near to each other, it is not reasonable to demand that these people should not visit each other, but regulations may be introduced to allow this, while any proved depredations committed by individuals may be punished:

That it is believed that no military force, however strong, will prevent occasional raids from either side, as is shown by the repeated horse and cattle stealing expeditions from the United States to Canadian territory:

That the suggestion made by Your Excellency that individual permits be granted by the authorities of both nations to their respective Indians who may wish to cross

the border for the purposes of hunting and visiting relations, would, if adopted, place in the hands of the officials of the two countries the means of satisfying all reasonable demands of Indians of the various tribes who may have intermarried, or may desire to hunt together. A short personal description on the permit of the Indian bearing it would prevent a transfer of it to any Indian having no right to carry the permit:

That should the United States Government concur in Your Excellency's suggestion, he, Sir John Macdonald, recommends the adoption of a form of permit and instructions as to the issue of the same, which will be applicable to officials of either country, and ensure uniformity of action by them. On this subject a report from the Honorable E. Dewdney, Lieut.-Governor and Indian Commissioner of the North-West Territories, is hereby annexed. Neither Government should be held responsible for any wrongful act of an Indian holding a permit, but he should be held personally responsible, be as severely punished as the law would allow, and forfeit forever afterwards all claim to a renewal of his permit.

That in submitting the above for Your Excellency's approval, he, the First Minister states that it is the earnest wish of the Canadian Government to prevent depredations by Canadian Indians on United States Territory, and at the same time to express their appreciation of the friendly desire of the Government of the United States to act in regard to their Indians for the same end; and it is confidently hoped that a thorough understanding between the officers on either side will facilitate the adoption of an arrangement which will regulate what cannot be prevented, namely the occasional movement of Indians across the line.

Your Excellency's telegraphic dispatch to Her Majesty's Minister of the 4th April instant, fully engrosses the intention of the Dominion Government to aid in the prevention of incursions and give every information as to the southward movements of our Indians.

Sir John Macdonald suggests that some arrangement should be made between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, by which Indians on either side should, on complaint under oath charging them with felonies or serious outrages against property, be arrested and surrendered for trial in the country where the offences may have been committed, notwithstanding that such offences may not come within the terms of the existing Extradition Treaties. This can of course only be done by negotiations between the two Governments, as Canada has no power to act in the matter.

Sir John Macdonald further suggests that the Government of the United States should be informed that by the Statute of Canada, 32-33 Victoria, chapter 21, section 112, there is the following provision:—

"If any person brings into Canada or has in his possession therein any property stolen, embezzled, converted or obtained by fraud, or false pretences, in any other country in such manner that the stealing, embezzling, converting or obtaining it in like manner in Canada would by the laws of Canada be a felony or misdemeanor; then the bringing such property into Canada or the having it in possession therein, knowing it to have been so stolen, embezzled or converted, or unlawfully obtained, shall be an offence of the same nature and punishable in like manner as if the stealing, embezzling, converting or unlawfully obtaining such property had taken place in Canada, and such person may be tried and convicted in any district, county or place in Canada into or in which he brings such property or has it in possession."

That under this clause any Indian stealing cattle or other property in the United States can be tried for the offence as if the crime had taken place within the Dominion of Canada. If a similar law obtains in the United States Territories the enforcement of its provisions would seem to afford an efficient check on the system of raids prevailing along the border.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Right Honorable the First Minister, and advise that a copy of this minute when approved be transmitted to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

Certified.

JOHN McGEE,
Acting Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Right Honorable Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,—Your humble petitioner, Sister M. U. Charlebois, assistant to the Superior of the Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital (Grey Nunnery) of Montreal, begs leave to state that having been deputed, for the second time, by Her Superior, to visit the Missions which her community have established in the extreme north, from the Saskatchewan to the McKenzie River, she was happy to remark a notable improvement and progress since her first voyage in the year 1871. This amelioration your humble petitioner attributes to the teaching and training of the youth of both sexes, by the Sisters of Charity, who, isolated in these wilds, have bravely battled not only against hunger and cold but likewise against the national prejudices. Ignorant themselves, the Indians depreciate the benefits of education—lazy and indolent, they despise labor—loving their children as the wild animal does its young, they are loth to entrust them to strangers, while the little ones reared to roam free could ill bear restraint. In order to effect the work of civilization the Sisters had to gain the former and to tame the latter. Want and the pangs of hunger finally led the Indians, little by little, to give over their children to have them clothed, fed and instructed. This arrangement, which freed the parents from all anxiety, while throwing the burden on the teachers, was accepted and still continues. Success gradually crowned the laborers' efforts, and the youths of each Mission, boys and girls can be seen after school hours and other house duties, sharing the labors of the field, and vieing with their teachers in handling the spade, the hoe, and the scythe.

The result of this training is, that at the present day we find many good housekeepers who, having left the Sisters' care to be married, are remarkable for their order and economy, and becoming mothers they in turn bring their little ones back to the Home where they themselves were taught.

The Sisters receive boys also, to whom they teach all that can be useful to them, in French and in English. Several of their former scholars are now occupying places as clerks to the Bourgeois of the Hudson's Bay Company, while others have been initiated into the secrets of agriculture and of horticulture, &c.

The petitioner now humbly submits to your kind consideration the following statement of the different houses consecrated to the instruction of the Indian and half breed children of this part of the North-West:—

The "Asile Youville," at St. Albert's, established in 1859, clothes, feeds and instructs 60 children.

The "Hospice St. Joseph," at Ile à la Crosse, established in 1860, 40 children.

The "Hospice St. Joseph," at Lac La Biche, established in 1862, clothes, feeds and instructs 38 children.

The "Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur," at McKenzie River, established in 1866, 36 children.

The "Convent des Saints Anges," at Athabaska, established in 1874, has 28 children.

This work of civilization is retarded, owing to want of funds, and consequently can only develop according as the resources increase. The means of subsistence having greatly diminished lately, and the Sisters experiencing such privations, your humble petitioner was on the eve of closing two of the above-named institutions, viz.: those of McKenzie River, and of Athabaska, and was deterred from putting her project into execution, through the hope alone of obtaining from you, Right Honorable Sir, a generous grant, which will enable the establishments herein specified to continue the good works already advanced, and to augment them by increasing the number of children.

The certainty of such a result will be a powerful incentive in behalf of the demand, and lead you, Right Honorable Sir, to grant the request.

With which hope the Petitioner is,

Right Honorable Sir,
Your very humble servant,
SISTER M. U. CHARLEBOIS,
Assistant.

OTTAWA, 29th December, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the survey of the boundaries of Indian reserves in Treaties 4 and 7, North-West Territories, during the past season.

I am happy to have the honor of reporting that the surveys are now so well advanced, that any complications likely to arise for a want of knowledge of their location and extent, will be avoided.

The following list shows what has been done:—

Indian Head Reserves	220 0	sq. miles.
Muskow-peetung's Band	58·8	"
Sarcee Reserve	110 0	"
Blood "	650·0	"
Piegan "	183·4	"
Grazing "	95·0	"
Total area surveyed	1,317·2	"

I prepared for an early commencement last spring, by having a full supply of provisions laid at Fort Qu'Appelle in the fall and stored there for the winter.

I left Ottawa on the 22nd March, and arrived in Winnipeg on the 28th.

Owing to snow blockades on the Canadian Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Brandon, I did not reach the latter city until the 14th April.

On account of the depth of snow, and sleighing likely to continue for a few days longer, a bob-sled attachment was applied to the waggons as far as Fort Ellice, where I arrived on the 19th, in time to cross the Assiniboine River on the ice.

At Fort Ellice I met Chief Gambler, whose reserve is to be located some distance north of there, on the east side of the river.

This Indian chief was very anxious that I should visit his reserve and mark out the boundaries for him. I told him that I would go if possible, so he sent down Thomas Spence and a couple of ponies to bring me up. When Spence arrived opposite Fort Ellice the ice was in a very unsafe state for a man to cross even on foot, I, therefore, had to put off visiting the Gambler's reserve, as it would have caused too serious a delay of the whole party,

On the 22nd I left Fort Ellice for Fort Qu'Appelle, prairie navigation having fairly opened.

The part of the journey westward was achieved under many difficulties; we had very cold weather, with frequent rain and snow storms, which rendered camping out very disagreeable, if not dangerous to both man and horse, after wading all day through deep snow water and slush.

Some of the streams west of Ellice were so high that the waggon-box and cover had to be utilized as a boat to ferry our stuff across. The bridge built by the Crooked Lake Indians, over Weed Creek, was carried away by the flood, and I had to strike south to the trail and make a ferry.

We reached Fort Qu'Appelle on the 30th April.

I found that the mules had wintered splendidly at Mr. Andrew Klyne's, in the valley of the Qu'Appelle. They had been very carefully attended to and were all very fat.

A few days were occupied in getting things ready for work. The carts and harness were overhauled, repainted and oiled.

On the 6th May I was obliged to dispense with my cook, who claimed to be a professional one at the time of his engagement at Winnipeg. This inconvenience at the time was counterbalanced by the effective services rendered during the season by Thos. Clancy, one of the best cooks I have yet seen on the plains.

I then proceeded to the Indian Head and commenced the survey of the reserves for the bands of Assiniboines then *en route* from Fort Walsh.

This reserve is situated on the summit and southern slope of a "height of land," or water shed, which extends across the country from Moose Mountain to the Long or Last Mountain. The prominent hills at the north-east corner of the reserve are called the Indian Head.

Starting from the north-east corner of this reserve and going south, the country for eight miles is thickly wooded with poplar and willow. There are large quantities of poplar suitable for building and fencing purposes, swamps and ponds are quite numerous, and a couple of good sized lakes are passed. The soil is a sandy loam with clay sub-soil. The next four miles before reaching the south-east corner is over an open undulating plain descending slightly towards the south. The soil is a clay loam with a few gravel ridges and glacial boulders.

The southern boundary, after leaving the gravel ridges of the south-east corner, runs over a thick clay loam prairie for its entire length of three townships. This country slopes gradually to the south.

The west boundary passes over an open undulating prairie of clay loam with a few low willows. The soil becomes blacker as we ascend the slope.

From the north-east corner going west along the north boundary the first six miles are partially wooded with groves of poplar and willow. Most of the timber along this line is on the reserve; but a good deal of it has been killed by fires. The soil is a black sandy loam with some gravel, and a few boulders on the surface. At ten miles a creek flowing north is crossed. There is some fine building and fencing timber in the valleys of this creek and its branches. Two miles farther and the line crosses another creek with some poplar on the slopes of its valley. This creek runs north into Swimming Lake, a picturesque sheet of water only a mile north of the reserve. From this creek to the north-west corner the line runs over an open high prairie with some shallow ponds and a few low willows. The soil is a sandy clayloam.

In my opinion these creeks would be a desirable place to establish one of the bands for whom the reserve is intended; another good point would be on the large lake which lies in the north-west corner, as shown by the accompanying sketch marked (*a*), illustrating the survey of this reserve.

Some of the Indians in the Ocean Man's Band expressed a wish to have their reserve at this lake, which is said to contain large fish. We saw ducks and geese in myriads on its surface, chickens were very plentiful on the border of the woods.

This part of the country would therefore appear to be an attractive place for these unsettled Plain Indians. The soil is of the choicest quality; there is a good proportion of hay grounds, wood and plenty of water, and the Canadian Pacific Railway is only a few miles to the north.

On the 20th May, a severe snow storm set in, preceded by a high west wind. Fortunately, I was camped in a good place for shelter, wood and grass for the animals. This violent storm was followed by a hard frost; water in a bucket outside my tent froze to the depth of an inch, and the snow drifts were quite solid. I observed that many birds were frozen to death on this occasion.

On the 24th the party started for Muskow-peetung's to complete the survey of the reserve for his band.

About this time my mules were all more or less attacked by mange; a fact I first discovered after they swam the Qu'Appelle River. A few washings with carbolic soap and the application of a mixture of train oil, sulphur and turpentine, completely extirpated these pernicious parasites.

As will be seen by referring to the annexed sketch marked (*b*), Muskow-peetung's reserve adjoins Pasquais' on the west side and extends up the Qu'Appelle River eleven miles.

Although it is desirable to locate the boundaries of the reserves so as to coincide with the legal sub-divisions of the Dominion Lands surveys, still, in this case, it was not practicable to do so, and at the same time meet the wishes of the Indians who preferred to have the rear or south boundary a straight line as shown by the plan.

Like most of the choice land of the Qu'Appelle district the soil of this reserve is nearly all first-class. There are groves of small poplar and clumps of willow, and in the gullies leading into the Qu'Appelle Valley there is a considerable supply of good poplar for building and fencing purposes, and a few small maples. The bottoms along the river are valuable for the immense quantity of hay which can be cut on the less elevated parts of them. The best bottom is at the north-west corner of the reserve at the mouth of Prairie Creek and nearly opposite Long Valley Creek.

When this survey was completed I received further instructions from you at Qu'Appelle, and in accordance therewith I proceeded to Treaty No. 7.

On the 9th June, I left Qu'Appelle for Fort Calgary *viâ* the Forks of Red Deer River and the Blackfoot Crossing.

From Qu'Appelle to the Point of Woods, thirty-eight miles, the old half-breed trail, which I followed, passes over a tract of rich sandy loam, with clumps of small poplar and willow. The best timber is north of the road at the Point of Woods. Surface water was plentiful; it is scarce in the fall during dry seasons.

At the Point of Woods, we emerge from the bush and descend gradually into the immense valley lying between the height of land already mentioned and the Missouri Coteau. This valley is partly drained by the Moose Mountain Creek, the Boggy Creek and the Pile of Bones or Wascana River. The head waters of these streams are not far apart, and it might be found practicable to divert the waters of the big lake, in the Indian Head Reserve, at the head of Moose Mountain Creek, into the channel of the Wascana.

The soil in this wide valley is generally a clay loam of the best quality. The land on the east side is a stronger clay, especially the tract along the Wascana and Boggy Creek, right up to the valley of the Qu'Appelle and west towards the Moose-jaw Creek.

Large tracts of this land are cut up with *tetes des vielle femmes*, or old wives heads, the name given by the French half-breeds to the lumpy prairie, over which travelling is necessarily unpleasantly slow.

From the Moose Jaw-bone Creek, the soil becomes sandy and light as we follow up Thunder Creek. After crossing the sand hills we enter on a stiff alkaline clay plain with a scarcity of water, which continues till we ascend the Coteau. Then for eight miles, the surface of the Coteau is very rough. The soil is of a variable character, like that of many other rough rolling plains in the Territories. The hill or ridge tops, as a rule, are composed of hard arid clay and gravel with boulders.

The soil on the northern slopes of the ridges, and in the flats between them, is generally of a rich black loam. The pasturage in the Coteau is very good. Water is plentiful in grassy ponds, and a few small springs were seen. Ducks were numerous in the alkaline lakes.

From the Coteau to Reed Lake, the plains are generally composed of alkaline clay with sand and gravel. There are several prominent ridges and shallow alkaline lakes; the largest sheet of water being Old Wives Lakes, which extend far away to the south-east.

As Reed Lake is approached the general character of the country improves. The soil is of warm clay loam and the presence of an extensive lake, as well as numerous small ponds of good water, gives this part of the country greater advantages for farming purposes than any other tract we saw since leaving Thunder Creek, sixty miles back.

From my camp at Reed Lake to Strong Current Creek, seventeen miles, the soil is a warm sandy loam with rich herbage. The undulations of the prairie surface are of immense size with gradual slopes for miles.

From Strong Current Creek westward, for thirty-seven miles along the trail to River Butte, we cross several well-defined ridges running north-east. There are wide level stretches of prairie of good sandy loam, and water is plentiful in lakes in the hollows. The position of this country is well adapted for stock-raising, and the climate is milder and the spring earlier than in Manitoba.

From the top of River Butte there is a fine view of the sand hills near the mouth of Miry Creek, on a bearing of 315° by the prismatic compass.

From River Butte Creek to Miry Creek Crossing, eight miles and three-quarters, over a level plain of clay loam soil.

There is a tract of country north-west of here, on the Saskatchewan, which I think will eventually be one of the most thickly populated districts in the North-West Territories. It is a fine level country, with a navigable river flowing through it, with low banks and some timber, and soil equal to southern Manitoba.

After crossing Miry Creek, another small creek is crossed, with a few small maples on its banks and good water, and the road ascends the steep escarpment which forms the northern boundary of the plateau to the south.

From the top of this escarpment the waters and wooded bottoms of the South Saskatchewan are in view, although they are many miles off. The trail follows the edge of this lofty escarpment for several miles, passing several shallow, rushy lakes to the left.

At noon we halted in a patch of *têtes des femmes*, where we found a little water; at night we camped at some ponds, north of the Great Sand Hills, sixty-six and three quarter miles from the Strong Current Creek.

From this point I struck north of west over a dry open undulating plain to the Forks of the Red Deer River, where I arrived on the 21st June. Water was very scarce for the last fifty miles.

I crossed the South Saskatchewan two miles east of the 110° meridian. This crossing was reached by a detour of sixteen miles, which was necessary to avoid the big coulee. I did not have a portable boat, so I employed Mr. Wells, who lives at the Forks and runs the mail from Fort Walsh to Battleford, to ferry us across.

From the Red Deer Forks I struck for the Blackfoot Crossing as straight as circumstances would permit.

The route lay along the level sandy plain south of the Red Deer River, keeping the Middle Sand Hills to the left.

The Middle Sand Hills are a continuous ridge of sandy waste extending along the north side of the Saskatchewan River for nearly thirty miles above the Red Deer Forks.

On the route we saw some clay flats; the grass was short, and cactus and sage bush flourished.

In latitude 50° 49', twenty-three miles west of the Forks of Red Deer, I camped in a cactus valley, with many fresh water springs and alkaline lakes. This valley separates the Middle Sand Hills from a high rolling plain which lies to the north-west of them.

I crossed the valley and ascended to the plain, where I found good pasture and plenty of water.

For the next thirty-nine miles the country is very rough. It becomes rougher, with steep, rocky, conical hills and deep lakes of good water, as we go west. The end of this last stretch brings us to another valley, several miles in width, which separates the hilly country from the Rainy Hills.

The Rainy Hills are about seventy-three miles from the Red Deer Forks, and immediately south of that river. They cover an area of probably thirty or forty square miles.

The two prominent features of this group are the two hills, which rise to an elevation of about eight hundred feet above Red Deer River. These are named by the Blackfeet, the Inner Rainy Hill and the Outer Rainy Hill.

I crossed the summit of the most north-western of the two, from which there is a good view of the Great Cairn, or Oh-ma-kee-ya-kotop, the long, beautiful lake, Ah-wy-kee-miskan, or the "Lake that runs up and down," Masto-wy-okan, or the Crows' Stones, and the deep canon, Ak-kao-kee-nee-man, or Dead Lodge Canon, which is a sight not likely to be forgotten.

From the Rainy Hills to the hills called the Crows' Stones, thirty-eight miles, the plains are dry, gravelly and water worn, and hardly good even for pasture. The small branches of Sand Hill Creek, and Wood, or One Tree Creek, are crossed.

The Indians informed me that the rains are unusually heavy in this section of the country which would account for the water-worn surface of the prairie.

From the Crow's Stones the soil slightly improves. It is still very dry and gravelly with rocky hollows and scanty herbage. At a distance of thirty miles we reached Spring Hill; there is good water in the springs a mile northwest of this hill, and very good feed for the animals.

From Spring Hill the soil continues to improve. Badger caves are numerous, a rocky depression which is said to extend as far as Red Deer River was crossed. I think its name is Crawling Valley.

We struck Bow River at the Horse Shoe Bend and followed the trail up the left bank to the cut-off, a distance of one hundred and forty-four miles from the Red Deer Forks.

From the cut-off to the Blackfoot Crossing, we are upon another system of rocks. The soil is a good sandy clay loam with rich pasture. This part of the country is remarkably beautiful, especially at the mouth of Crowfoot Creek, two miles above the cut-off.

I arrived at the Blackfoot Crossing on the 28th June, and remained there the following day.

I had a friendly conversation with Chief Crowfoot. I told him that I had returned again to this country to make further surveys of Indian Reserves; and that I would possibly survey the reserve for his band in the fall, after completing the survey of the reserves for the other tribes of Blackfeet.

Crowfoot remarked that his followers were numerous, and that they would require a big piece of land.

I had not seen any of the Blackfeet Indians for three years; they were then in the most destitute condition. They are now comparatively well off and living in comfortable houses, with a fair prospect of independence at no distant date. These Indians have been well behaved and friendly towards us.

Proceeding to Calgary by the north side of Bow River, the road leaves the bottom about three miles above the Blackfoot Crossing and ascends to the plain. The Drifting Sand Hills, Kasaps-ispatseekwag, lie to the left of the trail near the shoulder of the valley. The road descends again into a large bottom at twelve miles. This bottom is three miles long and two and a-half miles wide, and is unquestionably the finest bottom on the Bow River. A number of Blackfeet, with Old Sun, their chief, have started their farms here; and, like the rest of the Blackfeet, they have made good progress for the time they have been at work.

At twenty-one miles there is a salt lake on the right of the trail; and at twenty-two miles we cross a small creek flowing out of the depression at Eagle Hill, which bears N. 11° E. by the prismatic compass.

The soil is a sandy loam, and the pasture is good.

At twenty-five miles there was water found in a shallow pond, and at thirty miles we cross a ridge with some bleached bones of animals on its summit. This hill is called Carcass or Bloody-Head Hill.

Seven miles from Carcass Hill there is a spring on the east side of a shallow lake, half a mile north of the trail, several miles of undulating country of clay loam, and we cross the south flank of a big swell or belly of the prairie called Spy Hill, and descend a dry gravelly plain to the Nose or Sharp Hill Creek, fifty-five miles from the Blackfoot Crossing.

There is a trail on the south side of Bow River all the way up to Calgary, but the hills are steep getting into and out of the coulees. The land is better on the south side, and the river bottoms are remarkably fertile with a good supply of wood on the flats below Pine Canon.

As we approached the bottom opposite Calgary by the road down the steep hill, the mules attached to the buck-board ran away and the driver, R. C. Mulligan, and myself had a narow escape. The buck-board was smashed and we were badly bruised.

My party reached Fort Calgary on the 7th July, and proceeded to survey the

reserve for the Sarcees on Fish Creek while I made a short exploratory trip to the mountains.

From Calgary to Morleyville is forty-one miles by the north trail over a dry undulating plain of sandy loam with gravel. The more gravelly places are the southern slopes of the Nose, and the plateau west of it. On the plateau north of the trail there is some excellent land. There are also some river bottoms on the Bow that would make splendid farms were it not for the detrimental effects of summer frosts which appear to prevail as far east as Calgary; and even there they have occasionally told badly on the crops.

As a stock-raising country this tract is hard to surpass.

From Morleyville to the Gap, a distance of seventeen miles, over a hilly country with good pasture and patches of pine and poplar. Along the Bow River there are level gravelly benches, and on the south side there is a level gravelly plain up to the mouth of the Kananaskis.

At and below the junction of the Bow River and Kananaskis there are falls with unlimited water power.

From the Gap the trail follows up the left side of the valley through heavy woods and crosses some spurs of the mountains. We passed some groves of very valuable pine timber, and some spruce of good dimensions, and camped at an opening eleven miles above the Gap.

The bottom of the valley of Bow River is about a mile wide. The mountains rise up on each side 3,000 feet.

The next fifteen miles over a good trail through *brulé* brings us to a large park at the foot of Cascade Mountain. The pasture is very good.

At Cascade Mountain the valley of Bow River bends to the south-west, and the valley of the North Fork turns to the north-east.

From Cascade Mountain to Grotto Mountain, about six miles, we saw some good spruce and jack pine. There is much windfall, and the trail is rough and crooked.

At Grotto Mountain the valley again bends to the north-west and keeps this direction for thirty or forty miles.

Opposite Grotto Mountain the big valley extending south towards the Kananaskis, contains a lot of valuable timber, and opposite Castle Mountain, which is forty miles from the Gap, I saw large quantities of spruce, jack pine and tamarac on the Vermillion River.

From Castle Mountain Park to the summit of the Kicking Horse Pass is about thirty-two miles. There is a large quantity of spruce, pine and tamarac in the tributary streams.

The timber on Bow River is chiefly spruce, pine and tamarac, and its size varies from two feet in diameter downwards.

The largest pine will be found a few miles above the Gap, and above Castle Mountain Park. The best spruce and tamarac will be found back near the snow line in the valleys of the creeks. These valleys contain immense quantities of good timber, but it will be difficult to get it out.

The lakes on Bow River, above the Gap, will be of great service for booming and holding saw logs and timber. There are no falls above the mouth of the Kananaskis.

I crossed the Bow River at Morleyville and ran a traverse line from the south-east corner of the Stoney Reserve to the block outline at the corner of Township 24, Range 8, west of the 5th P. M., as shown by the accompanying sketch marked (*c*).

I am of the opinion that this reserve, surveyed by Mr. Patrick and myself four years ago, is not in a suitable locality. Its proximity to the Rocky Mountains exposes the crops to the detrimental influence of summer frosts as attested by experience during the last few years. When the survey was made many of these Indians wished to have the reserve at the Dog Pound or Red Deer River.

The land at the Dog Pound is very rich, but that at the Red Deer River would be more secure from the effects of summer frosts.

On the 24th July the survey of the Sarcee Reserve was completed, as shown by the annexed sketch marked (*d*).

This reserve is situate south-west of Fort Calgary, partly in the foot hills of the Rockies. It is watered by Fish Creek and some branches of the Elbow River. The soil is remarkably fertile, as shown by the richness of the growth of pea vine and grass. There is a good supply of spruce and poplar timber. There are also large quantities of dry timber which these Indians might chop into cord wood and dispose of to advantage at Fort Calgary. As the altitude above sea level is about 3,500 feet, summer frosts may, therefore, be apprehended on this reserve.

Chief Bull's Head and the Sarcees are perfectly delighted with their reserve as now surveyed. This band have always considered the Elbow as their country, and their hearts were set on the place they call *Ki-aiks-eh*, which lies between Fish Creek and the Elbow River, and now in the reserve.

The Blood Reserve was the next one surveyed.

This large reserve occupies a tract of country lying between, and bounded by, the St. Mary's and Belly rivers, from their junction below Whoop-up to an east and west line which forms its south boundary, as shown by the accompanying sketch marked (*e*). This east and west line lies about nine miles north of the International Boundary.

Commencing near Whoop-up, a careful traverse was made of the St. Mary's River, up to the International Boundary.

From the mouth of the St. Mary's River to Lee's Creek, or *Seck-kee-ma-Appinné*, as it is called by the Bloods, the soil is a light, dry clay loam, with some gravel; the river bottoms are generally narrow, but very fertile; there is no wood but a few straggling poplars and willow, and the pasture is excellent everywhere, for winter grazing especially. Outcrops of coal occur in the banks.

Some enterprising parties opened a coal bank on the reserve a few miles above Whoop-up, but when the survey was made they were notified to quit, so they transferred their operations to the other side of the river, where an equally good seam occurs.

The soil becomes better as we work up the river, and at Lee's Creek it is very fertile. There are some good river bottoms between Lee's Creek and the south boundary, and a few straggling trees of poplar.

From the south-east corner of the reserve, at the St. Mary's River, the south boundary runs over a rolling plain, for twenty-three miles and thirty-three chains, to the Belly River. The soil is generally a black, clay loam, and the growth of pea-vine and grass is amazing. Thousands of tons of pea-vine hay can be cut on the reserve within sight of the line. There is no timber but a small quantity of inferior poplar in the valley of Lee's Creek. Service berries grow in rich profusion on some of the northern slopes of the hills. A few outcrops of sandstone occur on the hill tops. Water is abundant, in lakes and small creeks.

Proceeding with the survey of Belly River, from its intersection with the last mentioned boundary, we find good, black, clay loam, which gradually becomes lighter as we recede from the foot hills of the Rockies.

This magnificent stretch of country along the Belly River, all the way to Fort Kipp, has some large river bottoms which are partially wooded and well suited for the practical purposes of farming, as attested by the successful operations of Mr. Fred. Watcher for several years, in raising good crops of grain and roots, and by the Indians themselves this season. A man named Cochrane has improvements on the reserve near Stand-off.

The great draw-back on this reserve is the scarcity of timber. I carefully examined the country along the International Boundary, but I have been unable to find timber of considerable economic value, either there, or on the St. Mary's or Belly rivers, on British territory. A supply of timber suitable for the requirements of the Blood Indian Reserve will be found on the Kootenai Lake, north of the Boundary, and this is the only timber available on any of the streams above this reserve.

On the 18th September I proceeded to survey the reserve for the Piegans, on the Old Man's River, leaving a part of the Blood Reserve to be finished later in the season.

This reserve is bounded on the north by the 3rd Base, along which it extends for the width of two townships, or twelve miles and twelve chains, as shown by the accompanying sketch, marked (*f*). It has a depth of two and a-half townships.

Commencing at the iron corner on the 3rd Base, I produced a meridian to the south-east corner. For six miles this line runs over an undulating plain of clay loam and gravel, with a few shallow ponds. We then ascend to a high, rolling plateau, called the Ridge between the Rivers, or the Hog's Back, which extends all the way to the south-east corner.

There are large hay meadows north of the big spring, by which they are naturally irrigated.

The south-east corner rests on the edge of a lofty escarpment overlooking the valley of Kootenai River. This well-defined escarpment is the south-east limit of Ridge between the Rivers.

The south boundary runs over a high, rolling plain of good clay loam, with some gravel ridges. The best land is near the south-west corner, after descending from the high plain. There is no water on this line except in springs, and at the crossing of Crow Lodge Creek.

Proceeding northward along the west boundary the soil is a clay loam with some sand and gravel. At a distance of three miles I struck the south-west corner of township 7, range 28. The meridian exterior between ranges 28 and 29 forms the remainder of the west boundary. The soil north of the Old Man's River is dry and gravelly right up to the north boundary of the reserve, which runs along the southern slope of the Porcupine Hills. The pasture is all good.

The Indian farms are on the river bottoms of the Old Man's River.

There is a white settler by the name of Lee on the reserve, at the mouth of Pincher Creek.

There is no timber on the reserve except cotton-wood on the river bottoms. A supply can be procured from the north fork of the Old Man's River.

The grazing reserve adjoining the Piegan Reserve has been surveyed in conformity with the annexed sketch marked (*g*).

The area of this tract is 95 square miles, which also includes the Indian supply farm, known as Pincher Creek Supply Farm.

The soil is superior to that of the Piegan Reserve. The herbage is of the richest description, and water abundant in the streams. The superiority of the soil is accounted for by the topographical fact that a wide valley, which has the richest soil in that country, extends across the reserve, the choicest part of which it covers.

On the Indian supply farm this season I saw the grain crops and they looked splendidly, and ripened well; but the unusually wet period which set in on the 26th September, followed by snow storms, must have been a hard blow to Mr. McHugh, who was working both night and day to get his grain harvested just as the storms set in.

On the 26th September, I had completed the grazing reserve, and my party was *en route* for the Belly River, to finish the survey of the Blood Reserve.

On the 28th of September one of the most violent storms that I have ever seen in that part of the country, visited us. I was luckily camped in a place called Captain Jack's Bottom, about six miles below Fort Kipp, on the Belly River, where I remained till the storm was over, on the 6th October.

The snow was over two feet deep on the plains, while on the bottoms on Belly River, between Fort Kipp and Whoop-up, the depth of snow did not exceed six inches.

Immediately after the storm the weather turned exceedingly fine. The Chinook winds cleared off the snow, and in a few days the roads were in a good condition for travel.

On the 12th the work was finished, and my party *en route* for the east *via* the Blackfoot Crossing.

From Fort McLeod to the Blackfoot Crossing there is but little change in the general character of the plains. The soil improves gradually as we go north, and there is a heavier growth of grass; no wood.

The first 19 miles brings us to Grass Water Lake, and at 31 miles we reach the Little Bow River. The soil is a light clay loam, generally pretty dry; but this fall we had plenty of water owing to the recent snow storm. The surface of the country undulating, and we cross some gravelly ridges. Spy Hill and Black Spring Ridge are seen to the right eight or ten miles of. There is a considerable tract of good clay loam soil south of the latter ridge. The pasture is excellent.

The country along the Little Bow River, from the crossing of the road to its mouth, is well adapted for grazing purposes. The grasses are rich and cure well in winter. There are tracts of hilly country with rocky *coulées* extending back from the river, which is only thirty feet wide, and lies in a deep valley. There is no wood till the mouth is reached where we saw some bottoms of cottonwood on the Belly River. Coal occurs in the valley and in several of the *coulées*.

A big valley, extending in a northerly direction from the Little Bow River to the Blackfoot Crossing, is called by the Indians, *Say-sapo-Ixtchekoom*. I named it Snake Valley, on account of the two creeks of that name which empty into it. In this valley there are several muddy lakes and springs, and extensive hay flats. As we go nerth it expands into a wide level prairie of rich clay loam, traversed by the road as we approach the Blackfoot Crossing. The banks are high and rough where this valley joins the Little Bow, about twelve miles from the road.

From the Little Bow to the Thigh Hills we cross a level prairie of clay loam for twelve miles, and a gradual ascent of a couple of miles farther brings us to the summit of this prominent land mark, from which there is an expansive view of the surrounding plains and of the Rockies. The pasture is good everywhere.

Forty-eight miles from Fort McLeod brings us to the springs. The country around the springs is very dry with patches of bare and baked clay.

Thirteen miles over a high, slightly rolling plain of dry clay with good pasture, and we reach Little Snake Creek, where good water is always found in the coulée.

There was good water in Snake Creek which we cross four miles from the springs.

These two creeks flow in a north-easterly direction into Snake Valley already spoken of.

There is now a pretty high range of hills to the north-west with some snow on the tops of them; the highest of these hills is called Buffalo Hill.

On the high lands west of the trail all the way from Fort MacLeod we saw some snow, but there was not any snow to be seen on the high plains east of it. The heavy snow fall which extended along the eastern slope of the Rockies, taking in Fort MacLeod and Calgary, and already mentioned, was but lightly felt in the vicinity of Blackfoot Crossing.

Eighteen miles from Little Snake Creek, over a clay loam prairie, brings us to the Blackfoot Crossing of Bow River. For the last ten miles the prairie is low and level and the soil rich. This low country is at the head of Snake Valley, which has here expanded to a width of several miles. This valley is well defined and bounded by ranges of high rolling hills with rich pasture.

The total distance from Fort MacLeod is 80 miles over a good road.

On the 22nd October I proceeded with the survey of Bow River with a view of defining the Blackfoot Reserve. This tribe would be entitled to a tract of land one hundred and twenty miles in length by four miles deep on the north side of the Bow and South Saskatchewan rivers as their share of the permanent reserve for the Blackfeet, Bloods and Sarcees. When the time comes for settling this matter the Blackfeet most likely will see the advantage to themselves of having their reserve laid out as shown by the accompanying sketch, instead of having it as described by the Treaty; the object they had then in view of excluding half-breed and other hunters from occupying the river bottoms, being now no longer necessary, by reason of the disappearance, from that country, of the buffalo.

Proceeding down the Bow River in a very good four-oared boat with bow and stern paddles, for which my thanks are due to Colonel MacLeod, I was enabled to make good time on the trip.

From the Blackfoot Crossing to the Cut-off, twenty-eight miles, the river is very crooked, the bottoms are composed of light sandy clay loam which produces good crops at the the Indian farms; there are bunches of cotton wood and willow, gravel shoals and islands. The depth of water in the channel is not less than two feet, the velocity of the current about four miles an hour. Several exposures of coal having a depth of sixteen feet were observed.

Below the Cut-off, as already spoken of, the land is not so good, after we enter the Pleiocene rocks. The soil is now similar to that of the Rainy Hills; the river has reaches of several miles, and the current is more sluggish and, consequently, deeper water. There is no wood except a few straggling trees of cotton wood. Many *coulees* with sandstone banks over one hundred feet high extend back from the river, several loose boulders were seen in the channel.

As we approach Grassy Island, forty-four miles farther down the river, the country is lower, and the banks only sixty feet high. There is a fine exposure of coal at this point, south of the island and about forty feet under the surface of the prairie.

Below Grassy Island there appears to be a big depression extending across the country towards Belly River. The lowest part of this depression is directly north of Big Bend, a few miles west of the 112° meridian.

Fifty-three miles from Grassy Island and we pass a place on the river where the fantastic and comical shaped sandstone banks remind us of Dead Lodge Canon on Red Deer River. The banks at Dead Lodge Canon are said to be six hundred feet high. They are only 200 feet high at this place which is called by the Indians *Awk-pao-takka*, meaning, according to Potts the interpreter, ground over ground.

Seven miles farther and we pass another large island, and at one hundred and fifty six miles from the Blackfoot Crossing we reach the mouth of Bow River.

The last twenty miles is through a sandy country, particularly so on the left side where we see hills of blown sand. A small bottom of cotton-wood was passed seven miles above the mouth, the first we had seen since leaving the Cut-off.

From the latter point to the mouth of Bow River, at this stage of water, the current has an average velocity of about two miles per hour. Several rapids occur where the current runs six or seven miles per hour, but these are short and get drowned in a high or moderate pitch of water. I did not find less than two feet of water in the channel. The river varies in width from five to ten chains.

Below the mouth of Bow River, ten miles, a sand storm was experienced. The wind, which was almost a hurricane from the north, swept the sand in clouds across the river from the sand hills on the north side, affecting our eyes, as we were obliged to push on. There is another patch of sand hills south-west of the fork of Bow and Belly rivers, and adjoining the latter.

From the mouth of Bow River to Medicine Hut, a distance of fifty-six miles, the South Saskatchewan River flows through lofty banks of sandstone with rough broken *coulées*. The river bottoms are small and the herbage scanty. The country on both sides is dry and sandy. There is wood sufficient for camping purposes along the shore. At forty-three miles there is a sandy island with some rough cotton-wood trees. For seventeen miles before reaching this island we passed through a *canon* with a great number of red conical hills. There are several shallow rapids where we found only three feet of water; and two places there were but two feet in the channel. We saw many coal exposures.

From Medicine Hat the river is very crooked as we proceed north. Sandy bottoms with cotton-wood frequently occur. The country is much higher and rougher on the east side of the river. Twenty-four miles brings us to Standing Hill. At thirty-six miles the plains on the west side become high and rolling. These high rolling plains extend across to the Red Deer River. At fifty miles the river turns to the east, and some shallow rapids with sharp boulders occur for the next twenty miles through a deep canon.

When Sand Point is reached—about twenty miles above the Red Deer Forks—no more stones were seen in the river till we came to the mouth of Strong Current Creek.

From Medicine Hat to Sand Point there are many swift currents with only eighteen inches of water in the channel, and some boulders were beginning to appear above the surface.

This part of the river is probably less navigable at a low pitch of water than the part between Medicine Hut and the Blackfoot Crossing.

I landed at Strong Current Creek on November 5th; the river was then full of anchor ice.

The three men, Mulligan, Cowan and Reilly, whom I sent overland with carts from the Blackfeet Crossing, arrived the next day, and, on the 7th, the whole party reached Reed Lake. I proceeded to Qu'Appelle, leaving my assistant, Mr. David Macoun, to bring on the party. From Regina I proceeded to Long or Last Mountain Lake, in accordance with your instructions, and on the 12th returned and took the train for Fort Qu'Appelle.

My party arrived safely at Fort Qu'Appelle on the 17th; the transport animals, all in admirable condition, were sent on to their old range in the valley at Andrew Klyne's for the winter, and we started for Winnipeg *viâ* the stage to Troy-Qu'Appelle, and thence by rail. At Winnipeg my party was all paid off; Mr. Macoun remaining in charge of the transport animals and outfit.

The accompanying sketch, marked (*h*), shows the survey of Fish Creek Farm.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.,
Indian Reserve Survey.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CARLTON, 4th December, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the various bands of Indians throughout my District have been doing fairly well, but in order to shew what they actually have done, I may say that in 1880, tenders were called for 290 bushels wheat, 200 of barley, and 750 of potatoes. This was presumably the amount of seed sown, and the provisions expended from 1st January, 1880, to 1st July, 1880, were 78,064 lbs. flour; 8,959 lbs. of beef and 17,263 lbs. bacon.

I took charge in the fall of 1880, and reported at the time that the crops were almost a failure. In 1881, 645 bushels wheat, 565 of barley, 750 of potatoes were sown, being an increase of 355 bushels wheat and 365 of barley, in all 720 bushels more than the previous year; and the amount of provisions expended from January to July, 1881, was 74,559 lbs. flour and 12,771 lbs. bacon, being a decrease in provisions of 3,505 lbs. flour, 8,959 lbs beef, and 4,492 lbs. bacon. Again, in 1882, the amount of seed sown was 1,125 bushels wheat, 504 of barley and 660 bushels potatoes, being an increase of 388 bushels of grain sown more than last year, although Farm No. 9, containing some thirty acres of land, was not worked. The wheat has nearly all been sown on new land and was got in some two weeks earlier than last season, owing to fall ploughing.

I also beg to draw your attention to the fact that the seed grain in 1881, cost $2,073.00, while the grain this year only cost $452.25, being a decrease of $1,620.75, to which must be added a cheque forwarded to the Receiver-General, for $139.25, being amount received for surplus grain sold to Moore & MacDowell, thus making the actual cost of seed grain for this year only $313.00. The Indians gave to the farmers for safe keeping 220 bushels wheat and 12 bushels potatoes more than last

year. The balance of seed was raised on the Government Farms or purchased from the Indians for bacon or clothing.

Some 200 acres of old land is being summer fallowed on the various reserves, and some 200 acres of new land has been broken since seeding.

The provisions expended from 1st January to 31st July, 1882, were only 44,661 lbs. flour, 11,751 lbs. bacon, including what was sold for grain, thus making a decrease in the issue of 29,898 lbs. flour, 1,040 lbs. bacon for last season, and 33,403 lbs. flour, and 5,522 lbs. bacon in the two years I have had charge. The decrease in the issue of provisions is owing to the fact that the Indians last winter used flour from grain raised by themselves.

I have only asked for 450 sacks of flour for this fall's contract, last year's contract being 700, thus you see that the issue of rations has been steadily decreasing while the work has increased three fold in the past two years. The expenditure of provisions includes what was paid out for labor on the farms, which is no small sum, as all the buildings, fences, &c., were put up by the Indians, and the establishments at Duck Lake and Snake Plain are as good as any in the country.

I may state here that the Indians do all their own ploughing and harrowing and a good deal of the seeding. Okenasis sows with both hands and is very proud of it; he will not teach any of his men to sow, saying that if they knew as much as he did he could not control them. I am happy to be able to state that the Indians are far ahead of most of the Half-Breeds in farming, and in fact compare favorably with many of the best white farmers. They have capital fences, and are the only ones, with the exception of the Government Instructors, who roll their land. I had hard work to get them into their present state of efficiency, but now have no trouble with any of them, and feel sure that if I give an order it will be carried out to the best of their ability.

Attackacoop and Mistawasis last spring paid into my hands one half the purchase money on the threshing machine they got me to buy for them, and will have no difficulty in paying the balance this fall.

In September a severe hail storm passed over the Muskeg Lake Reserve, destroying nearly all the grain. Owing to continued fine weather the crops on the other reserves were harvested and stacked in good shape, but heavy rains set in after the grain was stacked, and it is not turning out quite so well as expected, both the sample and yield are however far ahead of last year. There has been great delay in threshing, owing to nearly all the machines having broken down, only three are in running order in the whole of Prince Albert settlement, which includes Duck Lake. Rabbits and rats are numerous this year, and altogether my Indians ought to pass a comfortable winter, with very little expense to the Government.

I have been greatly assisted in my work by the push, energy and good judgment displayed by the farming instructors Chaffey and Tomkins.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. RAE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 3RD DIVISION,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 30th December, 1882.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my Report of the 3rd Northern Superintendency under my charge, as requested by your circular, No. 1266, dated 25th November, 1882. I have little difference to make in my Report from that of last year. The visit of the Governor-General to the Garden River and Batchewana Indians was the event of the year, and gave great satisfaction to the members of

those bands; on that occasion were distributed flour, pork, tobacco, calico, &c., among the two bands.

The grain and root crops were about the same as usual, the sugar yield was somewhat better; the Indians were for the most part better employed than formerly, owing to the working of mines and timber limits.

There was a considerable amount of sickness and deaths on the reserve.

The attendance at the two schools on the reserve has, I think, improved.

I regret to say that as regards temperance there is no improvement, no arrests have however been made, there being no constable to perform that duty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.,
14th December, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that on the 10th day of June, 1882, I proceeded with my survey party to Yale where I commenced my surveys; after surveying the Yale reserves I worked my way up the Waggon Road as far as "Butcher's Flat," surveying the different reserves on both sides of the Fraser River.

Finding then that it was too late in the season to go up as far as Quesnelle Mouth (I could not have proceeded up earlier on account of the very high water and the bad state of the road), on the 10th day of August, 1882, I broke up my camp and returned to Yale, whence I proceeded to Port Douglas, *via* Harrison River. I then worked my way up the old Lillooet route as far as Lillooet, surveying the reserves on both sides of the valley.

I found the Indians along the route well housed, &c., and very willing to work; most of the arable land was under cultivation.

These Indians grow wheat, potatoes, Indian corn, beans, etc.

In some places they seem rather short of agricultural implements.

Most of these Indians worked at the canneries or on the railway works during the summer.

On the 4th inst. I broke up my camp near Lillooet for the season, leaving most of my camp equipage in charge of Mr. Phair, of Lillooet, being unable to obtain transport for it; what camp equipage I required on the road I left in charge of Mr. McIntire of Lytton.

I paid my party off on the 11th instant.

I beg to enclose a report of the different Indian reserves surveyed by me during the season of 1882, showing the number of miles actually run during the season, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
Indian Reserve Surveyor.

Return of Indian Reserves surveyed during the Season of 1882.

When Surveyed.	Names of Reserves, &c.	Chainage.	Total Chainage.
1882.	Yale—		
June	Kaykaip Reserve	79·20	
do	Tieline do	41·04	
do	Squeah do	84·46	
do	Tieline, Shellawheets to Albert Flat	259·68	
do	Qualark Reserve	62·60	
do	Tieline to Albert Flat	35·77	
do	½-mile Reserve	41·46	
do	Town do	31·70	
July	Suburban do	37·11	
do	Tieline	84·38	
do	do ½-mile Reserve to Town Reserve	253·07	
			1,010·47
	Hope—		
do	Lot 12, G. 1, at Schkam Reserve		24·69
	Spuzzum—		
do	Teequaloose Reserve	61·23	
do	Tieline to Bridge	33·77	
do	Jack's Reserve	40·04	
do	Papsisqua Reserve	98·12	
do	Tieline	40·04	
do	Fishing Station	24·71	
do	Tieline to Bridge	92·63	
do	Yelakin Reserve	114·02	
do	Chapman's Bar	57·29	
			561·85
	Boston Bar—		
do	No. 1 Reserve	167·51	
August	Skozzante Reserve	161·74	
do	Paul's do	19·13	
do	Scancey do	48·18	
do	Tieline to Skozzante	52·35	
do	Austin's Flat Reserve	21·29	
do	Yankee Flat do	285·40	
do	Butcher's Flat do (not completed)	54·93	
do	Tieline, Austin's Flat to 20-mile post	48·47	
do	do Paul's Reserve to Skozzante	130·01	
			989·01
	Douglas—		
do	No. 5 Reserve	151·95	
do	Tieline to No. 4 Reserve	307·94	
September	No. 4 Reserve	322·36	
do	No. 3 do	81·99	
do	Tieline to No. 4 Reserve	157·06	
do	do No. 3 to No. 2 Reserve	98·85	
do	No. 2 Reserve	55·15	
do	Tieline to No. 1 Reserve	182·58	
do	No. 1 Reserve	256·89	
do	Road line	77·32	
			1,692·99
	Pemberton—		
do	No. 5 Reserve and Fishing Reserve	58·61	
do	No. 3 do Island	556·66	
do	No. 3 do West portion	232·55	
do	Tieline, No. 1 to No. 3 Reserve	90·36	
October	No. 1 Reserve	220·24	
do	No. 2 do	153·29	
do	Tieline, No. 1 to No. 2 Reserve	48·19	
do	do do 4 do	396·63	
do	No. 4 Reserve	60·00	
			1,816·53

RETUAN of Indian Reserves surveyed during the Season of 1882.—*Continued.*

When Surveyed.	Name of Reserves, &c.	Chainage.	Total Chainage.
1882.	Anderson Lake—		
do	No. 4 Reserve	55·07	
do	Tieline to Nos. 5, 3, 2, 1	441·70	
do	No. 3 Reserve	60·00	
do	No. 2 do	60·00	
do	Tieline to road	13·16	
do	No. 1 Reserve	309·81	
			939·74
	Seton Lake—		
do	No. 6 Reserve	120·79	
do	No. 5 do	119·94	
do	Tieline No. 6 to Nos. 5 and 1 Reserve	86·98	
November	No. 1 Reserve	1,129·91	
do	No. 3 do	60·54	
do	No. 4 do	72·05	
do	No. 2 do	218·00	
			1,808·21
	Lillooet—		
do	No. 5 Reserve	88·17	
do	Tieline to Cayoosh No. 1	139·36	
			227·53
	Cayoosh Creek—		
do	No. 1 Reserve		295·21
			9,365·33
	Total—9,365·33 chains, or 117 miles 5·33 chains.		

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
Surveyor, Indian Reserves.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.,
14th December, 1882.

REPORT OF THE REV. D. DURONQUET ON THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT WIKWEMIKONG, MANITOULIN ISLAND.

WIKWEMIKONG, 3rd October, 1882.

SIR,—As by your request I beg to submit a compendious report on the Industrial School at Wikwemikong.

The number of the boarders in the two houses, has been near the same as last year, some having left, others applied for admission. The average has been about sixty, exclusive of the small number of white children, most of them orphans.

The health of the pupils has been generally good, though the ladies under whose care the female branch of the institution is placed, had in spite of all that motherly care could do, to lament the death of one of their children who died after a short illness.

The large addition connecting the day school house and female boarders house, has proved most convenient. Their large rooms supplied a want long felt; they are used for various community works and exercises.

The whole management of the female department has been in the hands of Miss Lucy Haesly and her assistant, who have applied themselves to the multifarious task with their wonted devotedness; everywhere in the house and in the field, leading by their example to habits of diligent industry, the pupils cheerfully rivaling in the work.

In the other branch of our Industrial School, considerable improvements can be noted.

As anticipated in the report for the year ending 30th September, 1881, the work in which our Indian plasterers had been engaged a great part of the summer and fall, had to be stopped at the opening of winter, but a great deal had been done already for the accommodation of the pupils, a large and well ventilated dormitory had to be fitted up, furnished with iron beds, a large stove, &c. Our boys had occupied the new room before the end of November.

The work resumed by the same plasterers had been completed during last summer; the new rooms will be appropriated to the various requirements of the Institution.

Another improvement has been a good ice cellar, with an upper story where arrangements are made for the management of milk and other provisions.

Shops for the most useful trades have been fully equipped The larger boys had to make their choice. Ten are now apprentices in the various trades under competent tradesmen. All show proficiency, one above all, who after a year has very near attained perfection as a boot-maker.

For the maintenance of the Institution, besides the Government grant, we have been helped very materially by friends and by the devotedness of all engaged in the work. To all we acknowledge a large debt of gratitude and pray that they may be rewarded by the blessings of the same kind Providence of whom they have been the willing instruments.

The day schools on the Island have been attended by their respective teachers as regularly as the habits of the Indians allowed.

On account of personal or local circumstances two teachers of the schools on the main land, at Mississaga and Serpent River, having resigned and another one having been disabled by a fall from his horse, these schools have been closed during the summer.

We hope that competent teachers will soon be found for the reopening of the schools at the three places.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. DURONQUET.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Manitowaning.

Extract from the Annual Report 1882, *of the Shingwauk Home for Boys, opened* 1875. *and The Wawanosh Home for Girls, opened* 1879 *at Sault Ste. Marie Ontario.*

OUR INDIAN HOMES.

Our Indian Homes have met with a very great loss in the removal, by death, first, of Mrs. Fauquier, the first lady manager of the Wawanosh Home, on the 4th of November last; and then on the 7th of December, of her husband, the beloved and esteemed Bishop of Algoma, who was patron of the Shingwauk Home and provided for the maintenance of one of the pupils.

The Bishop, during his lifetime, always took the greatest interest in both institutions, he was well known and loved by the pupils, and always warmly advocated the cause of the Homes wherever he travelled in Canada. Mrs. Fauquier, though a great invalid and confined to the sofa for many of the latter years of her life, was indefatigable in promoting the interests of the Wawanosh Home for girls, and many are the little niceties in the furnishing and arrangements which will long remain as mementoes of her kindness and wise management.

In consequence of Mr. Fauquier's death, and the removal from Sault Ste. Marie of others who helped in the work, it has become impracticable to continue the ladies committee, which formerly assisted Mr. Wilson in the care and management of the Girl's Home, but Miss Bennetts kindly consents to continue her work as local corresponding Secretary, and in England we have Mrs. Halson, who most kindly has accepted the post of Secretary-Treasurer, and undertakes to collect a hundred (£100) pounds a year towards the general maintenance of the Wawanosh Home.

Thus we trust that both of these homes for Indian children may, through the blessing of Almighty God, be enabled to continue the work which, now nearly ten years ago, was commenced in a spirit of simple faith and dependence in Him, and which has been so wonderfully supported and blessed from that time to the present. At times we have been discouraged—yea, almost desponding—through the lack of interest which has seemed to be taken in the work; at times we have met with opposition and unkind, unchristianlike attacks; but we may, we believe, say with all truth and sincerity, that our blessings have been greater—far greater—than our troubles, and that God has done for us more—far more—than we have either asked or deserved.

Beginning with a frame building and some 17 or 18 children in the autumn of 1873, we have now, January, 1882, two large stone buildings and 76 pupils under our care. The Wawanosh Home, for Indian girls, stands on 15 acres of land, 12 of which are under cultivation, and is surrounded by four outbuildings, viz., laundry, laundress' cottage, girls' play-house and stables. The Shingwauk Home stands on 90 acres of land, about 18 of which are under cultivation, and is surrounded by five out-buildings, viz.:—carpenter's shop and cottage, printing office, boot shop and tailor shop in one, farm buildings, dairy and storehouse. During the past year $1,6.3 has been expended in building operations. The west wing of the Shingwauk Home, now occupied by Mr. Wilson's family, has been completed, an entrance Hall for visitors has been erected at the other end of the building, and at the Wawanosh, a laundry and laundress' cottage have been provided. The Homes are both now in a very complete state, and have accommodation for 26 girls and 70 boys. The only addition that we require now is a chapel. Our beloved Bishop last summer selected the site and dedicated it to the purpose. About $550 have so far been contributed, and the Indian boys have during their play time piled some 40 cords of stone as their contribution. We propose that it should be built in memory of him who has departed from our midst, and should be called the "BISHOP FAUQUIER MEMORIAL CHAPEL." The cost will probably be about $3,000. and it is hoped that this sum may be collected without a single name of any doner being published. Every gift is to be made in secret, on the scripture principle of not letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth.

THE ANNUAL COST OF THE HOMES.

The staff employed in the management of the Shingwauk Home for boys consists of a Schoolmaster, Matron and a House Manager, the latter attending also to the farm and garden. These are the only employés paid out of the Institution funds. Mr. Wilson derives his own income from the Colonial and Continental Church Society and a few personal friends in England. Printer and carpenter who are also employed in connection with the work of the Home are paid from the Industrial Fund which has never since the first establishment of the Homes had occasion to draw upon the funds of the Institution, the industries are made to pay their own way, borrowing money, as needed from Shingwauk Savings Bank. We mention these things as charges of wasting the funds placed at our disposal and employing an excessive staff have been made against us during the year. We assure our helpers that we do all we possibly can to economize and use the money placed in our hands both fairly and wisely. If Mr. Wilson's salary be included in the expenses of the Homes, the cost of each child all round will average about $98 per head; if Mr. Wilson's salary be omitted, which, under the circumstances, may fairly be done, then the cost of each child will be reduced to about $82 per head. Those who have had anything to do with public institutions will know that the amount is far from excessive—especially taking into consideration the distance we are (300 miles) from the markets, and provisions being in consequence very dear.

The staff at the Wawanosh Home consists of the lady superintendent, a matron, and her husband, who acts as farm man and gardener, and does all the outside work required for the institution. A laundress is employed at the laundry, who, with the assistance of the Indian girls, does all the washing for both Homes.

Mr. Wilson is occasionally assisted in the account keeping by the printer, and his time is then charged to the Institution funds.

Progress of the Pupils.

The examination of the Indian children took place on the 16th and 17th, 20th and 21st days of December. Girls and boys were examined together, the plan being that for each year of residence in the Institution a child must take 100 marks in order to be a victor, 80 marks to be an aspirant, and those who received less than 60 marks for each year would be counted as lags.

The result of the examination was that out of fifty-three boys and twenty-two girls, there were fourteen boys and seven girls victors, nineteen boys and four girls aspirants, seventeen boys and eight girls below mark, and four boys and six girls lags. The first victor was John Esquimau, about 27 years of age, who is preparing for college, and received 600 marks out of 685. Second came Kahgaug, with 534 out of 635, and third Waubegeezis, a smart little fellow of about 11, who took 493 marks out of 575. The best of the girl victors were Martha Esquimau, who took 330 out of 478 marks, and Flossie Wawanosh who took 323 out of 445.

The average number of marks taken by the pupils was higher than at any previous examination. At the midsummer examination, 1879, the pupils averaged $57\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. of the total number possible; at Christmas, 1880, $58\frac{1}{18}$ per cent.; at midsummer, 1881, $61\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; and at the examination just held, $63\frac{2}{5}$ per cent.

The subjects taken up were as follows:

Three senior boys were examined in geography, grammar, arithmetic, English history, Euclid, algebra, Latin, and a little Greek.

Twelve boys and seven girls in reading, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, geography, grammar and English history—the girls omitting the last two subjects, and taking sewing, knitting, &c., instead.

Fourteen more boys and seven girls brought up the second reading book, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, and a little elementary geography. The rest of the school were only commencing to read, and writing on slates.

The following are a few specimens of the questions given to the senior boys, and the answers they gave:—

(*a*) Describe the Tabernacle. *Ans.* (Esquimau.) The Tabernacle was a church made something like a tent. This is the church which the Jews had while journeying through the wilderness. It was 30 cubits long, 10 cubits wide, and 10 cubits high. It was divided into two parts, the larger part was called the Holy Place, and the smaller part Holy of Holies. In the Holy Place priests used to go every day to perform the services, but into the Holy of Holies only the High Priest was allowed to go once a year. In the Holy Place the altar of incense, the table of shew bread and the golden candlesticks were kept. In the Holy of Holies the Ark of the Covenant was kept.

(*b*) Tell what you know about Melchisedek. Where is he mentioned in the New Testament? *Ans.* (Benjamin.) He blessed Abram when he came from the battle after he got Lot, for he was made prisoner. He was king of Salem and also a High Priest, and no one knew who he was. He is mentioned in Hebrews viii.

(*c*) Where are Aden, Pondicherry, and Singapore? *Ans.* (Kahguag.) Aden is at the mouth of the Red Sea. Pondicherry is in India, on the Coromandel coast. Singapore is on the Straits of Malacca.

(*d*) What is told of Edward VI? *Ans.* (William.) He became king when he was 10 years old. Quick and intelligent. Somerset managed the kingdom when he was a boy. He built schools at Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Macclesfield. Also hospitals of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas.

The marks gained by the pupils included those given for good conduct, punctuality, etc., as well as for progress in their trades, so that the apprentice boys (who only study at night) had an equal chance with the rest.

The following is a letter written, during the examination, by one of the apprentices:—

SHINGWAUK HOME,
SAULT STE. MARIE, Dec. 15th, '81.

DEAR SIR,—I thought I would write to you this evening and tell you what work I am doing. We are very busy indeed, lots of work ironing of sleighs, we have ironed already six sleighs since last fall, and we got to iron two more, one cutter and one long sleigh. One day last week we put forty-eight shoes on the horses, we commence about 10 o'clock and Frank put the shoes on and I clenched, and Mr. Brown fit the shoes, and we done shoeing about 4 o'clock, and we commenced again at sleighs. That is all I have to say to you this evening.

I am your friend
JOSEPH SAHGEJEWH.

The Apprentices

One of the great objects of the Institution is to fit the Indian children for gaining their livelihood when they grow up after the manner of white people. So, with this object in view, the girls are thoroughly trained in house work, cooking, baking and laundry work, and the boys, after spending about two years steadily at school, in their third year commence learning a trade, and during the last two years of residence rank as apprentices.

The system has been found to answer exceedingly well, and the expense of instructing the boys in trades has been but trivial. Carpentering and printing are taught within the precincts of the Institution, but for instruction in other branches of trade the boys are sent to the village of Sault Ste. Marie, a distance of about one and a half miles. Every morning at about 7 a m, the boys may be seen starting from the Shingwauk Home with their dinner cans, they are away the whole day and return to the home about 6 o'clock in the evening. There are at present two boys

learning tailoring, three learning carpentering, four printing, three blacksmithing, three tinsmithing, four bootmaking, and one harnessmaking.

The following are specimen letters from their employers:—

(*From the Blacksmith.*)

SAULT, Dec. 15th, 1881.

REV. E. F. WILSON,

DEAR SIR.—I am pleased to be able to say that the whole of the boys in my employ are making very fair progress, and that they are always anxious to oblige in every possible manner, and give entire satisfaction to myself.

I remain
Very respectfully,

WILLIAM BROWN.

(*From the Tailor.*)

SAULT, Dec. 15th, 1881.

REV. E. F. WILSON,

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your note I beg to say that the boys Maxwell and Gabriel are giving entire satisfaction, I have no fault to find with them whatever.

I am yours truly,

W. VAUGHAN.

(*From a Carpenter in the Village.*)

SAULT, Dec. 15th. 1881.

REV. E. F. WILSON,

DEAR SIR.—It gives me great pleasure to say that the boy William since he came to work for me has been punctual, obedient, and honest, and deserves the best character that could be given to anyone in his situation. He has given perfect satisfaction in every particular.

Yours respectfully,

H. STOREY.

Other tradesmen speak equally well of the capabilities and behavior of the boys, and it may be taken as an established fact that Indian boys are fully capable of becoming good mechanics if a fair chance be given them to do so. It surely then would be far better that increased facilities should be afforded to the rising generation of Indians to engage in occupations for which they are so well fitted, than that they should be left to idle away their time in a semi-civilized, half gipsy, sort of existence on the Indian Reserves. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, who visited the Institution last summer, was exceedingly pleased with all that he saw, and expressed his belief that our plan of dealing with the boys and encouraging them to throw off their Indian habits and amalgamate with the white population was the right course to pursue. His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, who laid the foundation stone of the present Shingwauk Home in 1874, expressed almost exactly the same views. We have therefore this high authority for pursuing the course we do. While making it our first object to teach our Indian boys and girls the great truths of religion, and to train them in the ways of God, we also look forward to the day when the un-

deserved reproach of the race will be removed, and they will take their stand on an equal platform with their white bretbren.

The Boys who have left.

No doubt it will be asked—What has become of the boys who have left the Institution? Have they turned out satisfactorily, and are they now gaining their own livelihood? To this we are thankful to be able to make a favorable answer on the whole, though we certainly feel that there is at present a difficulty in keeping track of our boys after they leave, and in securing permanent employment for them. The idea at present of employing Indians on the tailor's bench and at the blacksmith's anvil is a new one. Time must be allowed for its development, and we fully believe that after a while the idea will become a popular one, and that tradesmen in various parts of Canada will be as ready to take our Indian boys into their employment as are those who live in our neighbourhood.

Of some of our boys who have left we can hear only that they are farming, or are working at a saw mill, or have got occasional employment on the steamboats. This of course is not satisfactory, as the time spent by them in learning a trade at the Institution seems thrown away if they do not continue at it. However of others we have received a more satisfactory account.

Joseph Esquimau is at present school teacher and catechist, under the Rev. R. Renison, at the Neepigon Mission. William Riley is a school teacher at Henvey's Inlet. Adam Kiyoshk (the first boy who came to the Institution), is now at Sarnia working at his trade as a carpenter, and getting good pay. Edward Jackson is working as a carpenter at Wallaceburg, and doing well. John Wigwaus has earned wages as a bootmaker, and is now back at the Institution improving himself both in his education and his trade.

The Indian Department has been applied to to look after those boys who are not at present gaining their living by the trades which they were taught, and they have promised to do so through the medium of their local agents.

To our Supporters.

We most heartily thank our many friends for the kind help they have afforded us during the past year, both in money and gifts of clothing.

The responsibility of maintaining those two Institutions becomes increasingly heavy. Were it not for the firm assurance we have that the work from the first has been of God, that God has and will sustain it, we should indeed shrink from the burden and weight of so great an undertaking. On the one hand, we have to maintain the confidence of the Indian parents—which of itself is no easy thing to do—we have to persuade them to give up their children to us, to come, many of them, a distance of 300 miles or more to a spot where, for half the year, they are entirely shut off from communication with them, and where, though they be sick or dying, they cannot visit them. We are responsible to the children to clothe, feed, and care for them as though they were members of our own family, and to make and enforce rules for their safety and guidance. We are responsible again to our friends and helpers to make the most careful and economical use of the money entrusted to us, and to satisfy them by our reports from time to time that our work is making fair progress and giving good evidence of eventual success. All this responsibility rests virtually at the present time upon one pair of shoulders. May the prayers of God's people arise that strength may be given sufficient for the day, and that an abundant blessing may rest upon the efforts put forth for the benefit of those poor children of the forest.

It is a cause of great thankfulness to us that our funds in England, which at one time had very much decreased, are now, through the energy of our Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Martin, and her "Lady Receivers," in a more flourishing state; also, that our hope expressed in our last report, that a lady might be found to represent

the Wawanosh Home and collect a £100 a year in England for its maintenance, has been realized, Mrs. Halson having so kindly undertaken the post. For all these blessings we render up hearty thanks to God, the giver of all good gifts.

Our financial condition is better than last year. We began the year with a deficit of $650. This year the deficit is only $28. We have also received a very large amount of clothing during the year, both from England and Canada, all of which has been of the greatest service and a great saving of expense. We trust that our lady friends are, many of them, already busily employed during the long winter evenings in making garments for our Indian boys and girls. A gift of 20 or 30 pairs of strong boys' trousers would be one of the most acceptable gifts we could receive. Mothers who have romping boys of 10 or 12 years of age know what this want means. We shall be glad also of more blue serge uniforms, trimmed with scarlet, both for boys and girls, and any amount of warm underclothing and socks. Boys knitted caps for winter, and scarlet netted sashes to be worn round the waist with the summer uniform would also be acceptable. All gifts of clothing are acknowledged at the time of receipt in the *Algoma Missionary News*.

EXTRACTS

From Annual Report of Robt. Ashton, Esq., Superintendent of the Mohawk Institution, with two tabular statements following, for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

BRANTFORD (GRAND RIVER), ONTARIO, CANADA.

To the Special Committee of the New England Company.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"During the year, 25 boys and 17 girls entered, and 22 boys and 20 girls left the Institution. The number on the books 31st December, 1881, being 90 (45 boys, 45 girls).

"The periods of attendance of the 42 pupils who left during the year were as follows:—

Under 1 year	9
From 1 to 2 years	13
" 2 " 3 "	10
" 3 " 4 "	3
" 4 " 5 "	2
" 5 " 6 "	3
" 6 " 7 "	2

The average for both boys and girls being 2 years and 2½ months, showing a decrease of 6½ months for boys and 10½ months for girls, as compared with the previous year."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"The conduct and progress of the pupils have been most satisfactory. The great improvement of the Day Schools enables children to pass the examination and enter the Institution at earlier ages than formerly, so that the majority of our pupils and especially so of boys, are small and less fitted to render assistance in the industrial departments, whilst they require more careful and patient supervision."

"Elam Barefoot, Isabella Latham, and Maggie Davis, successfully passed the High School "entrance" examination at Christmas, and will now receive six months special training here as Indian school teachers; they are none of them old enough to take charge of a school yet, or I could easily provide them with appointments."

"The following ex-pupils have been provided with employment during the year:

Margaret Maracle, Teacher at Bay of Quinte.
Kate Maracle, " St. Regis.
Floretta Maracle, " Board School No. 2.
Clabren Russell, " " No. 5.
Peter H. Martin, " " No. 10.
Jean Osborne, Governess pupil in a Ladies College, Toronto.

Two boys as carpenters, and one as an apprentice, two as grooms, &c., and several as farm hands. Seven out of the eight teachers employed by the Indian School Board are ex-pupils, and six are teaching on other reservations."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"I am happy to report that the present condition of the 156 pupils who left the Institution during the past four years, shows a steady improvement even upon the very favorable account I was enabled to render last year. Some of the girls now teaching school are very anxious to further pursue their studies, so as to obtain second class Public School certificates: one writes me that she has saved $80 and another has placed $40 in my hands towards the necessary expenses. This is one of the most encouraging signs I have yet met with as it evidences self-reliance and frugality, as well as ambition; the latter very common the two former very uncommon Indian characteristics. My oft-repeated assurances, that further assistance would not be recommended for those who had made no personal efforts towards helping themselves, are at last bearing fruit."

TABLE VI.—Showing the present condition of 156 pupils who have left the Institution during the four years ending December 31st, 1881.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Farming, independently or on shares	5	.....	5
do at hire or for parents	32	.....	32
Working at trades or in factories	7	2	9
Domestic service—Indian	1	5	6
do —White	2	16	18
Teaching school	2	6	8
Interpreters and Catechists	.....	.....	.....
Attending other institutions or colleges	3	2	5
Living with friends and attending school	2	6	8
Girls and boys under 16	9	18	27
Removed to United States	1	.....	1
Re-admitted	1	4	5
Known to be doing badly	.....	2	2
Doubtful, wandering or idle	2	.....	2
Not reported on, having been less than six months in the Institution	12	2	14
Married	.....	8	8
Died	1	5	6
Total	80	76	156

MOHAWK INSTITUTION.

ADMISSIONS—GIRLS.

Register No.	Name.	Date of Admission	Age	Name and Condition of Parents.	Tribe.	Religious Persuasion.	Place and Period of previous Schooling.	State of Education on Admission.	Remarks.
		1877.						Standard.	
103	Elizabeth Miller (Sister 121)..	Sept. 15...	12	Anthony and Sarah Miller, Tuscarora.	Mohawk.....	Church of England.	Methodist School	I	
		1875.							
54	Charlotte Johnson (Sisters Nos. 63 and 149, Brother No. 106).	Jan. 18...	15	Jos. Smoke Johnson (Chief), Tuscarora; mother dead.	do	do ...	No. 9.....	II	
60	Elizabeth Hill (Brother No. 89)	Sept. 11...	14	Lucinda Hill (Widow), Bay of Quinté.	do	do ...	Band School.....	I	

ADMISSIONS—BOYS.

		1874.							
56	Henry Danford (Sister No. 39)	March 7...	13	John and Lydia Danford, Oneida.	Oneida	Church of England.	Oneida.....	II	
		1871.							
36	George Peters (Sister No. 95)	Jan. 6...	10	An orphan, brought up by Dr. Dee, Tuscarora.	Delaware.....	do ...	No. 4.....	I	
		1879.							
145	Elijah Keys.....	Jan. 18...	12	Adopted by George and Ellen Keys (Pagans), Tuscarora.	Onondaga	Pagan..... ...	No. 10.....	II	

MOHAWK INSTITUTION.

DISCHARGES—BOYS.

Register No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age	Period in the Institution	State of Education.		Remarks and subsequent History.
					On Admission.	On Discharge.	
		1878.		Yrs. Mos.	Standard.	Standard.	
56	Henry Danford (dismissed)	July 12...	17	4 4	II	V	1878, at home; was dismissed for bad conduct. 1879, at home; I am informed he does not conduct himself at all well. 1880, working with his father. 1881, working out; dissipated.
110	John Skinnena	Aug. 31...	16½	2 0	I	II	1878 and 1879, working on farm. 1880 and 1881, working on farm; four winter months in a saw mill.
43	Thomas Green	do 31...	20½	5 7	V	Matriculated at McGill University, Fac. of Applied Science.	1878, attending McGill University, New England Co. paying fees only. 1879 to 1881, attending McGill University; passed first part of 1879 in Applied Science, and obtained a prize of $25. In 1882 graduated Bachelor of Science; Engineer, G. E. Railway.
36	George Peters	do 31...	17½	7 7	I	V	1878, in service (Indian); this boy has only one arm. 1879, working on the lakes as cabin boy. 1880 and 1881, working out among Indians.
46	Nelson Moses	do 31...	18	5 0	II	V	1878 and 1879, working farm with his father. 1880, working for Dr. McCargow. 1881, working out.
104	Samson Maracle	do 31...	12¾	1 10	I	III	1878 and 1879, with his friends and attending school. 1880, attending School No. 8. 1881, with his friends.

DISCHARGES—GIRLS.

54	Charlotte Johnson	May 20...	18½	3 5	II	V	1878 and 1879, Sewing Teacher at the Institution. 1880, in service in the city with Mrs. Sheppard. 1881, in service in Buffalo in a ladies' clothing store.
		1879.					
48	Anna Jones	June 26...	19	4 9	IV	Advanced; ent'd Coll. Institute.	1879 to 1881, teaching School No. 7. In 1879 she passed best examination out of sixteen candidates and teachers.
103	Elizabeth Miller	Sept. 6...	14	2 0	I	III	Was a good girl here. 1880, at home. 1881, married to Geo. Martin, jun.
55	Jemima Wolf	do 6...	17	4 0	II	IV	1879, teaching school at Muncey; she is not qualified for the post. 1880, at home. 1881, married to Lucius Henry.
60	Elizabeth Hill	do 6...	18	4 0	I	IV	To service (White); was an excellent girl in the school. 1880, to service (Indian, Wm. Powless). 1881, to service (White).

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June 1882; the total amount of Purchase Money, and quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.		
Albermarle	Bruce	3,330	2,862 95		Some of these lands were reserved by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in some townships there appears to have been more land sold during the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Amabel	do	1,105	1,601 25		
Eastnor	do	3,550	3,955 00	9,077	
Lindsay	do	10,773	8,874 60	22,382	
St. Edmunds	do	3,103	2,726 00	46,337	
Town Plot, Hardwick	do			1,100	
do Oliphant	do	54	269 20	391	
do Adair	do	70	455 60	1,489	
do Southampton	do			336	
do Bury	do			1,768	
*Keppel	Grey	786	1,234 00		
Wiarton	do	18	2,356 00		
Bidwell	Algoma District	100	50 00	7,953	
Howland	do	500	250 00	5,163	
Sheguiandah	do			10,418	
Town Plot, Sheguiandah	do	2	95 20	325	
Billings	do	200	100 00		
Assiginack	do	235	117 50	6,983	
Campbell	do	1,161	580 50	13,243	
Carnarvon	do	1,083	541 50	10,288	
Allan	do	168	84 00	8,198	
Tehkummah	do	359	179 50	8,111	
Sandfield	do	353	176 50	3,427	
Tolsmanville	do	2	69 00	1,798	
Gordon	do	234	117 00	3,077	
Town Plot, Shaftesbury	do	3	175 00	234	
Thessalon River	do	3,310	3,342 00	8,641	
Macdonald	do	2.362	1,181 00	6,536	
Garden River Reserve	do			15,777	
Ameres	do	306	153 25	13,584	
Kars	do			9,479	
Pennefather	do			18,131	
Dennis	do			3,509	
Herrick	do			7,506	
Fisher	do	69	34 50	9,602	
Tilley	do			12,691	*A great portion of the land in Anderdon, which appears as having been sold, has been deeded to enfranchised Indians as free grants.
Haviland	do			3,821	
Vankoughnet	do			11,850	
Tupper	do			2,800	
Archibald	do			2,900	
Laird	do	640	396 80	14,687	
Meredith	do	220	110 25	8,563	
Gore Bay	do			17	
Manitowaning	do	1	138 40	40	
Robinson	do	1,189	594 50	64,390	
Dawson	do	595	297 50	33.059	
Cockburn Island	do	1,432	716 00	27,024	
Mills	do	1,587	764 75	12,848	
Burpee	do	600	275 00	15,072	
Barril Island	do	200	80 00	7,050	
Neebing	Thunder Bay			3,778	
Sarnia	Lambton	32	7,336 00		
*Anderdon	Essex	1,747	2,510 75		
Seneca	Haldimand			281	
Cayuga	do	53	1,763 00	822	
Carried forward		41,532	45,654 00	476,556	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1882—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.		
Brought forward.....	.....	41,532	45,654 00	476,556	
Brantford	Brant	.....	.....	.....	
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings	609	805 84	2,811	
Port Credit and part of Township of Toronto....	.....	¾	103 00	.....	
Ouiatchouan	Chicoutimi	420	189 00	12,650	
Viger.....	Temiscouata	.....	.....	.....	
Thorah Island.....	Ontario	.....	.....	134	
Islands in River St. Lawrence	.....	80	320 00	1,253	
Islands in the vicinity of Manitoulin Island	.....	6,205	4,435 00	.....	
Islands in the Bay of Quinté	.....	2	100 00	.....	
Islands in Lake Erie....	.....	55	1,676 00	.....	
		48,903¾	54,192 84	493,404	

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND SALES BRANCH.

The lands sold during the year amounted to 48,903¾ acres, and the sales to $54,192.84. These lands are, for the most part, situated in various parts of the Province of Ontario.

The collections on account of old and new sales and leases amounted to $70,475.65.

The quantity of land still in the market is, in round numbers, 493,000 acres.

New land sales entered, 536.

Payments on leases entered, 441.

Agents' returns examined, etc., 158.

Assignments of lands examined and registered, 355.

Descriptions for patents examined, etc., and a corresponding numberof patents examined, 339.

Cancellations of sales, 32.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. V. DEBOUCHERVILLE,
Clerk in charge of Land Sales.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

TABULAR STATE

AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES.	Indian Population, Resident on Reserves.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	New Land made in 1881-82.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.
		Acres.	Acres.											
Ontario	15,681	47,578	1,206	3,075	1,672	1,316	923	976	365	38	5,144	2,570	2,124	1,530
Quebec	6,121	8,388	273¾	884	388	216	166	237	15	17	1,585	441	468	166
Nova Scotia	1,588	1,079	244	274	47	16	17	27	....	...	377	28	82	65
New Brunswick	1,486	2,240	158	297	87	21	26	14	12	12	407	32	30	13
P. E. Island	312	116	14	61	5	3	2	2	....	...	53	2	.....	.....
Manitoba	9,021	1,416¾	231¾	1,803	436	249	234	149	2	1	3,371	176	324	18
N.-W. Territories	14,173	1,819	77½	428	257	169	131	81	7	...	3,392	772	296	.....
British Columbia	33,252	4,863	864½	1,810	481	238	115	81	....	...	1,740	10,932	2,444	214
Totals	81,634	67,499¾	3,069½	8,632	3,373	2,228	1,614	1,567	401	58	16,069	14,953	5,768	2,006

THOS. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1882.

MENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics.

Pigs.	Oxen.	Young Stock.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Fish, Value.	Furs, Value.	Other Industries.
												$		
4820	695	2,451	42,146	40,094	61,589	30,218	36,173	1,671	1,098	70,908	6,118	30,235	34,331	37,194
687	34	534	2,928	2,659	14,321	3,816	798	28	2,432	13,184	1,909½	773	42,365	53,892
35	27	57	95	188½	623½	54½	70	60	90	8,033	418	1,469	502	3,747
59	6	65	35	249	3,735	16	5	11	1,992	6,660	306½	2,640	2,880	5,885
6	2	1	5	76	220	1	.....	.....	.....	1,000	36	300	30	3,500
95	281	529	1,401½	3,751	612	54	1,299	1	.....	32,258½	3,251	78,100	99,578	4,010
6	260	384	560	6,009	445	50	5,127	1,100	.....	22,030	1,964	5,300	27,115	.....
1105	247	2,148	146	9,282	9,032	1,245	1,654	.....	.....	30,304	1,879	891,249	476,858	78,651
6813	1,552	6,169	47,316½	62,308½	90,577½	35,454½	45,126	2,871	5,612	184,377½	15,882	1,010,066	683,659	186879

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
		$ cts.	
ONTARIO.			
Alderville	Elizabeth Hyndman	250 00	On Aluwick Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Bear Creek	Jacob Henry	200 00	Chippewas of the Thames
Cape Croker	James Keatley	300 00	do Nawash
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	200 00	do the Thames
Christian Island	Allan Salt, jun	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Fort William, girls	Joseph E. Martin	200 00	Indian School Fund
do boys	Thomas F. Stakum	200 00	do
French Bay	Isabella McIver	200 00	Chippewas of Saugeen
Garden River, Protestant	J. H. Glass	200 00	Indian School Fund
do Roman Catholic	Rev. T. Ouilette	200 00	do
Georgina Island	Robert Mayes	300 00	do and Methodist Missionary Society.
Golden Lake	Jennie Ryan	150 00	do
Henvy Inlet	Wm. Riley	200 00	Band and Indian School Fund
Hiawatha	H. M. Newbigin	250 00	On Rice and Mud Lake Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Kettle Point	Moses Waucaush	250 00	Chippewas of Sarnia
Mattawan, Upper Ottawa	Sister Ste. Thekla	100 00	Indian School Fund
Mississagua Reserve, Georgian Bay	Minnie E. Riordan	200 00	On Mississaga River Reserve, North Shore, Georgian Bay. Paid from Indian School Fund
Mohawk Institution, Brantford	Robt. Ashton, Principal		New England Co.
Moriaviantown	Daniel Edwards	350 00	Moravians of the Thames
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution at Munceytown	Rev. W. W. Sheppard.	3,000 00	*See* Remarks
Muncey (Back Settlement)	John Nicholas	200 00	Munsees of the Thames
do (Lower do)	S. Logan	200 00	Indian School Fund and Church of England
New Credit	John H. Scott	350 00	Mississagas of the Credit and Indian School Fund
Oneida, No. 1	E. S. Dark	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
do No. 2	J. T. Schuyler		Church of England
Carried forward		8,000 00	

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number Learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
48	16	45	.....	44	9	23	.....	.....	.....	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
22	10	21	11	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
33	23	32	15	29	8	15	.....	.....	.....	
23	14	22	11	10	4	5	.....	.....	.....	
27	10	29	9	11	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only. *See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
35	30	35	18	12	7	8	.....	.....	.....	Catechism—French and Indian languages.
21	11	21	14	14	14	14	.....	10	.....	
33	23	32	15	29	15	8	.....	.....	.....	
34	19	32	17	32	4	5	8	.....	.....	
45	25	43	16	38	36	9	.....	39	.....	
17	12	17	12	14	3	16	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only. *See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
15	6	14	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
36	13	22	8	18	4	4	.....	13	4	Scripture taught.
20	8	20	13	14	3	13	.....	13	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
19	12	18	12	11	7	8	.....	14	6	Cathechism and dictation.
15	7	14	6	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
19	12	19	19	17	3	6	.....	14	.....	do
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	.....	22	.....	
54	24	54	22	18	15	16	.....	.....	.....	Object lessons taught.
57	57	57	57	57	29	41	.....	.....	.....	An industrial and boarding school, $60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds, for each of fifty pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
18	11	18	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	6	14	4	12	2	5	.....	.....	.....	
29	17	28	22	22	21	21	.....	.....	.....	
45	18	38	14	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
30	13	29	.....	22	1	6	.....	.....	.....	
1799	487	764	421	573	277	320	8	125	10	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward...	.....	8,000 00	.....
ONTARIO—*Continued.*			
Oneida No. 3.....	Elijah Sickles.....	250 00	Oneidas of the Thames and Indian School Fund.....
Parry Island, No. 1.....	Eliza Tobias.....	200 00	Parry Island Indians and Indian School Fund.....
do No. 2.....	Amelia Chechock.....	200 00	Parry Island Indians.....
Rama.....	Maggie Armstrong.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Saugeen.....	F. M. Goodridge.....	200 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Shewanaga.....	*Amelia Chechock.....	200 00	Shawanaga Indians and School Fund
Sheseguaning.....	Mary McKeon.....	200 00	Indian School Fund.....
Shiguiandah.....	F. Frost.....	300 00	do .....
Shingwauk Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	.....	On Garden River Reserve. *See* Remarks.....
Six Nations, viz.:—			
Grand River, No. 2.....	Floretta Maracle.....		
do No. 3.....	Lydia Lewis.....		
do No. 5.....	C. Russell.....		
do No. 6.....	M. Tench.....		
do No. 7.....	Anna Jones.....	1,900 00	All on Six Nation Reserve.....
do No. 8.....	Sarah Davis.....		
do No. 9.....	Nelles Monture.....		
do No. 10.....	P. H. Martin.....		
Red Line.....	A. Henderson.....	250 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Stone Ridge.....	E. B. Roberts.....	250 00	do do ...
Thomas School.....	J. Miller.....	300 00	Paid from Six Nation Fund.....
Sidney Bay.....	D. Craddock.....	200 00	Chippewas of Nawash.....
South Bay, Manitoulin Island...	Sophie deLamorandière	200 00	Indian School Fund.....
Stoney Point, on Reserve.....	Dora Weaver.....	200 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
St. Clair Island, Walpole Reserve	John Burke.....	300 00	do do ...
Tyendinaga, No. 1.....	Jane McCulloch.....	250 00	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....
do No. 2.....	B. C. Carney.....	150 00	do do .....
do No. 3.....	M. Johnston.....	150 00	do do .....
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	James Cameron.....	300 00	Pottowattamies of Walpole Island and Church of England.....
Carried forward....	.....	14,250 00	.....

*Since transferred to Parry Island School.

MENT No. 3 – *Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number Learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
799	487	764	421	573	277	320	8	125	10	
54	28	41	11	21	3	.....	.....	24	.....	Indians pay $144, and the School Fund $106, per annum.
26	10	22	10	14	7	7	.....	.....	23	Two quarters only.
12	7	8	12	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
28	12	28	9	28	1	5	.....	18	18	Three quarters only. *See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
22	8	22	14	15	1	9	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught. *See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
22	7	22	6	21	2	5	.....	22	.....	No return since September, 1881.
24	12	25	7	21	1	3	.....	21	.....	
29	19	22	8	18	.....	10	.....	22	2	Three quarters only.
54	35	53	37	50	35	36	.....	.....	.....	An industrial school; all pupils resident. $60 per annum for each of 30 pupils contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
69	41	66	7	31	9	8	.....	.....	.....	The salaries of the teachers of those eight schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School Fund, the funds of the Six Nations and the New England Company respectively; the first named contributing $400, the second $1,500, and the third $1,100 per annum for that purpose.
39	18	38	19	39	16	15	.....	.....	.....	
28	16	28	5	27	5	5	.....	.....	.....	
29	10	24	11	28	10	10	.....	.....	.....	
49	25	48	20	49	11	11	.....	.....	.....	
29	16	29	10	29	10	10	.....	.....	.....	
43	19	37	18	32	18	18	.....	19	.....	
41	13	41	17	41	11	11	.....	.....	.....	
28	12	28	9	28	1	5	.....	18	18	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
22	8	22	5	21	6	14	.....	.....	.....	
32	17	23	15	27	3	11	.....	.....	.....	
16	7	14	8	13	8	3	.....	1	.....	
17	8	16	9	16	2	1	.....	8	.....	Three quarters only
13	8	13	9	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
51	24	51	11	45	5	50	.....	50	.....	do do
40	24	27	12	35	8	12	1	.....	.....	
38	17	35	14	30	3	5	.....	.....	.....	Returns received for three quarters only.
38	15	26	14	26	10	10	.....	26	26	
24	9	23	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
1,716	932	1,596	758	1,303	473	600	9	354	97	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
		$ cts.	
Brought forward...	.....	14,250 00	.....
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*			
Walpole Island, No. 2.....	Adam Jacobs.....	300 00	Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Wawanosh Home, on Garden River Reserve.....	Miss Bennetts.....	600 00	Indian School Fund.....
West Bay, Manitoulin Island....	D. J. Riordan.....	200 00	do .....
Whitefish Lake.....	Joseph Agowissi.....	200 00	On Whitefish River Reserve. Paid from Indian School Fund.....
Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island, boys.....	J. Kochmstedt...	300 00	Indian School Fund.....
Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island, girls.....	Lucy Haessly.....	300 00	do .....
Wikwemikonsing Manitoulin Island.....	Agatha Gahbow.....	200 00	do .....
Total Ontario.....	.....	16,350 00	.....
QUEBEC.			
Caughnawaga.....	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher..	350 00	Indian School Fund.....
Chenail, St. Regis Reserve.....	J. McGee	200 00	do .....
Cornwall Island do	Sarah Murphy.....	200 00	do .....
Lake St. John.....	Madame L. E. Otis.....	150 00	do .....
Lorette	Odelie Pelisson.....	200 00	do .....
Maniwake, River Desert Reserve	Sister M. du St. Sauveur	150 00	do .....
Maria, Co Bonaventure.....	Thos. Cyr	150 00	do .....
Oka, Village School.....	T. Arirhou.....	250 00	do and Methodist
Oka, Country School.....	M. Thawouiawitha.....	200 00	Missionary Society.....
Restigouche	S. M. Sheppard.....	150 00	Indian School Fund.....
St. Francis, Yamaska, Protestant	H. Boudreau.....	250 00	do .....
do do Catholic..	J. Laurent	290 00	do .....
St. Régis.....	Mary Bannon	200 00	do .....
Temiscamingue.....	Sister Ste. Colombe....	100 00	do .....
Total Quebec.....	.....	2,840 00	.....
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River.....	T. C. Kerr.....	264 00	Consolidated Fund.....
Eskasonie.....	R. McMillan.....	200 00	do .....
Indian Cove.....	Kate Jollymore.....	100 00	do .....
Whycocomah.....	John McEachen.....	200 00	do .....
Total Nova Scotia.....	.....	764 00	.....

MENT No. 3—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number Learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
1,716	932	1,596	758	1,303	473	600	9	354	97	
55	31	44	16	17	1	12	.....	15	.....	Returns received for three quarters only.
21	19	21	13	18	16	21	.....	.....	.....	do do
21	14	17	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
14	9	13	7	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
61	47	57	28	34	23	18	.....	14	.....	Industrial arts taught.
59	47	64	57	54	25	10	.....	19	.....	Returns received for three quarters only.
28	16	16	21	27	6	4	.....	27	.....	do do
1,965	1,115	1,828	904	1,479	548	665	9	429	97	
89	43	74	39	33	14	15	.....	.....	.....	
41	24	39	15	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Open three quarters only.
28	14	28	10	14	3	4	.....	.....	.....	do do
42	18	21	19	27	4	2	1	.....	.....	
30	23	27	25	30	5	2	2	.....	.....	do do
20	15	19	14	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....	
17	9	15	18	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
34	17	28	9	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	do do
17	11	13	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
42	25	33	9	20	2	2	.....	.....	.....	
42	25	25	17	15	7	7	.....	.....	.....	
32	16	24	18	29	8	7	.....	.....	.....	
25	15	21	14	14	1	3	.....	.....	.....	
38	29	36	10	27	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	
497	284	413	220	268	75	49	3	.....	.....	
21	12	21	5	13	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
21	9	20	8	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	
27	7	14	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	do
30	14	25	14	12	7	11	.....	.....	.....	
99	42	80	27	52	14	16	.....	12	.....	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
NEW BRUNSWICK.		$ cts.	
Burnt Church	M. B. Dumaresq.	200 00	Consolidated Fund.
Tobique	Mary E. Hartt.	150 00	do
Total New Brunswick..		350 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island	J. O. Arsenault.	200 00	Consolidated Fund.
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.			
Assissippi	Rev. J. Hinds	A salary of $300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and $12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25 and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed $504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies, receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of $12 *per capita* per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor $300.	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Beren's River	W. J. Hope		
Blood Reserve	George McKay		
Brokenhead River	W. Dennet		
Crow Stand	C. G. McKay		
Eagle Hills	R. Jefferson		
Ebb and Flow Lake	James Asham		
Fairford, Upper	Julia Murray		
do Lower	Wm. Anderson		
Fort MacLeod	J. McLean		
Fort Alexander, Protestant	D. D. McDonald		
do Roman Catholic	R. J. Tabouret		
Fisher River	Louisa Lyness		
Ile à la Crosse	Sister Langelier		
Islington	J. C. Richardson		
John Smith's Reserve	B. Brewster		
Lake St. Martin	F. Storr		
Little Saskatchewan	B. Thom		
Morleyville	A. Sibbald		
Jack Fish Creek, Moosoomin Reserve	Katie Clink		
Muskeg Lake	G. Chapeltière		
Norway House	M. Cookes		
Onion Lake	Rev. C. Quinney		
Pas	Eliza L. Budd		
St. Albert	Sister Blanchette		
St. Peters, No. 1, Protestant	J. J. Merritt		
do No. 2, R. Catholic	Rev. J. Allard		
do No. 2, Protestant	Rev. H. Cochrane		
Whitefish Lake	J. A. Youmans		
Total Manitoba			

MENT No. 3—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1882:

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number Learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
33	20	31	13	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	10	19	11	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
57	30	50	24	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	5	12	7	9	3	8	.....	4	.....	
18	14	18	4	18	.....	6	.....	2	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns received.
81	29	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two quarters only.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns received.
35	19	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two quarters only.
19	15	19	8	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	September and December quarters only.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns received.
40	30	33	20	26	10	10	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
21	18	21	10	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns received.
18	11	15	7	7	2	.....	.....	2	.....	
27	18	14	16	14	5	4	.....	19	.....	
30	12	30	35	9	9	5	4	.....	.....	Two quarters only.
36	33	34	29	30	10	12	.....	12	.....	Three do
36	26	15	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
32	21	21	.....	32	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	do do
21	15	21	6	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Two do
19	11	19	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three do
57	26	57	1	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	One do
28	14	17	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two do
26	20	26	11	25	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	One do
37	16	37	9	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Two do
29	15	10	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Three do
28	17	26	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
35	24	35	22	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	Two do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns received.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
49	43	45	31	30	15	14	.....	17	.....	Two quarters only.
40	18	40	5	22	10	2	.....	9	.....	
762	465	596	241	358	65	62	4	104	.....	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		$ cts.	
Fort Rupert	E. M. Hall	$12 *per capita* up to $300 per annum, except in the case of Metlahkhatla and St. Mary's Schools, which have special grants of $500 and $350 per annum respectively.	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Fort Simpson	Sister M. Lawrence		
Hazleton	Jane H. Ridley		
Kincolith	Henry Schutt		
Kitlahdamax	Geo. Robinson		
Massett	Geo. Sneath		
Metlahkhatla	S. Legaic		
Nass, Grenville	Anna Stirton		
St. Mary's Mission	Sister M. Lumena		
Total British Columbia			

MENT No. 3—*Concluded.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number Learning Arithmetic.	Number Learning Grammar.	Number Learning Geography.	Number Learning History.	Number Learning Music and Singing.	Number Learning Drawing.	Remarks.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No returns received.
83	32	37	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
40	16	27	5	16	1	27	.....	.....	.....	Three quarters only.
43	37	25	22	22	1	17	.....	.....	15	
166	85	89	33	50	2	44	.....	.....	15	

TABULAR Statement No. 3, showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario	1,965
Quebec	497
Nova Scotia	99
New Brunswick	57
Prince Edward Island	12
Manitoba and North-West Territories	762
British Columbia	166
	3,558

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 4.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Algonquins of Carleton		21
do	Golden Lake	75
do	Renfrew	176
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames		612
do	Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	784
do	of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble	539
do	Snake Island	142
do	Rama	258
do	Saugeen	362
do	Nawash	394
do	Beausoleil	311
do	Lake Superior	1,848
do	North Shore of Georgian Bay	593
do	Garden River and Batchewana Bay	698
Moravians of the Thames		271
Mississaguas of Mud Lake		157
do	Rice Lake	94
do	Scugog	41
do	Alnwick	216
do	New Credit	217
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté		938
Oneidas of the Thames		702
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands		1,517
do	of Lake Huron	2,877
Six Nations on the Grand River		3,195
Wyandotts of Anderdon		88
Total		17,126

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis		261
do	Becancour	52
Algonquins of River Desert		414
do	Temiscamingue	198
do	South Pontiac	68
do	North Pontiac	520
do	Hull	66
do	Piccanock	21
do	Hincks	15
do	Eagle River	22
do	Bouchette	9
do	Tomasine	196
do	Kakebonga	92
do	Bowman	8
do	Lievres West	54
do	Mulgrave	20
do	St. Angelique	3
do	Ripon	4
do	North Nation	44
do	Argenteuil	6

Algonquins of Doncaster		8
do	Montcalm	12
do	Joliette	5
do	Berthier	6
do	Richelieu	3
do	Iberville	7
do	Maskinonge	20
do	St. Maurice	184
do	Compton	5
do	Portneuf	3
Amalicites of Temiscouata		73
do	Viger	133
Hurons of Lorette		273
Iroquois of Caughnawaga		1,485
do	St. Regis	1,095
do	and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	360
Micmacs of Gaspé Basin		50
do	Maria	96
do	Restigouche	445
Montagnais of Betsiamits		447
do	Escoumains	48
do	Godbout	38
do	Grand Romaine	294
do	Lake St. John	315
do	Mingan	180
do	Moisie	7
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence		2,860
Natashquan		36
Seven Islands		257
St. Augustine		271
	Total	11,089

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmas of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne		362
do	Kings County	106
do	Queens	95
do	Lunenburg	54
do	Halifax	165
do	Hants	169
do	Colchester	100
do	Cumberland	130
do	Pictou	187
do	Antigonish and Guysboro'	169
do	Richmond	246
do	Inverness	90
do	Victoria	105
do	Cape Breton	250
	Total	2,228

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Restigouche		42
do	Gloucester	40
do	Northumberland	396

Micmacs of Kent	379
do Westmoreland	87
Amalicites of Madawaska	32
do Victoria	152
do Carleton	38
do Charlotte	72
do St. Johns	20
do York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens Counties.	228
	1,486

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	312

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1	3,584
do do do 2	1,004
do Salteaux do 3	2,668
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4	9,195
do do do do 5	3,195
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6	6,756
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7	8,642
Resident Sioux	2,000
Total	37,044

ATHABASCA DISTRICT.

Plain Crees	18
Wood Crees	809
Assiniboines	13
Chipweyans	1,303
Beavers	255
Total	2,398

RUPERT'S LAND.

Rupert's House	400
Fort George	450
Little Whale River	50
Nitchequon	180
Osnaburgh	350
Martin's Falls	300
Long Lake	250
New Brunswick	150
Albany	100
Mattamgimingue	120
Abittibi	450
Flying Post	100
Mettachewan	50
Long Portage Post	50
Moose Factory	420
Waswanapee	200
Mistasine	150
Total	3,770

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Aht Nation.

Ohey-aht	262
She-sha-aht	161
How-chuk-les-aht	91
Opet-ches-aht	53
To-quh-aht	47
W-ltoo-ilth-aht	287
E-koolth-aht	48
Estimates of the remaining tribes not included in the above	2,551
Bella Coola and Ilet Suck, estimated at	2,500
Comox (3 bands)	88
Cowichan Nation:—	
Esquimault	77
Songhees	182
Nanaimo	223
Skwaw-mish	639
Soke	39
Tche-a-nook	54
Ke-tlay-nup	24
Li-icks-suh	49
Hal-alt	44
Pa-nel-a-kut	239
Ku leets	117
Sick-a-meen	36
So-me-naw	112
Kwaw-ma-chin	201
Ka-nip-sum	65
Ko-ne-a-kun	89
Clem Clem-a-lits	167
Kevil-kiva-sha-lah	31
Tlip-pah-lis	29
Sno-no-wus	17
Kwa-le-cum	20
Chah-thul-elp-il	104
Tsah-wit-ook	71
Pau-kwe-chin	93
Tsi-klum	41
Sbe-shell	167
Ska-sah-ah	20
Koo-na-mich	15
Hydah nation, estimated at	2,500
Quackewlth	3,500
Tsimpsheean	5,000

Mainland Bands.

Samamhoo	65
Tsowassan	52
Misqueam	92
False Creek	42
Capitano Creek	41
Mission, Burrard Inlet	123
Seymour Creek	22
No. 3 Reserve, Burrard Inlet	39
Co-quit-lum	36

Katsey	127
Langley	106
Whonock	30
Matsqui	76
Sumas, No. 1	19
" No. 2	12
" No. 3	41
Nicoamen	14
Sque-am	25
Klatawars	16
Schurye	28
Co-qua-piet	26
Squehala	30
Squah	71
Assylitch	12
Skokale	34
Yak-y-you	44
To-ylee	51
Harrison Mouth	41
Chehales	131
Squatils	45
Cheam	95
Popkum	18
Skowall	48
Hope	25
Ohamille	65
Ewahoos	96
Yale	267
Spuzzum	237
Boston Bar	316
Boothroyds	251
Kanaka Flat	106
Siska Flat	67
Skappah	55
Lytton	590
Nicomen	93
Cook's Ferry	282
Nicola	522
Smilkameen	56
Okanagan (Keremeus)	136
Bonaparte	100
Kamloops	254
North Thompson and Canoe Lake	144
Dead Man's Creek	82
South Thompson (Niskahnuith)	140
Adams Lake	150
Little Shuswap Lake	98
Spelemcheen	118
Head of Okanagan Lake	248
Penticton	144
Okanagan Mission	67
Osoyoos	117
Remaining Indians in Superintendency estimated at	8,522
Total	35,052

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	17,126
Quebec	11,089
Nova Scotia	2,228
New Brunswick	1,486
Prince Edward Island	312
Manitoba and North-West Territories	37,044
Athabaska District	2,398
Rupert's Land	3,770
British Columbia	35,052
Total	110,505

NOTE—No complete census of the Indians of Athabaska District, British Columbia, or Rupert's Land having been received, the figures, as respects those places, given in last year's Report are republished.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

NOTE.—(*These reports were received too late to occupy their proper places amongst the reports of the other agents.*)

INDIAN OFFICE,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., 28th December, 1882.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for your information, the following report on Indians under my supervision.

The most important event of vital interest to the Indians was the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General, which has had a most beneficial effect, proving to them that the interests of their "Great Mother" are identical with their own.

Some nineteen hundred Indians were assembled here, the loyalty expressed by all was gratifying.

The vexed question of better terms, agitated from year to year at the annuity payments, was, at the council of His Excellency with them, satisfactorily settled by their being made to understand that there could be no possible alteration in the terms of the treaty; this has strengthened my hands and satisfied the Indians.

They expressed their great disappointment at the absence of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

I visited the several reserves during the year, accompanied by the Farm Instructors, and found, as a general rule, a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the huts, also that the inmates were more provident in their preparations for the winter.

In all cases but one I have to report most favorably on the stables, the cattle were well sheltered, and the Indians attending them made to understand the proper care and attention to their stock, also the proper value of hay.

In the month of March, Inspector Steele, commanding North-West mounted police at this post, placed Corporal Stewart at my disposal to accompany me to the several reserves, to vaccinate all who required the same.

A great improvement in the health of the children, compared to the previous year, was perceptible, owing no doubt to the addition of vegetables in their diet, and also having more habitable huts.

The stock of clothing which had been supplied this Agency and given Indians in lieu of work, assisted them materially in protecting them from the severity of the weather.

Early in the summer "Long Lodge" and "The Man who took the Coat," Assiniboine chiefs with their bands, arrived here from Fort Walsh, after three days' rest proceeding to the Indian Head, where all preparations had been made to receive them.

I accompanied them and before leaving had their seed potatoes put in the ground.

These Indians seemed satisfied with their reserve, and in a short time had eighteen comfortable huts put up by themselves.

Directly after these bands went to the Indian Head, the several families and chiefs were supplied with cattle and implements promised to them in the treaty; everything worked amicably until Pie-a-pot arrived.

This last mentioned chief arrived here on 23rd June, 1882, and persuaded as many chiefs and other Indians from the several reserves as he could to meet him in council: his speeches evidently carried very little weight and influence amongst them.

He visited with me the Indian Head Reserve, accompanied by Lavallée, the North West Mounted Police interpreter at Fort Walsh, and expressed his satisfaction at the reserves selected for him, desiring the boundary to be run between his and the Assiniboine Reserve.

Had his many demands on the Government been granted no doubt some other excuse would have been forthcoming to cause his return to Fort Walsh.

Some fifteen lodges of his party remained behind, the majority wintering at Touchwood Hills, and some few others amongst the other reserves.

Owing to the non-completion of the Tabular Statement, I am unable to attach it to this Report, but will forward it as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.

GLOUCESTER, 17th January, 1883.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that having received verbal instructions from the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, I, on the 21st June last, proceeded to Winnipeg, where I arrived on the 25th, when I duly reported myself to the Indian Superintendent.

On the 6th July, I received instructions to proceed to the following places, viz.: Jack Fish Head, Blood Vein River, Loon Strait, Hollow water River, The Pas, Cumberland and Chimawawin, Treaty No. 5, for the purpose of surveying and defining the boundaries of these several Indian reservations.

Having procured the necessary supplies and the steamer "Princess," that had been detained on the Lake Winnipeg, arriving on the 14th, I with my party took passage, and reached Grand Rapids on the 24th of July.

On the 25th July the steamer "Northcote" arrived at Grand Rapids from Edmonton, and also the steamer "North West," both of these steamers were detained

at the rapids, their crews aiding the steamers "Marquis" and "Manitoba" to get over the Grand Rapids. There being no possibility of procurring boats or canoes here, we had inevitably to wait until the 6th August, when the "Northcote" proceeded up the river, arriving at Cumberland on the 9th.

On the afternoon of the 9th August, I had a meeting with the two chief councillors and some of the Cumberland Band, who appeared dissatisfied with my going to lay out a reserve there, and said that they had been promised locations at Fort La Corne, also complaining of the soil, of the absence of fish and fowl with a scarcity of hay.

I informed them that my instructions did not give me power to give the Indians in one treaty a reserve in another treaty, I also informed them that I should truly report to the Government everything that was necessary. I then began the survey of Cumberland Island.

On the 14th August, I had notice of another meeting, the chief, councillors and a number of the band came to my camp.

The chief said that he wanted fifty miles square laid out for his band. I replied that this was impossible, and that I had no such instructions.

He then told me, that he and his band had come to the conclusion that they would have no survey of a reserve made.

I finished the survey then in hand, and on the 17th of August left for the Pas, and arrived there on the evening of the 18th.

On the 19th of August I interviewed Mr. Angus McKay, the Indian Agent who was at the Pas, telling him how matters were at Cumberland, and he said that when he went up there he would arrange the matter with the band.

On the 21st August I began the survey of the Pas Reserve, and made six surveys there, viz: A portion about six miles long on the south side of the Saskatchewan, also a separate quarter-section and two pieces of hay ground; on the north side of the river I surveyed a portion of about fourteen miles in length, also an island, on which there are seven houses.

On the 5th October I left the Pas and returned to Cumberland, Mr. McKay having fully arranged matters with the chief and band.

I commenced the survey of the chief's island on the 9th and finished on the 13th of October; also surveyed a hay marsh on the 14th, with school lot and mission reserve.

I left Cumberland on the 16th for Birch River, not being able to procure a guide to go to the other portions of the reserve, most of the band being absent doing their autumn fishing, and reached the Birch River Portage on the 17th. Making this Portage, we began the survey on the afternoon of the 18th, and completed it on the 2nd of November.

At the Birch River, in connection with the land surveyed for the resident Indians, I, at the request of the chief and councillors of the Pas band, laid out land sufficient for fourteen families, so that any wishing to leave the Pas might take up land at Birch River.

On the 3rd November I left the Birch River Portage, and arrived safely at the Pas on the morning of the 5th, having made our way in our frail bark canoes amid the strong currents of the Saskatchewan and through the floating ice, where any misguidance on our parts would have been fatal.

I remained at the Pas until the 15th of November, awaiting the freezing of the muskegs and closing of the rivers, preparing sledges and having snow shoes made, when we went to Indian Plum Lake, where I surveyed three islands. This lake is about thirteen miles from the Pas, and lies to the south of the Saskatchewan River.

In A-tick-a-make Lake, on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, I also surveyed a small island, about fourteen miles from the Pas.

On the 21st of November we returned to the Pas, intending at once to proceed to Chimawawin by dog trains, but were informed by the Hudson Bay Company's officer at that place that we would not be able to get half way on account of the open

water of the Saskatchewan, he having sent runners in that direction, who had returned, not being able to accomplish their journey.

Deeming the ice sufficiently secure, we started on the morning of the 27th of November for Chimawawin, having three dog trains heavily laden and my men with light sledges drawing their own blankets, which place we reached on the morning of the 30th.

On the 1st December we commenced the survey of this reserve. A portion of the mainland was taken into the reserve, two islands and a part of another island, the work terminating on the 7th of the month.

We left Chimawawin on the 8th December, and not being able to procure fish for dog feed, I had to send back to that place for a supply, which delayed our progress, we arrived at Duck Bay, Lake Winnipegosis, on the 15th, and reached Water Hen Lake on the 18th.

On the afternoon of the 21st December we made Manitoba House, a Hudson Bay Company's post about twelve miles south-west of the Narrows of Lake Manitoba, where we were kindly received by the gentleman in charge.

We arrived at Westbourne on the morning of the 24th, being obliged to remain camped there during Christmas Day, the cars not running.

I reached Winnipeg on the 27th, and there having paid off my party and rendered my accounts, I left for Ottawa on the 9th January, and arrived on the 13th.

I beg to state that the above outline report is but preparatory to a general and fully descriptive one, and will accompany my plans and field notes of the work executed this season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. A. AUSTIN, C.E., P.L.S., D.L.S.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Fa No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and Broken for the Year, 1882	Under Crop, 1882.	Under Crop, 1881.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons
1	Charles Lawford	Way-way-see-cappo's Reserve	.....	56	56	.....	50
	Way-way-see-cappo	Bird Tail Creek	.....	20	20	.....	.....
	The Gambler	.....	.....	23	20	.....	60
	Kee-see-koo-min	.....	26	26	.....	.....	80
2	James Johnston	Indian Reserve, near Pelly	.....	26½	26½	.....	.....
	Côte or Mee-may	do do	.....	15	15	.....	.....
	Kish-ah-konse	do do	.....	44	43¾	.....	.....
	The Key	do do	.....	15	15	.....	.....
3	James Setter	Crooked Lakes	.....	.....	}	.....	.....
	Chuck-ah-chasse	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
	Kah-kee she-way	.....	.....	30	....	40	95
	O'Soup & Cousees	.....	60	79	65¼	79	367
	Sah-kah-mas or Mosquito	.....	.....	24	.....	24	61
	Kah-kee-wis-tah-how	.....	.....	19	.....	19	85
4	C. S. Hockley, Acting Instructor	Qu'Appelle Lakes	13	25	12	30	125
	Pas-quah	do	38	88	60	140	125
	Mus-cou-pee-tung	do	31	18½	.....	34	55
	Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	do	21½	36¼	20	50	70
5	James Taylor	File Hills	.....	6	6	12	45
	O-kee-weese	do	9½	14½	6	20	23
	Pee-pee-kee-sees	do	24	8	6	19	18
	Star Blanket	do	17	16	7	20	15
	Little Black Bear	do	10	19½	10	20	20
6	G. S. McConnell	Touchwood Hills	.....	29¾	22	35	160
	Kah-wah-kah-toose	do	35	18	10	35	38
	Day Star	do	45	19½	6	35	24
	Mus-kow-he-quahn	do	22	19	4	22	22
	Gordon	do	44	26	20	60	24
	Yellow Quill	Nut Lake	29	18½	7	20	60
	Little Blanket	Touchwood Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Assiniboine Indians	Maple Creek	.....	.....	115¼	.....	.....
	Provost	Indian Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	The-man-who-took-the-coat	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Long Lodge	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	John Tomkins	Duck Lake	.....	33	32	320	20
	Beardy	do	40	129	} 87	{200	100
	O-kee-ma-sis	do	30	115		{140	50
	One Arrow	do	22	53	25	60	30
	White Cap (Sioux)	Moose Woods	10	21	15	30	20
9	A. B Loucks	Prince Albert	.....	.....	20½	.....	.....
	Wm. Swatt, Band	North of Prince Albert	15	58	30	80	150
	John Smith	South Branch	50	132	250	600	250
	Chee-kas-ta-pay-sin	do	15	32	22	40	20
	James Smith	Fort à la Corne	18	56	20	70	180
10	G. Chaffey	Snake Plains	25	37	35	180	150
	Mis-tah-wah-sis	do	35	105	}	{260	75
	Ah-tah-kah-koop	do	50	111	215	{260	80
	Pe-te-quay-kee	do	15	43	}	{125	40
	Ko-pau-wek-mus	Meadow Lake	.....	5	10	10	12
	Kenne-may-ta-yo	Assiniboine Lake	.....		10	10	12
11	J. Payne	Eagle Hills	.....	29¾	34	60	140
	Red Pheasant	do	22	110½	88	115	80
	Mosquitoe	do	40	70½	30	75	50
	Carried forward	.....	812	1,885¾	1,496¼	3,329	3,081

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Roots Sown.								Grain and Roots Harvested.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	100	800	.....
10	.....	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	200	600	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	2	270	.....	180	150	100
42	5	15	9	5	.....	.....	3	630	150	225	1,000	200
16	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	240	.....	120	250	.....
12	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	180	.....	90	.....	.....
						Corn						
6½	7	5½	1	½	.....	5	¼	105	100	110	15	75
64	1	5	10	2	1	4	5	1,000	25	100	700	50
9½	.....	3	3	2	½	1	½	150	.....	45	75	.....
21	.....	.....	8	1	¼	4	2	200	.....	.....	500	.....
½	.....	4	1	½	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	120	300	.....
9	.....	1	3	1½	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	30	300	.....
5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	30	150	35
10	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	30	300	.....
10	.....	10	3	3	.....	.....	3½	150	.....	300	250	250
7	10	7	3	2	½	.....	¼	200	300	200	700	800
5	.....	4	2	4	1	.....	2	75	.....	100	250	450
6	.....	4	3	4	1½	.....	1	50	.....	100	400	400
4	.....	5	4	5	½	.....	½	60	.....	100	500	500
10	.....	7	1	6	1	.....	1	50	.....	110	150	600
1	.....	4	6	6	1	.....	½	15	.....	120	700	600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	10	4	2½	1	⅛	.....	1	366	282	60	200	250
63	.....	40	5	6	1	.....	8	1,200	.....	700	400	1,800
50	.....	46	4	6	1	.....	3	1,000	.....	1,000	390	2,860
20	.....	15	3	4	1	.....	10	500	.....	360	340	200
8	.....	10	3	1	½	.....	2	160	.....	250	400	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	12	3	1½	1⅓	.....	1	700	.....	200	300	100
95	5	20	4	3	1½	.....	3	1,900	150	450	800	500
18	.....	10	2	1	½	.....	1	300	.....	200	200	100
40	.....	10	3	1½	1	.....	1	600	.....	200	400	200
14	8	9	2	3	½	.....	½	350	.....	400	300	500
65	.....	28	4	4	1	.....	5	1,000	.....	500	700	1,500
65	.....	30	5	5	1	.....	14	1,000	.....	400	750	2,800
20	.....	14	2	3	1	.....	3	100	.....	100	350	800
2	.....	2	½	½	¼	.....	1	40	.....	20	200	300
2	.....	2	½	½	¼	.....	1	30	.....	50	200	400
4	12	8	3½	1	½	.....	¾	115	189	167	450	200
8	8	60	13	8	½	.....	7	65	470	1,050	1,500	5 0
5	.....	31	8½	9½	½	.....	10	100	.....	500	800	300
810½	66	453½	150½	108	20⅞	14	95¾	13,811	1,666	9,017	16,970	16,760

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm, No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and				
			Broken for the Year, 1882.	Under Crop, 1882.	Under Crop, 1881.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons
	Brought forward		812	1,885¾	1,496½	3,329	3,081
12	S. Ballentine	Battle River					
	Poundmaker	do	121	131	40½	121	150
	Strike-him-on-the-back	do	27	53	30½	53	15
13	D. L. Klink	Jack Fish Creek	34	81½	56	200	30
	Moosoomins	do					
14	P. T. Williams	Fort Pitt, Onion Lake		65	65	100	30
	See-kas-kootch	Near Fort Pitt	60	121	47	121	50
15	John Delaney	Frog Lake		43	50	50	65
	Ne-pow-hay-how	do	6	9	3	9	12
	Mah-kay-oo	Stony Lake	8	18	14	18	12
	Kee-hee-win	Moose Lake	6	14	10	14	5
	Kinoo-say-oo	Angle Lake	4	17	40	17	
	Pus-kah-ah-go-win	Frog Lake			9		
	Bears Head	Eagle Hills					
	Lean Man	do					
	Thunder Child	Near Battleford					
	Young Chippewayan	do					
16	Ed Higgins	Saddle Lake	49½	100½	65	155	75
	Seenum or Peccan	Whitefish Lake		215½	*210	220	
	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche		13½	23	25	
	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake		93½	*80	150	100
	Mus-keg-ah-wah-tick	Wahshatahnow Creek		11½	12	30	
	Blue Quill	Egg Lake near Victoria		13½	12	15	
	Chippewayan	Hart's Lake		6	6	10	
	Beaver Lake Band	Beaver Lake		10	6½	10	
17	J. O'Donnell	Rivière Qui Barre		87	145	500	100
	Michel	Sturgeon River	50	60	28	60	
	Alexis	Stony Lake	35	35	28	50	
	Alexander	Lac la Nonne	57	57	35	75	
	Tommy la Potack	Near Edmonton			27¾		
18	S. B. Lucas	Peace Hills	80	68¼	59¼	1,000	75
	Pass-pass-chase	Edmonton		25	32	25	
	Sampson	Bears' Hill		20	11	30	
	Ermine Skin	do	26	26	20	55	
	Robtail	Battle River		20	20	30	
	Che-poos-ste-quahn	Pigeon Lake		20	15	20	
	Muddy Bull	do		15	12	15	
19	Sergt Dunn	Morleyville					
	Chief Bears Paw	Stony Reserve					
	do Jacob	do		50	68	100	10
	do Chinniquy	do					
20	Thomas McHugh	Blackfoot Reservation		13	23	50	100
	Crowfoot, H. C.	On the Bow River					
	Three Bulls, M.C.	do		45	35½	50	
	Weasel Calf, M. C.	do					
	Medicine Shield, M.C.	do		3		2	
	Eagle Rib, M.C.	do		12		12	
	Running Rabbit, M.C.	do					
	Calf Robe, M.C.	do		9		25	
	Buck Running Rabbit, M.C.	do					
	Sitting Eagle, M.C.	do		12		12	
	Bear Child, M.C.	do	176				
	White Eagle, M.C.	do		10		10	
	Henry Shield, M.C.	do					
	Carried forward		1,551½	3,489¼	2,835¼	6,888	3,910

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—*Continued.*

Roots Sown.								Grain and Roots Harvested.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush
810½	66	453½	150½	108	20⅞	14	9,534	13,811	1,666	9,017	16,970	16,760
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	3	60	15	10	4	.....	4	500	100	1,100	475	600
5	.....	18	15	10	4	.....	1½	.....	.....	350	900	500
20	6	31½	10	10	3	.....	1	400	75	900	600	800
20	10	28	6	¾	¼	.....	¼	275	150	550	300	200
15	.....	73	25	4	2	.....	2	180	.....	1,000	1,500	300
14	10	11	7	½	½	.....	.....	150	125	250	600	100
.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1,000	.....
.....	.....	8	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	460	300
.....	.....	5	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	800	100
5	.....	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	500	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10½	10	70	6	3	1	.....	.....	150	200	1,100	600	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	3¾	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	120	300	.....
13½	.....	64¾	10¼	5	.....	.....	.....	195	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
.....	.....	8	2	½	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	75	200	.....
2½	.....	7½	2½	1	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	100	200	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	120	500	.....
.....	.....	80	5	1	½	.....	½	.....	.....	1,500	550	150
.....	.....	45	7	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	700	500
.....	.....	17	6	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0	650	750
.....	.....	40	6	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	600	750
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	11	38½	6	4½	1½	.....	2	120	275	900	600	500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	450	250
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	20	8	10	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	33	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905	3,000	2,000
.....	.....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
949	126	1,149¼	360½	225½	61	14	115	15,811	2,841	21,577	33,488	25,060

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm, No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and				
			Broken for the Year, 1882.	Under Crop, 1882.	Under Crop, 1881.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons
	Brought forward		1,551½	3,429¼	2,835½	6,888	3,910
	Manyshotat	On the Bow River		29		29	
	Old Sun	do					
	Big Bloom	do					
	Loan Chief	do		30		30	
	Buck Elk	do					
21	Magnus Begg	Piegan Reservation		10	48	10	20
	Eagle Tail, H.C	On the "Old Man"	14	48½			
	Too-wi-pee	River do		55			
	Morning Plume, M.C	On the do			95	200	
	Crow Eagle, M.C	do	30	56			
	Running Wolf, M.C	do					
	Big Swan, M.C	do		25			
22	W. C. McCord	Blood Reservation			3		65
	Red Crow, H.C	On the Belly River		50	40		
	Button Chief, M.C	do	71¾	51¾		120	
	Blackfoot Old Woman, M.C	do		10		200	
	Running Wolf, M.C	do	10	3		10	
	One Spot, M.C	do	12	3		12	
	White Antelope, M C	do	1½	1½		1½	
	Striped Dog, M.C	do					
23	James M. Dixon, M.C	Pincher Creek					
	Farm Agent	Supply Farm		222	155½	300	130
24	Alex F. Doyle	Fish Creek					
	Farm Agent	Supply Farm		357	207½	2,000	100
25	A. McArthur	Moose Mountain					
	Pheasant Rump	do			3		
	Ocean Man	do			6		
	White Bear	do					
26	Isaac M Scott	Sarcee Reservation					
	Sarcee Indians	Near Calgarry	59	49		55	50
			1,749¾	4,490	3,393¼	9,855½	4,275

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

Roots Sown.								Grain and Roots Harvested.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush
949	126	1,149¼	360½	225½	61⅞	14	115	11,811	284	21,577	33,488	25,060
.....	.....	10	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	32	12	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	30	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,900	550
.....	8	23	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	9¾	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	8	130	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1,200	200	1,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	145	165	2	20	¼	35	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	1,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	21	4	15	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	30	30
1,029	301	1,613¼	510½	305	65⅛	49	149¼	17,011	5,466	25,277	36,318	26,840

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm, No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.		Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.
			Carrots.	Peas.	
			Bush.	Bush.	
1	Charles Lawford	Way-way-see-cappo's Reserve	80		
	Way-way-see-cappo	Bird Tail Creek			100
	The Gambler				90
	Kee-see-koo-min				
2	James Johnston	Indian Reserve, near Pelly			
	Côte or Mee-may	do do			230
	Kish-ah-konse	do do			100
	The Key	do do			125
3	James Letter	Crooked Lakes			
	Chuck-ah-chasse				
	Kah-kee-she-way				169
	O'Soup & Cousees				280
	Sah-kah-mas or Mosquito				169
	Kah-kee-wis-tah-how				154
4	U. S. Hockley, Acting Instructor	Qu'Appelle Lakes		75	
	Pas-quah	do			143
	Mus-cou-pee-tung	do			104
	Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	do		20	207
5	James Taylor	File Hills			
	O-kee-weese	do			40
	Pee-pee-kee-sees	do			72
	Star Blanket	do			30
	Little Black Bear	do			20
6	G. S. McConnell	Touchwood Hills	150		
	Kah-wah-kah-toose	do	20		59
	Day Star	do	30		55
	Mus-kow-he-quahn	do	15		49
	Gordon	do	20		53
	Yellow Quill	Nut Lake	20		380
	Little Blanket	Touchwood Hills			
7	Assiniboine Indians	Maple Creek			
	Provost	Indian Head			
	The-man-who-took-the-coat	do			
	Long Lodge	do			
8	John Tomkins	Duck Lake	60		
	Beardy	do	75		160
	O-kee-ma-sis	do	80		98
	One Arrow	do	50		91
	White Cap (Sioux)	Moose Woods	10		30
9	A. B. Loucks	Prince Albert			
	Wm. Swatt, Band	North of Prince Albert	20		153
	John Smith	South Branch	45		171
	Chee-kas-ta-pay-sin	do	10		81
	James Smith	Fort à la Corne	20		134
10	G Chaffey	Snake Plains	10		
	Mis-tah-wah-sis	do	50		214
	Ah-tah-kah-koop	do	50		185
	Pe-te-quay-kee	do	10		164
	Ko-pau-wek-mus	Meadow Lake	10		47
	Kenne-moy-ta-yo	Assiniboine Lake	10		77
11	J. Payne	Eagle Hills	80		
	Red Pheasant	do			140
	Mosquito	do			194
	Carried forward		925	95	4,588

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

Men Employed, including Instructor.	Horse or Cattle Power.		Buildings Erected.			Remarks.
	Horses.	Oxen.	Houses.	Stables.	Other Buildings.	
3	3		2	2	3	This home farm has been closed, it being considered that the Indians are far enough advanced to be thrown upon their own resources.
		5	20	2		
			4	1		Full returns of crops not to hand as yet.
						No return for this band last year.
	1		1	4		This farm has been closed, the case being somewhat similar to farm No. 1.
		11	21	3		Crop returns not to hand.
4	2	14				No home farm, all work being done upon the reservations.
			12	3		
			12	5		
			4	2		
			13	2		
3	2	2	3	2	1	This home farm has been closed, and, in future, all work will be done on the Reserves.
		18	25	7		
		6	8	3		
		14	22	5		30 tons (Sioux) hay was burned by prairie fire.
3	3		2	1		No home farm here, only a few acres sown for use of employees.
		4	6	1		This being the first year farming for these bands (with the exception of Little Black Bear, it being his second) the Acting Instructor anticipated that they would eat most of their crop.
		4	8	2		
		2	4	1		
		6	6	2		
3	2		2	3	2	
		10	8	1		
		8	6	2		
		6	2			
1		8	20	2		
2		8	4	1		
						Headman, of Pie-hah-pot, is supposed to be only wintering here.
						This farm at Maple Creek was not worked this year, the Indians having been removed to Indian Head.
2	3	6	1	1	1	
			14			
			7			
2	2		1	2		
		7	14	6		
		6	8	5		
		6	15	3		
		4	8	5		
1			1	2	1	This home farm has been closed, the work now being done upon the Reserves.
		3	14	9		
		4	24	20		
		4	8	3		
		2	10	7		
2	2	2	2	3	2	
		8	18	10		
		9	19	12		
		4	6	4		
		1	6	3		Returns of acres sown in 1881 was an error.
		2	7	4		do do
3	3		3	2	2	
		4	20	10	2	
		2	21	3		
29	23	198	442	171	16	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm, No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.		Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.
			Carrots.	Peas.	
			Bush.	Bush.	
	Brought forward		925	95	4,588
12	S. Ballentine	Battle River			
	Poundmaker	do	40		164
	Strike-him-on-the-back	do	40		190
13	D. L. Kluk	Jack Fish Creek	20		76
	Moosoomins	do			
14	P. T. Williams	Fort Pitt, Onion Lake	10		
	See-kas-kootch	Near Fort Pitt	10		158
15	John Delaney	Frog Lake	10		
	Ne-pow-hay-how	do			60
	Mah-kay-oo	Stony Lake	10		64
	Kee-hee-win	Moose Lake	10		135
	Kinoo-say-oo	Angle Lake	10		113
	Pus-kah-ah go-win	Frog Lake			55
	Bears Head	Eagle Hills			193
	Lean Man	do			88
	Thunder Child	Near Battleford			101
	Young Chippewayan	do			20
16	Ed. Higgins	Saddle Lake	10		
	Seenum or Peccan	Whitefish Lake			200
	Pee-ay-sees	Lac la Biche			60
	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake			280
	Mus-keg-ah-wak-tick	Wahshatahnow Creek			75
	Blue Quill	Egg Lake near Victoria			55
	Chippewayan	Hart's Lake			60
	Beaver Lake Band	Beaver Lake			85
17	J. O'Donnell	Rivière Qui Barre	10		
	Michel	Sturgeon River	45		90
	Alexis	Stony Lake	100		100
	Alexander	Lac la Nonne	80		130
	Tommy la Potack	Near Edmonton			50
18	S. B. Lucas	Peace Hills	15		
	Pass-pass-chase	Edmonton			100
	Sampson	Bears' Hill			50
	Ermine Skin	do			100
	Bobtail	Battle River			40
	Che-poos-ste-quahn	Pigeon Lake			100
	Muddy Bull	do			80
19	Sergt Dunn	Morleyville			
	Chief Bears Paw	Stony Reserve			
	do Jacob	do	40		629
	do Chinniquy	do			
20	Thomas McHugh	Blackfoot Reservation			
	Crowfoot, H C	On the Bow River			200
	Three Bulls, M C	do			200
	Weasel Calf, M C	do			100
	Medicine Shield, M C	do			50
	Eagle Rib, M C	do			100
	Running Rabbit, M C	do			100
	Calf Robe, M C	do			50
	Buck Running Rabbit, M C	do			100
	Sitting Eagle, M C	do			200
	Bear Child, M C	do			150
	White Eagle, M C	do			200
	Henry Shield, M C	do			200
	Carried forward		1,385	95	9,919

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

Men Employed, including Instructor.	Horse or Cattle Power.		Buildings Erected.			Remarks.
	Horses.	Oxen.	Houses.	Stables.	Other Building.	
29	23	198	442	171	16	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	18	23	3	1	
1	.....	6	8	2	.....	
2	.....	8	9	2	2	
3	2	.....	2	3	4	
.....	.....	12	11	3	.....	
3	2	.....	3	3	2	
.....	.....	2	5	1	.....	
.....	.....	4	5	1	.....	
.....	.....	4	5	1	.....	
.....	.....	4	12	8	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	These Indians changed their location this year and have therefore no crop.
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	2	.....	3	2	2	
.....	.....	17	49	30	5	*An error was made in the quantity of land given as under crop in 1881.
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	* do do
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	This Band provided their own seed potatoes.
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
3	6	7	2	2	2	A hailstorm again this year visited the farms of
.....	.....	4	5	1	.....	these Indians as well as the home farm. Alexis'
.....	.....	2	5	1	.....	barley was completely destroyed.
.....	.....	4	7	1	.....	
.....	.....	2	17	1	.....	
3	1	6	5	3	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Full returns not come to hand.
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	Crops of this band were injured by hailstorm.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	.....	6	54	.....	2	Early in July the crops of these Indians were cut down by frost. They have a herd of stock cattle given them by the Department which are reported as doing very well.
8	6	4	2	2	4	No home farm here excepting for a few oats and potatoes for use on the farm.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	It may be said that this is the first year for these
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Indians farming, as up to August, 1881, there
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	were less than 200 souls on the reservation,
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	most of whom being weakly and old were left
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	behind when the Band went to hunt.
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
58	42	326	796	244	46	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Farm, No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.		Approximate Number of Indians on Reserves.
			Carrots.	Peas.	
			Bush.	Bush.	
	Brought forward		1,385	95	9,919
	Manyshotat	On the Bow River			100
	Old Sun	do			100
	Big Bloom	do			200
	Loan Chief	do			50
	Buck Elk	do			100
21	Magnus Begg	Piegan Reservation			
	Eagle Tail, H.C.	On the "Old Man"			
	Too-wi-pee	River do			
	Morning Plume, M.C.	On the do			849
	Crow Eagle, M.C.	do			
	Running Wolf, M.C.	do			
	Big Swan, M.C.	do			
22	W. C. McCord	Blood Reservation			
	Red Crow, H.C.	On the Belly River			3,510
	Button Chief, M.C.	do			
	Blackfoot Old Woman, M.C.	do			
	Running Wolf, M.C.	do			
	One Spot, M.C.	do			
	White Antelope, M.C.	do			
	Striped Dog, M.C.	do			
23	James M. Dixon, M.C.	Pincher Creek			
	Farm Agent	Supply Farm			
24	Alex. F. Doyle	Fish Creek			
	Farm Agent	Supply Farm	50	300	
25	A. McArthur	Moose Mountain			
	Pheasant Rump	do			56
	Ocean Man	do			68
	White Bear	do			45
26	Isaac M. Scott	Sarcee Reservation			
	Sarcee Indians	Near Calgarry			425
			1,435	395	15,422

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

Men Employed, including Instructor.	Horse or Cattle Power.		Buildings Erected.			Remarks.
	Horses.	Oxen.	Houses.	Stables.	Other Buildings.	
58	42	326	795	244	46	
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	2	.....	2	1	5	The storehouses were destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. The land formerly cultivated as a home farm has been given to the Indians.
.....	.....	6	19	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	33	1	.....	
.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	
10	8	4 mules.	2	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	
.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Logs out for several houses.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do houses and rails cut.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	12	.....	1	2	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	10	1	1	2	2	100 saw logs on hand.
.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	No returns from this farm.
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
4	2	.....	2	.....	4	Grain frozen; no crops in 1881, this being their first year farming in this locality.
.....	.....	4	33	.....	.....	
95	78	361	1,074	250	64	

PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
		$ cts.				
Superintendent-General	The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Holds this office, combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
Deputy-Superintendent-General	L. Vankoughnet	3,200 00	Feb. 13, 1861	Governor in Council	Feb. 13, 1861	
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Robert Sinclair	2,050 00	June 1, 1873	do	April —, 1859	
Clerk in charge of Land Sales	J. V. DeBoucherville	1,400 00	July 1, 1868	do	May —, 1864	
Corresponding Clerk	A. N. McNeill	1,400 00	do 1, 1874	do	July 1, 1874	
Clerk	M. Benson	1,000 00	April 22, 1876	do	April 22, 1876	
Assistant Accountant	F. W. Smith	1,150 00	Sept. 1, 1873	do	Oct. 13, 1870	
Clerk of Statistics	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick	1,150 00	Aug. 6, 1873	do	Aug. 6, 1873	
Stenographer	J. D. McLean	1,100 00	Oct. 25, 1876	do	Oct. 25, 1876	
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales	Thomas Coffey, jun.	650 00	July 17, 1878	do	July 17, 1878	
Copying Clerk	H. G. Maingy	650 00	do 1, 1879	do	do 1, 1879	
Clerk of Records	S. Stewart	800 00	do 1, 1879	do	do 1, 1879	
Copying Clerk	J. Delisle	650 00	June 23, 1880	do	do 8, 1879	
Book-keeper	D. C. Scott	750 00	Oct. 1, 1880	do	Dec. 15, 1879	
Assistant Book-keeper	B. H. G. Vicars	900 00	Jan. 1, 1881	do	Feb. 9, 1880	
do	H. J. Brook	600 00	do 1, 1881	do	Jan. —, 1881	
Clerk of Indices	F. Yielding	400 00	May, ... 1882	do	May —, 1882	
Clerk (Extra)	John Austin	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1.50 per diem.
do	F. R. Ross	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50 do
do	D. C. F. Bliss	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50 do [ployed.
Housekeeper	Thos. Starmer	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00 do temporarily em-
Messenger	Jas. Slocombe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00 do do

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
William Plummer	Superintendent	1,700 00	Toronto	With $200 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber dues collected.
R. C. Dalton	Clerk	800 00	do	
J. T. Gilkison	Superintendent	1,610 00	Brantford	With $140 for travelling expenses, and $200 a year for house and office rent.
H. Andrews	Clerk	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	With $100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber and land sales.
McGregor Ironsides	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	do	
E. Watson	Superintendent	1,100 00	Sarnia	With $100 per annum for travelling expenses.
Chas. Skene	do	900 00	Parry Sound	With actual travelling expenses, $60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent commission on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	500 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With $68.50 for office rent and fuel, and 3 per cent. commission on collections.
T. G. Pile	Indian Lands Agent		Deseronto	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
Thos. Gordon	Agent	600 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent. on timber dues.
Amos Wright	do	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing.	
Mathew Hill	do	500 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With $100 for travelling expenses.
J. F. Day	do		Bruce Mines	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
B. B. Miller	do		Wiarton	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount. No other remuneration.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ending 30th June, 1882—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
C. B. Savage	Indian Lands Agent	400 00	Gore Bay	With $120 for office rent.
B. W. Ross	do	400 00	Cockburn Island	With 5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie	Agent	200 00	Highgate	
James Paul	do	600 00	Eganville	
Wm. Bell	do	500 00	Wiarton	
J. Creighton	do	500 00	Owen Sound	
John Wallace		25 00	On the Islands	Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
A. Root		25 00		
J. L. Thompson		25 00		

QUEBEC.

A. LeBel, jun	Agent	150 00	Rivière du Loup	5 per cent. commission on land salesup to $2,000; 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount.
John Davidson	do		Dundee	10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration.
Chas. Logue	do	600 00	Maniwaki	
L. E Otis	do	300 00	Pointe Bleu	
G. E. Cherrier	do	400 00	Caughnawaga	With $60 a year for office rent.
John McGirr	do	500 00	Oka	Temporarily employed in the Department.
L. F. Boucher	do	400 00	Betsiamits	With $100 for rent, light and fuel.
J. Gagne	do	50 00	Maria	
O. Drapeau	do	50 00	Cross Point	
H. Vassal	do	200 00	Pierreville	With 10 per cent. on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements.

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

Missionaries receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1881.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
Rev. Wm. Scott	Ottawa, Superintendent Indian Missions		Protestant	No salary.
Rev. L. Trahan	Pierreville	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. V. Larivière	do	140 00	Protestant	do do
Rev. F. Marcoux	St. Regis	452 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Regis. $250 of this amounht is paid by Iroquois of St. Regis.
Rev. H. P. Chase	Munceytown	400 00	Protestant	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. A. Jamieson	Baby's Point	400 00	do	do Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. P. P. Kavanagh	Gaspé		do	Micmacs of Gaspé. No salary.
Rev. E. H. M. Baker	Tyendinaga	400 00	Protestant	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. L. S. Malo	Becancour		Roman Catholic	Abenakis of Becancour. No salary.
Rev. R. J. Gouvin	St. Irene		do	No salary.

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs to the 30th June, 1881, showing the Tribes which they attend.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
J. A. Reid	Batchewana and Garden River		Actual service by account.
P. H. Spohn	Chippewas of Beausoliel	150 00	
G. H. Corbett	do Rama	100 00	
A. McLaren	do Sarnia		do do
do	do Thames		do do
Alex. Scott	do Sarnia		do do
do	do Thames		do do
John Cascaden	do do		do do
W. S. Scott	do Saugeen	200 00	
— David	do Walpole Island		do do
— Jackson	do do		do do
James Morrison	do do		do do
L. E. Day	Mississaguas of Alnwick	200 00	Paid by the tribe.
P. E. Jones	do Credit	250 00	
A. McLaren	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund.
J. Newton	do do	250 00	do do
R. D. Swisher	Moravians of Thames	150 00	
R. H. Dee	Six Nations	1,780 00	Resident Physician's services devoted exclusively to the tribe; this amount includes medicines.
Wm. McCargo	do	500 00	
— Carneau	River Desert		Actual service by account.
V. J. A. Venner		100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
L. Beauchamp	Indians of Chicoutimi		Actual service by account.
A. G. Matte	Lake St. John Indians		Has charge of the hospital at Pointe Bleu; paid from Province of Quebec Fund; actual service by account.
R. M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
Oronhyatekha	Chippewas of Thames	300 00	do do
F. F. Bell	Wyandotts of Anderdon	80 00	Paid by the tribe.
N. E. Roy	Micmacs of Gaspé	80 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Fund.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1882—*Continued*
OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
I. W. Powell, M.D.	Visiting Superintendent	3,000 00	Victoria	With travelling expenses.
H. Moffat	Superintendent's Assistant	1,500 00	do	
W. H. Lomas	Agent	1,200 00	Cowichan	
H. Guillod	do	1,200 00	West Coast	Provisionally appointed.
G. Blenkinsop	do	1,200 00	Kwawkewlth	With travelling expenses.
P. McTiernan	do	1,000 00	Fraser River	
H. Cornwall	do	1,200 00	Kamloops	
A. E. Howse	do	1,200 00	Okanagan	

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Harlow	Agent	100 00	Bear River	District No. 1, for Counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.
J. E. Beckwith	do	25 00	Canning	do 2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. Butler	do	37 50	Caledonia	do 3, for Queen's County.
Rev. E. J. McCarthy	do	37 50	Chester	do 4, for County Lunenburg.
Rev. D. C. O'Connor	do	33 33	Bedford	do 5, for County Halifax.
James Gass	do	16 66	Shubenacadie	do 6 "a," for County Hants.
D. H. Mulr	do	16 66	Truro	do 6 "b," for County Colchester.
Dr. A. T. Clark	do	33 33	Parrsboro'	do 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	do	100 00	Pictou	do 8, for County Pictou.
Rev. W. Chisholm	do	100 00	Antigonish	do 9, for Counties Antigonish and Guysboro'
Rev. J. McDougall	do	100 00	Red Island	do 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McIsaac	do	50 00	River Inhabitants	do 11, for County Inverness.
Rev. R. Grant	do	50 00	Grand Narrows	do 12, for County Victoria (appointed provisionally).
Rev. M. McKenzie	do	100 00	Christmas Island	do 13, for County Cape Breton.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
Chas. Sargeant	Visiting Superintendent	400 00	Chatham	North-Eastern Superintendency.
Wm. Fisher	do	300 00	Fredericton	South-Western do
Moses Craig	Agent	100 00	Perth	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. J O'Leary	Missionary	100 00	Tobique	
Rev. J. C. McDevitt	do	200 00	Fredericton	
Rev. P. W. Dixon	do	100 00	Newcastle	
Rev. W. Morrisey	do	100 00	Oak Point	
J. S. Benson, M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00	Newcastle	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault	Agent	500 00	Lennox Island	Salary as Agent $200 00 do Teacher 200 00 Allowance for travelling expenses. 100 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Edgar Dewdney	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00		
James F. Graham	Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency	1,600 00	Winnipeg	
Elliott T. Galt	Assistant Commissioner	1,600 00		
T. Page Wadsworth	Inspector of farms and agencies in North-West Territories	1,600 00		
J. J. McHugh	Assistant Superintendent of farms and			

	reserves in Treaty No. 7	900 00			
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies, Manitoba Superintendency	1,800 00	Winnipeg		
A. McDonald	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle		
W. Anderson	do	1,200 00	Edmonton		
H. Reed	do	1,200 00	Battleford		
L. Herchmer	Agent to several bands in Treaties 2 and 4, and Sioux on Assiniboine	1,000 00	Bird Tail Creek		
J. McIntyre	Agent	730 00	Savanne	Also instructs in farming.	
R. J. N. Pither	do	1,000 00	Fort Francis		
H. Martineau	do	1,000 00	Oak Point		
A. M. Muckle	do	600 00	St. Peters		
J. Kent	do	400 00	Fort Alexander		
George McPherson	do	1,000 00	Assabaskasing		
F. Ogletree	do	600 00	Portage la Prairie		
A. Mackay	do	1,000 00	Grand Rapids		
C. E. Denny	do	1,200 00	Fort MacLeod		
J. McRae	Sub-Agent	900 00	Carlton		
W. Pocklington	do	900 00	Blood Reserve		
J. McIntyre	Agent	730 00	Prince Arthur's Landing		
L. J. A. Leveque	Clerk	720 00	Winnipeg		
J. P. Wright	do	720 00	do		
H. A. J. Macdougall	do	800 00	Qu'Appelle		
N. Chastellaine	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis		
Dr. A Jukes	Medical Superintendent	700 00	Fort Walsh	Surgeons to N.-W. Mounted Police, Surgeons Kennedy and Miller each to receive at the rate of $600 per year from 1st Jan., 1881. O.C., 25th May, 1881.	
Dr. R. Miller, M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Shoal Lake		
Dr. George Kennedy	do	500 00	Fort MacLeod		
C. A. Lawford	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 1	480 00	Bird Tail Creek		
James Johnston	do do 2	730 00	Côté's Reserve		
J. Setter	do do 3	730 00	Crooked Lake		
George Newlove	do do 4	730 00	Qu'Appelle		
H. J Taylor	do do 5	480 00	File Hills	Left on 31st March; farm in charge of assistant.	
James Scott	do do 6	730 00	Touchwood Hills	Since dismissed.	
J. J. English	do do 7	730 00	Maple Creek	do	
J. Tomkins	do do 8	730 00	Duck Lake		
H. L. Loucks	do do 9	480 00	Prince Albert		
George Chaffey	do do 10	730 00	Carleton		
C. D'Aunais	do do 11	730 00	Eagle Hills		
S. Ballendine	do do 12	600 00	Battle River		
D. L. Clink	do do 13	480 00	Jack Fish Creek		
P. J. Williams	do do 14	730 00	Fort Pitt		
J. Delaney	do do 15	730 00	Frog Lake		
E. Higgins	do do 16	730 00	Saddle Lake		
W. O'Donnell	do do 17	480 00	Lac le Noune		
S. B. Lucas	do do 18	730 00	Peace Hills		
D. McDougall	do do 19	730 00	Morleyville	do	
J. Lauder	do do 20	730 00	Blackfoot Crossing	do	
C. Kettles	do do 21	730 00	Piegan Reserve		
J. McDougall	do do 22	730 00	Blood Reserve	do	

RETURN (A) 2—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ending 30th June, 1882—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts,		
Samuel Bruce	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 23	730 00	Pincher Creek	
A. Doyle	do do 24	720 00	Fish Creek	
A. Cameron	do do 25	480 00	Moose Mountain	Since dismissed.
T. Brunskill	do do 26	730 00	Sarcee Reserve	Resigned.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN "B" INCLUDES SIXTY-SIX SUBSIDIARY STATEMENTS FOLLOWING.

ANALYZED BALANCE SHEET, showing the Condition of the INDIAN FUND on the 30th June, 1881; the Additions to and Deductions therefrom, during the Year, and the Balances of the various Tribes and Funds on the 30th June, 1882

Balances of the several Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1881.				Receipts.					Transfers.	No. of Account.	Name of Tribe or Fund.	Expenditure.			Transfers.	Balances of the several Tribes and Funds on the 30th June, 1882.			
Total Balances.	At credit of Capital Account.	At credit of Interest Account.	At debit of Interest Account.	Interest accrued during the year.	Legislative Grants.	Land, Timber and Stones Sales, &c., credit of Capital.	Rents, Fines, &c., credit of Interest Account.	Total.				On Capital Account.	On Interest Account.	Total.		At credit of Capital Account.	At credit of Interest Account.	At debit of Interest Account.	Total Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
11,675 02	11,406 58	268 44		583 76		1,038 92	177 62	1,800 30		1	Batchewana Indians	92 87	746 42	839 29		12,352 63	283 40		12,636 03
55,983 79	55,370 11	613 68		2,867 60		266 37	13 00	3,146 97		2	Chippewas of Beausoleil	26 64	2,858 63	2,885 27		55,609 84	635 65		56,245 49
299,325 31	295,767 57	3,557 74		15,562 68		13,401 47		28,964 15		3	do Nawash	2,904 36	15,664 07	18,568 43		306,264 68	3,456 35		309,721 03
52,216 58	51,604 08	612 50		2,682 76		242 62	15 00	2,940 38		4	do Rama	24 26	2,684 44	2,708 70		51,822 44	625 82		52,448 26
177,081 81	175,751 93	1,329 88		9,256 04		10,480 70		19,736 74		5	do Sarnia	3,673 07	8,707 71	12,380 78		182,559 56	1,878 21		184,437 77
239,721 45	236,866 29	2,855 16		12,582 44		10,956 85		23,539 29		6	do Saugeen	1,189 31	12,655 85	13,845 16		246,633 83	2,781 75		249,415 58
24,511 75	24,239 70	272 05		1,259 24		303 96	13 00	1,576 20		7	do Snake Island	30 40	1,275 73	1,306 13		24,513 26	268 56		24,781 82
69,274 49	69,077 96	196 53		3,593 72		18 74		3,612 46		8	do Thames	1 87	3,485 02	3,486 89		69,094 83	305 23		69,400 06
61,658 50	61,126 90	531 60		3,128 16		2,088 67	620 35	5,837 18		9	do Walpole Island	708 87	3,955 10	4,663 97		62,506 70	325 01		62,831 71
1,025 78	1,142 89		117 11	51 28		12 50	20 00	83 78		10	Fort William Band	17 75	29 20	46 95		1,137 64		75 03	1,062 61
962 36	887 86	74 50		48 12				48 12		11	French River Indians		110 59	110 59		887 86	12 03		899 89
28,690 23	28,340 12	350 11		1,434 52		2,033 95	441 75	3,910 22		12	Garden River Indians	714 42	1,782 77	2,497 19		29,659 65	443 61		30,103 26
2,000 03	1,975 04	24 99		100 00				100 00		13	Henvey's Inlet Indians		124 99	124 99		1,975 04			1,975 04
10,791 38	10,573 55	217 83		539 56			128 00	667 56		14	Lake Nipissing Indians	28 00	626 19	654 19		10,545 55	259 20		10,804 75
199 27	146 39	52 88		9 96		145 46		155 42		15	Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded)	14 55	10 00	24 55		277 30	52 84		330 14
580 49	346 29	234 20		29 04				29 04		16	Meganattewan Indians		255 98	255 98		346 29	7 26		353 55
82,940 04	81,951 94	988 10		4,349 20		1,006 65	736 00	6,091 85		17	Mississaguas of Alnwick	2,677 96	4,916 76	7,594 72		80,280 63	1,156 54		81,437 17
120,988 13	119,760 91	1,227 22		6,616 40		2,166 36		8,782 76		18	do Credit	2,068 24	6,674 03	8,742 27		119,859 03	1,169 59		121,028 62
56,923 14	56,260 61	662 53		2,846 16		246 23		3,092 39		19	do Rice and Mud Lakes	168 62	2,849 35	3,017 97		56,338 22	659 34		56,997 56
12,032 71	11,582 32	450 39		601 64		219 39	355 50	1,176 53		20	do Scugog	21 94	1,304 62	1,326 56		11,779 77	102 91		11,882 68
114,486 18	113,320 32	1,165 86		6,129 28		2,458 51	185 00	8,772 79		21	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	584 49	6,399 26	6,983 75		115,194 34	1,080 88		116,275 22
158,471 05	156,785 45	1,685 60		8,094 56		123 30		8,217 86	814 32	22	Moravians of Thames	80 77	7,253 81	7,334 58	814 32	157,642 30	1,712 03		159,354 33
2,667 64	2,658 99	8 65		133 40				133 40		23	Munsees of Thames		108 70	108 70		2,658 99	33 65		2,692 34
89,759 90	88,518 28	1,211 62		4,488 00		16,870 73	396 04	21,754 77	49 50	24	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	2,307 78	4,889 51	7,197 29		103,160 73	1,206 15		104,366 88
53,334 13	48,000 00	5,334 13		2,666 72	8,97 42			10,764 14		25	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron		11,004 00	11,004 00		48,000 00	5,094 27		53,094 27
43,081 73	40,000 00	3,081 73		2,154 08	4,902 58			7,056 66		26	do Lake Superior		7,500 98	7,500 98		40,000 00	2,637 41		42,637 41
3,899 89	3,846 11	53 78		195 00			15 50	210 50		27	do Mississagua River		216 46	216 46		3,846 11	47 82		3,893 93
314 57	280 04	34 53		15 72		400 00	65 00	480 72		28	Oneidas of Thames	40 00	117 61	157 61		640 04		2 36	637 68
38,984 69	38,642 72	341 97		1,949 24		473 04	30 90	2,453 18		29	Parry Island Indians	47 30	1,949 72	1,997 02		39,068 46	372 39		39,440 85
3,864 97	3,832 09	32 88		193 24		127 59	65 63	386 46		30	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	12 76	246 44	259 20		3,946 92	45 31		3,992 23
1,374 17	1,321 68	52 49		68 72			40 00	108 72		31	Serpent River Indians	10 00	106 43	116 43		1,311 68	54 78		1,366 46
801,905 76	792,597 58	9,308 18		46,347 62		2,241 56	182 50	48,771 68	10,000 00	32	Six Nations of Grand River	1,796 65	36,953 75	38,749 80	10,000 00	803,043 09	8,884 55		811,927 64
4,011 62	3,970 46	41 16		200 60		1,499 09	8 00	1,707 69		33	Shawanaga Indians	149 91	192 09	342 00		5,319 64	57 67		5,377 31
2,868 02	2,832 15	35 87		143 40				143 40		34	Spanish River Indians		143 42	143 42		2,832 15	35 85		2,868 00
9,091 69	8,993 14	98 55		454 60		1,571 47	1 00	2,027 07		35	Thessalon River Indian	657 15	439 56	1,096 71		9,907 46	114 59		10,022 05
913 68	900 00	13 68		54 68				54 68		36	Tootoomenai and Band		54 69	54 69		900 00	13 67		913 67
1,043 57	1,025 72	17 85		52 16		1,370 11	17 32	1,439 59		37	Whitefish River Indians	137 01	61 31	198 32		2,258 82	26 02		2,284 84
66,668 91	65,801 87	867 04		3,740 20		2,441 75		6,181 95		38	Wyandotts of Anderdon	369 18	3,629 69	3,998 87		67,874 44	977 55		68,851 99
1,005 62	889 13	116 49		95 12		1,789 33	326 09	2,210 54		39	Abenakis of St. Francis	15 00	418 40	433 40		2,663 46	119 30		2 782 76
348 40	316 00	32 40		17 44				17 44		40	do Becancour					316 00	49 84		365 84
1,378 41	1,243 02	135 39		68 92		507 29		576 21		41	Amalicites of Isle Verte and Viger	50 73	152 62	203 35		1,699 58	51 69		1,751 27
147 36	133 43	13 93		7 36				7 36		42	Golden Lake Indians	115 00	16 10	131 10		18 43	5 19		23 62
537 91	384 20	153 71		26 88				26 88		43	Hurons of Lorette					384 20	180 59		564 79
11,976 36	11,512 69	463 67		1,144 63		11,149 32	505 51	12,799 46		44	Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,490 52	1,711 85	3,202 37		21,171 49	401 96		21,573 45
32,084 48	29,937 44	2,147 04		1,864 20			1,196 71	3,060 91		45	do St. Regis	275 00	4,878 69	5,153 69		29,662 44	329 26		29,991 70
813 01	997 19		184 18	40 64	500 00	330 88		871 52		46	Lake St. John Indians	33 09	497 76	530 85		1,294 98		141 30	1,153 68
1,432 66	1,122 67	309 99		75 08		10 09	23 00	108 17		47	Lake of Two Mountains Indians	1 01	302 27	303 28		1,131 75	105 80		1,237 55
3,256 23	2,345 96	910 27		162 80			120 00	282 80		48	Nipissinguas, &c., of Upper Ottawa		117 20	117 20		2,345 96	1,075 87		3,421 83
30,684 43	30,168 47	515 96		1,565 56		2,131 06	417 90	4,114 52		49	River Desert Indians	213 11	1,877 07	2,090 18		32,086 42	622 35		32,708 77
5,491 26	5,491 26			274 56		314 50		589 06		50	Indians of British Columbia	13 62		13 62		6,066 70			6,066 70
2,250 62	2,250 62			112 52		517 64		630 16		51	Indians of Manitoba and North-West	234 21		234 21		2,646 57			2,646 57
235 66	235 66			11 76		26 50		38 26		52	Indians of Nova Scotia	120 00		120 00		153 92			153 92
1,596 47	1,596 47			79 84		449 60		529 44		53	Indians of New Brunswick	89 96		89 96		2,035 95			2,035 95
2,901 49	2,871 71	29 78		145 08		1,235 95		1,381 03		54	Tobique Indians	173 34	138 59	311 93		3,934 32	36 27		3,970 59
27 56	27 56			1 36				1 36		55	Indians of Prince Edward Island					28 92			28 92
1,081 80	725 06	356 74		54 12				54 12		56	Clench, J. B.					725 06	410 86		1,135 92
2,531 65	2,500 00	31 65		126 60				126 60		57	Maiville, Nancy		126 60	126 60		2,500 00	31 65		2,531 65
1,518 99	1,500 00	18 99		75 96				75 96		58	Manace, James		75 96	75 96		1,500 00	18 99		1,518 99
2,025 31	2,000 00	25 31		101 24				101 24		59	Wabbuck, William		101 24	101 24		2,000 00	25 31		2,025 31
50,709 20	49,965 72	743 48		2,622 28	4,200 00			6,822 28		60	Province of Quebec Indian Fund		8,870 18	8,870 18	7 50	49,965 72		1,311 92	48,653 80
87,204 64	103,669 82		16,465 18	5,232 28	1,600 00		584 34	7,416 62		61	Indian Land Management Fund	1,000 00	20,958 66	21,958 66	313 99	102,669 82		30,321 21	72,348 61
4,967 30	4,480 43	486 87		248 40		264 00	308 28	820 68		62	Suspense Account	226 40	175 40	401 80	49 50	4,293 13	1,043 55		5,336 68
138,267 53	141,422 83		3,155 30	7,135 40	5,000 00			12,135 40		63	Indian School Fund		17,646 98	17,646 98		141,422 83		8,666 88	132,755 95
					3,000 00			3,000 00		64	Survey Account					3,009 00			3,000 00
					5,000 00	15,996 00		20,996 00		65	Seminary of St. Sulpice	20,996 00		20,996 00					
									321 49	66	Superannuation Account		1,625 00	1,625 00				1,303 51	
																			3,148,574 94
																		Less	1,303 51
3,089,798 78	3,065,322 98	44,397 57	19,921 77	166,513 53	32,300 00	108,928 15	7,008 94	314,750 62	11,185 31			45,602 52	211,675 45	257,277 97	11,185 31	3,147,767 57	41,326 07	41,822 21	3,147,271 43

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1882.

Robt. Sinclair,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

L. Vankoughnet,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B. No. 1.

DR. BATCHEWANA INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881		
Chief Nubenagooching, salary		100 00	Land and timber sales	11,406 58	268 44
			Rents, &c., collected	1,038 92	177 62
Sundry Payments.			2nd refund on account of advance made in 1879 to purchase seed		50 80
			Interest on invested capital		583 76
Medicines and medical attendance		42 00			
Cost of fishing license		10 00			
do flag		8 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	92 87	10 66			
Distribution of interest moneys		626 56			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	12,352 63	283 40			
	12,445 50	1,080 62		12,445 50	1,080 62
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	12,352 63	283 40

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 2.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance 30th June, 1881	55,370 11	613 68
			Land and timber sales	266 37	
Salaries.			Rents collected		13 00
			Interest on invested capital		2,867 60
Noah Assance, Chief		50 00			
John Assance do		50 00			
Allan Salt, Secretary and Interpreter		50 00			
P. H. Spohn, Physician		150 00			
Pension.					
Jas. Assance		25 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Percentage of collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	26 64	0 78			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,532 85			
Balance 30th June, 1882	55,609 84	635 65			
	55,636 48	3,494 28		55,636 48	3,494 28
			Balance 30th June, 1882	55,609 84	635 65

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 3.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Wm. McGregor, Chief		100 00
Wm. Angus, Chief		50 00
F. Lamorandière, Secretary and Interpreter		150 00
Solomon Jones, Councillor		20 00
Jas. Solomon do		20 00
Jas. Wahbezer do		20 00
Jas. Toman do		20 00
D. Johnston, Messenger		20 00
Louis Johnston do		20 00
Hiram Wigle, Physician		285 00
Jas. Heatly, Teacher		300 00
D. Craddock do		200 00
Widow T. Maginah, Sexton		18 75
John Akewenzie do		12 48
A. Sky, Caretaker		25 00
Pensions.		
P. J. Kegedonce		50 00
Widow Nawash		20 00
Mrs. Luke Snake		20 00
T. Koseyah		20 00
Mary Jones		20 00
Mrs John Smith		20 00
Mrs. Mary McGregor		20 00
Widow Thomas		6 25
D. Elliott		10 00
John Wahbadick		37 48
Mrs. B. Onalywin		12 48
Carried forward		1,497 44

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1881	295,767 57	3,557 74
Land and timber sales	13,401 47	
Interest on invested capital		15,562 68
Carried forward	309,169 04	19,120 42

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 3.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—*Concluded.* CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,497 44	Brought forward	309,169 04	19,120 42
Sundry Disbursements.					
Cost of medicines		26 90			
Advertising		25 60			
Fishing license		25 00			
Freight on chairs and for balance of seed		69 66			
Flag and hallyards for Council House		26 75			
Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa		115 60			
Balance of contract for building Council House	975 00				
Bell, &c., for Council House	12 50				
Settees do	68 23				
Furniture do	318 10				
Cost of inspection for Council House	69 00				
Work on roads	115 25				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1,346 28	3 11			
Distribution of interest moneys		13,874 01			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	306,264 68	3,456 35			
	309,169 04	19,120 42		309,169 04	19,120 42
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	306,264 68	3,456 35

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 4.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	51,604 08	612 50
			Land and Timber sales	242 62	
Salaries.			Rents collected		15 00
			Interest of invested capital		2,682 76
J. B. Naningishkung, Chief		75 00			
Elisha Sunday, Secretary		12 00			
G. H. Corbett, Physician		100 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	24 26	0 90			
Distribution of Interest moneys		2,196 54			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	51,822 44	625 82			
	51,846 70	3,310 26		51,822 44	625 82
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	51,846 70	3,310 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 5.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Wm. Wawanosh, Secretary and Interpreter		175 00
Wilson Jacobs, Chief		27 50
Elijah George do		27 50
Jos. Wawanosh do		37 50
Jos. Manass do		10 00
Robert George do		10 00
Albert Rodd do		10 00
Thomas Wapagan do		10 00
Isaac Shawanos do		10 00
John Sumner do		125 00
Silas Waubemong do		27 50
Moses Wancosh, Teacher		250 00
James Wawanosh, Messenger		15 00
Robert George, Chapel Steward		25 00
Sampson Jackson do		5 00
John Johnston do		5 00
Pensions.		
Mrs. J. Wawanosh		125 00
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh		100 00
Wm. Wawanosh		150 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Medical attendance and medicines		292 60
In full of contract for work on River Road		174 60
In full of contract for building bridge		54 00
Cost of lumber for bridge		89 00

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1881	175,751 93	1,329 88
Land and timber sales	10,480 70	
Interest accrued on invested capital		9,256 04

Expenses arising out of dispute between treaty and non-treaty Indians		30 00			
Expenses in connection with sale of timber		48 47			
Advertising sales of land		116 20			
Expenses of sales		28 00			
Cost of books for Kettle Point School		1 26			
Supplies furnished		452 79			
Cost of lumber and coffins		90 49			
Materials for repairs to bridge		92 88			
Cost of lumber supplied in 1874		20 10			
Cost of statute labor		9 50			
Map for Council House		2 00			
Premium of insurance of Council House for three years		8 80			
Sundry disbursements		13 75			
Work on road and ditches	461 50				
Cost of plan of work on River Road	16 00				
Bonus to 521 Indians at $4 per head, out of the proceeds of sale of lands in new survey south of the town of Sarnia	2,084 00				
Cost of survey of proposed new road	44 25				
Cost of opening up roadway from school to G.W. Railway Station	19 25				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,018 07				
Distribution of interest moneys		6,038 27			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	182,559 56	1,878 21			
	186,232 63	10,585 92		186,232 63	10,585 92
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	182,559 56	1,878 21

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 6.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
H. H. Madwayosh, Chief		100 00
John Kadahgegwon do		100 00
M B. Madwayosh, Secretary and Interpreter		200 00
F. Wabezee, Councillor		12 00
John George do		12 00
R. Noon do		12 00
J. Madwishamine do		12 00
John Kewagwoon do		12 00
R. Johnston, Messenger		12 00
Peter John do		12 00
Wm. Simon, Sexton		50 00
W. S. Scott, Physician		200 00
D. Root, Sexton		30 00
Isabella McIver, Teacher		200 00
Pensions.		
Jane Wegwoss		25 00
David Root (for children)		50 00
Thos. Noon		12 00
Jno. Madwishwind and wife		24 00
Widow Shingoose		12 00
Widow Amijigahbooh		12 00
Charlotte Shanysoobs		12 00
Widow Marshequooque		12 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Cost of fishing license		10 00
Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa		80 00
Distribution of interest moneys		11,439 74
Cost of plans for school-house and cottage	87 50	

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1881	236,866 29	2,855 16
Land and timber sales	10,956 85	
Interest on invested capital		12,582 44

Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1,101 81	3 11			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	246,633 83	2,781 75			
	247,823 14	15,437 60		247,823 14	15,437 60
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	246,633 83	2,781 75

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 7.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	24,239 70	272 05
			Land and timber sales	303 96	
Chas. Bigcanoe, Chief		80 00	Rents collected		13 00
Noah Snake, Caretaker		25 00	Interest on invested capital		1,259 24
Sundry Payments.					
Distribution of interest moneys		1,169 95			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	30 40	0 78			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	24,513 26	268 56			
	24,543 66	1,544 29		24,543 66	1,544 29
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	24,513 26	268 56

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 8.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES, in Account Current with the Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
TO the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Joseph Fisher, Teacher		200 00
John Nicholas do		200 00
Jacob Henry do		200 00
John Henry, Interpreter		104 17
Joseph Fisher, Chief		12 00
Joseph French do		12 00
John Chicken, Councillor		12 00
J. Fisher do		12 00
Nelson Beaver do		12 00
James Fox do		12 00
Eph. Turner, Messenger		30 00
Adam Halfday do		30 00
Noah Fox do		25 00
Pensions.		
George King		20 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Medicine and medical attendance		393 95
Fees paid Constable		5 95
Services of Forrest Bailiff		36 00
Supplies		313 67
Allowance to School Trustees		24 00
Coffin account		68 50
Cost of labor and material for bridge		7 50
Wood for Bear Creek School		20 00
Carried forward		

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1881	69,077 96	196 53
Land and timber sales	18 74	
Interest on invested capital		3,593 72
Carried forward		

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 8.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES, in Account Current with the Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	*Brought forward*.....	.....	.....
To the following payments:—					
Sundry Disbursements.					
Cost of school books.....	.....	17 54			
Costs in liquor cases.....	.....	12 75			
Distribution of interest moneys.....	.....	1,708 99			
Percentarge on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	1 87				
Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	69,094 83	305 23			
	69,096 70	3,790 25		69,096 70	3,790 25
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	69,094 83	305 23

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
J. G. Bird, Chief		30 00
J. Saugee do		20 00
Jos. Konsod do		20 00
H. P. Johnston do		20 00
Jos. Kiyoshk do		10 00
Chas. Kiyoshk, Secretary		50 00
Jas. Cameron, Teacher		125 00
Philip Kiyoshk, Messenger		12 00
Jos. Penahshenneo do		12 00
Philip Kioshk, Councillor		2 00
John McKewenah, Pathmaster		2 00
Kahbayahsher do		2 00
Frk. Gowgershing do		2 00
John Nahwakodo do		2 00
Kabawewind do		2 00
Old Penanee do		2 60
Sundry Disbursements.		
Medicines and medical attendance		109 00
Cost of digging graves		10 00
Lumber for bridge		74 75
Funeral furnishings		1 40
Supplies		118 57
Coffins		5 00
Cost of spades, &c		13 50
Cost of stationery		0 98
Carried forward		

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1881	61,126 90	531 60
Land and timber sales	2,088 67	
Rents collected		620 35
Interest on invested capital		3,128 16
Carried forward		

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	.....	*Brought forward*.....	.....	.....
To the following payment: —					
Sundry Disbursements.					
Wood for school.....	.....	2 81			
Distribution of shooting rents.....	.....	350 00			
In full for contract for repairs to school and Teachers' houses.....	500 00				
Distribution of interest moneys.....	.....	2,925 53			
Percentage on collection carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	208 87	30 56			
Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	62,506 70	325 01			
	63,215 57	4,280 11		63,215 57	4,280 11
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	62,506 70	325 01

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. FORT WILLIAM INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1881		117 11	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	1,142 89	
Expenses in connection with the election of Chief.		19 00	Land sales	12 50	
John Pierre, Constable, salary		9 00	Rents collected		20 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	17 75	1 20	Interest on invested capital		51 28
Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,137 64		Balance, 30th June, 1882		75 03
	1,155 39	146 31		1,155 39	146 31
Balance 30th June, 1882		75 03	Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,137 64	

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 11.

DR. FRENCH RIVER INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Distribution of interest moneys		110 59	By Balance, 30th June, 1882	887 86	74 50
Balance, 30th June, 1882	887 86	12 03	Interest on invested capital		48 12
	887 86	122 62		887 86	122 62
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	887 86	12 03

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 12.

Dr. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	28,340 12	350 11
			Land and timber sales	2,033 95	
			Second refund on account of advance made in 1879 to purchase seed		149 37
Salaries.			Rents collected		441 75
Chief Augustin		100 00	Interest on invested capital		1,434 52
do Pequetchenene		60 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Medicines and medical attendance		89 00			
Supplies to destitute		15 50			
Cost of making Port Finlay Road	500 00				
Distribution of Interest moneys		1,641 37			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	214 42	26 27			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	29,659 65	443 61			
	30,374 07	2,375 75		30,374 07	2,375 75
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	69,659 65	443 61

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 13

DR. HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,975 04	24 99
			Interest on invested capital		100 00
Salaries.					
Wm. Riley, Teacher		100 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Distribution of interest moneys		24 99			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,975 04				
	1,975 04	125 99		1,975 04	124 99
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,975 04	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 14.

DR. LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Distribution of interest money		618 51	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	10,573 55	217 83
Paid on account of survey	28 00		Rents collected		128 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		7 68	Interest on invested capital		539 56
Balance, 30th June, 1882	10,545 55	259 20			
	10,573 55	885 39		10,573 55	385 39
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	10,545 55	259 20

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETTRN B—*Continued.* No. 15.

DR. MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (unceded) in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	146 39	52 88
Cost of seed, grain and potatoes		10 00	Land and timber sales	145 46	
Percentage on collection carried to credit of Management Fund	14 55		Interest on invested capital		9 96
Balance, 30th June, 1882	277 30	52 84			
	291 85	62 84		291 85	62 84
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	277 30	52 84

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 16.

DR. MEGANATTEWAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	346 29	234 20
Distribution of interest moneys		255 98	Interest on invested capital		29 04
Balance, 30th June, 1882	346 29	7 26			
	346 29	263 24		346 29	263 24
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	346 29	7 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 17.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	$ cts. 81,951 94	$ cts. 988 10
			Land and timber sales	1,006 65	
			Rents collected		736 00
			Interest on invested capital		4,349 20
Salaries.					
Mitchell Chubb, Chief		100 00			
Wm. Jacobs, Secretary		12 00			
Wm. Blaker, Councillor		12 00			
Robt. Marsden do		18 00			
H. Beaver do		24 00			
Jas. Marsden do		24 00			
R. Paudash do		6 00			
Joseph Beaver, Sexton		40 00			
Wm. Loucks, Secretary		36 00			
Mary Ann Crow, Organist		20 00			
George Harper, Rent Collector		40 00			
Pensions.					
Nancy Wahgoosh		12 00			
Peggy James		12 00			
Widow Simpson		12 00			
Julia Andrews		12 00			
Widow Skunk		12 00			
Harriet Jacobs		12 00			
Widow Pigeon		12 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Work on bridge		6 00			
Cost of filling an excavation		47 50			
Premium of insurance on church, for three years		30 00			
Medical services		80 00			

Cost of building schools and Council House	2,458 00				
Seats for do do	94 29				
Cost of inspection	25 00				
Distribution of interest money		4,293 10			
Percentage on collections, carried to credit of Management Fund	100 67	44 16			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	80,280 63	1,156 54			
	82,958 59	6,073 30		82,958 59	6,073 30
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	80,280 63	1,156 54

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 18.

Dr. MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	119,760 91	1,227 22
			Land and timber sales	2,166 36	
Salaries.			Interest on invested capital		6,616 40
P. E. Jones, Chief		200 00			
Chas. Herchimer, Chief		100 00			
P. E. Jones, M.D., Physician		250 00			
J. McLean, Forest Warden		100 00			
J. Tobicco, Sexton		25 00			
J. A. Wood, Messenger		25 00			
J. N. Scott, Teacher		237 50			
Pensions.					
D. Sawyer		100 00			
J. Keshego		25 00			
Widow Cheechock		25 00			
do Herchimer		25 00			
do Young		25 00			
do Wilson		25 00			
do Secord		25 00			
do Wahbaneeb		6 25			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Supplies to sick and destitute Indians		97 08			
Postage and telegraphing		7 74			
Printing and stationery		3 55			
Funeral furnishings		54 00			
Repairs to bridges		112 27			
Cost of wood for Council House		3 50			
Cost of band instruments		114 83			

Repairs to school houses		11 28			
Stoves and pipes for school houses		17 00			
James Wood, services as Forest Bailiff		16 25			
Premium of insurance (three years) on Council House and stables		16 50			
Payment on account of contract for building school	425 00				
Payment on account of contract for building Council House	1,058 00				
Cost of digging a well	64 50				
do opening a road	100 00				
Furniture for Council House	184 14				
Freighting furniture for Council House	19 96				
Distribution of interest money		5,026 28			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	216 64				
Balance, 30th June, 1882	119,859 03	1,169 59			
	121,927 27	7,843 62		121,927 27	7,843 62
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	119,859 03	1,169 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 19.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	56,260 61	662 53
			Land and timber sales	246 23	
Joseph Whetnay, Chief		25 00	Interest on invested capital		2,846 16
M. G. Paudash do		25 00			
John Taylor, Sexton		20 00			
John Rice, Secretary		20 00			
Robert Soper, Councillor		4 00			
Robert Paudash do		4 00			
James Howard do		4 00			
R. B. Crow, Sexton		25 00			
J. Loucks, Messenger		10 00			
Pensions.					
Polly Naugine		10 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Cost of vaccination		15 45			
do survey	144 00				
Distribution of interest moneys		2,686 90			
Percentage on collection carried to credit of Management Fund	24 62				
Balance, 30th June, 1882	56,338 22	659 34			
	56,506 84	3,508 69		56,506 84	3,508 69
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	56,338 22	659 34

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 20.

DR. MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	11,582 32	450 29
			Land and timber sales	219 39	
			Rents collected		355 50
			Interest on invested capital		601 64
Salaries.					
John Johnston, Chief		50 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Cost of survey		23 00			
Distribution of interest money		1,210 29			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	21 94	21 38			
Balance, 30th of June, 1882	11,779 77	102 91			
	11,801 71	1,407 53		11,801 71	1,407 53
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	11,779 77	102 91

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 21.

DR. MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	113,320 32	1,165 86
			Land and timber sales	2,458 51	
Salaries.			Rents collected		185 00
			Interest on invested capital		6,129 28
Sampson Green, Chief		40 00			
A. Culbertson do		24 00			
Wm. Powles do		24 00			
Wm. Green do		24 00			
Joel Johnson do		24 00			
A. P. Brant do		24 00			
Thomas Green do		6 00			
Rev. E. M. Baker, Missionery		400 00			
Samuel Toween, Sexton		60 00			
J. Newton, M.D., Physician		100 00			
A. McLaren, M.D. do		100 00			
Margaret Johnston, Teacher		75 00			
Bella C. Carney do		75 00			
Jane Johnston do		62 50			
Jane McCullough do		125 00			
Susan Breault do		37 50			
Eliza N. Blanchard do		37 50			
Pensions.					
Mrs. Powles Claus		24 00			
Mrs. Dennis Sero		24 00			
A Maracle		24 00			
Peggy Spool		24 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Supplies		128 24			
Fire losses		75 00			

Advertising		11 84			
Grant to Lydia Hill as Organist		50 00			
Insurance on church and parsonage		52 00			
Repairs to roof of Lower Mohawk Church		33 06			
Blackboard for school		5 00			
Wood for school		15 00			
Care of Council House		5 00			
Insurance on three school houses		15 50			
Loan to John Maracle	200 00				
Cost of building shed at Upper Church	131 00				
Distribution of interest money		4,674 58			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	253 49				
Balance, 30th June, 1882	115,194 34	1,080 88			
	115,778 83	7,480 14		115,778 83	7,480 14
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	115,194 34	1,080 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 22.

DR. MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	156,785 45	1,685 60
			Refund on account of sum advanced to pay Mason for flour	123 30	
			Interest on invested capital		8,094 56
Salaries.			Interest account for transfer of amount advanced to meet expenses in connection with an epidemic of small-pox	814 32	
C. M. Stonefish, Chief		60 00			
Joshua Jacobs, Councillor		20 00			
Isaac Hill do		20 00			
Jos. Pheasant do		20 00			
F. E. Wampum, Secretary		50 00			
R. D. Sevisher, Physician		150 00			
D. Edwards, Teacher		350 00			
Sundry payments.					
Supplies		55 36			
Funeral furnishings		112 00			
Repairs to school ground fence		10 70			
Wood for school		22 25			
Serving notices		2 00			
Repairs to roads and bridges		19 35			
Desks for school house		7 50			
Work on ditches and culverts	80 77				
Capital account for transfer of balance of amount advanced to meet expenses in connection with an epidemic of small-pox		814 32			

Distribution of interest money		6,354 65			
Balance, 30tk June. 1882	157,642 30	1,712 03			
	157,723 07	9,780 16		157,723 07	9,780 16
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	157,642 30	1,712 03

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 23.

DR. MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments:—					
Distribution of interest money	.....	108 70	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	2,658 99	8 65
Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,658 99	33 35	Interest on invested capital	.....	133 40
	2,658 99	142 05		2,658 99	142 05
				2,658 99	33 35

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 24.

DR. OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF THE MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	88,548 28	1,211 62
Salaries.			Land and timber sales	16,920 23	
			Interest on invested capital		4,488 00
Frs. Makabenissi		50 00	Rent collected		396 04
			Refund of interest moneys		100 00
Sundry Payments.					
Cost of repairs to Sheshegwaning school		22 20			
Books for South Bay school		8 33			
do West do		4 26			
Medicines supplied		95 24			
Cost of surveys	252 83				
do inspection	353 06				
Distribution of interest moneys		4,785 72			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1,701 89	23 76			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	103,160 73	1,206 15			
	105,468 51	6,195 66		105,468 51	6,195 66
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	103,160 73	1,206 15

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 25.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. DR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	In
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To the following payments—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	48,000 00	5,334 13
Annuities to Indians under the Robinson Treaty.		11,004 00	Legislative grant		8,097 42
Balance, 30th June, 1882	48,000 00	5,094 27	Interest on invested capital		2,666 72
	48,000 00	16,098 27		48,000 00	16,098 27
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	48,000 00	5,094 27

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 26.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Annuities to Indians under the Robinson Treaty		7,148 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	40,000 00	3,081 73
Medicines supplied		10 10	Legislative grant		4,902 58
Expenses in connection with the payment of annuities		342 88	Interest on invested Capital		2,154 08
Balance, 30th June, 1882	40,000 00	2,637 41			
	40,000 00	10,138 39		40,000 00	10,138 39
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	40,000 00	2,637 41

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 27.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAQUA RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	3,846 11	53 78
Distribution of interest moneys		215 53	Rents collected		15 50
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		0 93	Interest on invested capital		195 00
Balance, 30th June, 1882	3,846 11	47 82			
	3,846 11	264 28		3,846 11	264 28
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	3,846 11	47 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 28.

DR. ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	280 04	34 53
Cost of prosecution of liquor sellers		14 15	Land sales	400 00	
Distribution of interest moneys		103 46	Fines collected		65 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	40 00		Interest on invested		15 72
Balance, 30th June, 1882	640 04		Balance, 30th June, 1882		2 36
	680 04	117 61		6 0 04	117 61
To Balance 30th June, 1882		2 36			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 29.

Dr. PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	38,642 72	311 97
			Land and timber sales	473 04	
			Fines collected		30 90
			Interest on invested capital		1,919 24
Salaries.					
Eliza Fobias, Teacher		100 00			
Alex. Madwayosh, Teacher		41 70			
A. Cheechock do		50 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Stove and pipe for No. 2 School		13 30			
School books		12 92			
Vaccine points		27 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,704 80			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	47 30				
Balance, 30th June, 1882	39,068 46	372 39			
	39,115 76	2,322 11		39,115 76	2,322 11
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	39,068 46	372 39

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 30.

DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	3,832 09	32 88
			Land and timber sales	127 59	
			Rents collected		65 63
Asbkeebee, Chief		2 50	Interest on invested capital		193 24
James Isaac, Councillor		2 50			
John Jackson, Pathmaster		2 00			
Samuel White do		2 00			
A. Jacobs, Secretary		2 00			
James Thomas, Messenger		1 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Funeral furnishings		8 00			
Digging graves		2 00			
Distribution of interest money		170 50			
do rent of land to shooting club		50 00			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	12 76	3 94			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	3,946 92	45 31			
	3,959 68	291 75		3,959 68	291 75
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	3,946 92	45 31

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 31.

DR. SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	$ cts. 1,321 68	$ cts. 52 49
Cost of obtaining a valuation of land for right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway	10 00		Rents collected		40 00
Distribution of interest moneys		104 03	Interest on invested capital		68 72
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		2 40			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,311 68	54 78			
	1,321 68	161 21		1,321 68	161 21
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,321 68	54 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 32.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
G. H. M. Johnston, Chief		600 00
R. N. Dee, M.D., Physician		1,780 00
Wm. McCargo do		500 00
D. Hill, Caretaker		50 00
J. McLean, Forest Warden		200 00
Isaac Hill, Secretary		150 00
Wm. Wage, Forest Bailiff		130 00
Moses Turkey do		130 00
John Miller, Teacher		168 75
David Hill do		25 00
Pensions.		
Abram Isaac		50 00
John Gibson, jun.		50 00
Peter Leaf		25 00
Sampson Green		25 00
Mary J. Hill		25 00
Simon Harris		25 00
John Otter		12 50
Lawrence Thomas		25 00
J. Simons		25 00
Wm. Jack		25 00
Elizabeth Brant		25 00
Peter John		25 00
Sol. Nash		25 00
Mrs. J. Longfish		12 00
Mrs. C. Moses		6 25
Carried forward		

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1881	792,597 58	9,308 18
Land and timber sales	2,241 56	
Fines, &c.		182 50
Transfer from interest account of an instalment to repay loan advanced to meet debts of the tribe	10,000 00	
Interest on invested capital		46,347 62
Carried forward		

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 32.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current, &c.—*Concluded.* CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			Brought forward		
To the following payments :—					
Pensions.					
Mrs. C. Sky		3 25			
Christeen Buck		6 25			
Sundry Paymen's.					
Supplies to sick and needy		810 32			
Chief's board money		800 00			
Stationery and printing		19 18			
Cost of celebration of Her Majesty's birthday		189 29			
Expenses in connection with a case of opthalmia		19 50			
Books for school		1 50			
Cost of lumber for log house		25 00			
Postages and contingences		70 07			
Balance of a grant to assist in the education of Thomas D. Green, at McGill College		100 00			
Costs in cases of trespass and illegal liquor selling		116 15			
Support of an insane Indian woman		29 35			
Allowance to Jos. Hill for services as Secretary to the Agricultural Society		200 00			
Prizes for ploughing match		70 00			
Paid sundry persons for services on school committee		55 50			
Services of school board		18 50			
Fire losses		80 00			
Digging a well and putting in pump		30 00			
Sundry persons services on committees		41 06			
Grant to schools		1,125 00			
Road work		10 00			
Repairs to bridges		35 00			

do Baptist Church		30 00			
Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa		90 00			
Advance for the purpose of stocking a wood yard		200 00			
Advance to pay the expenses of members of the board who went to the United States		551 38			
Cost of timber for culvert		4 50			
Building culvert		18 60			
Portrait of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for Council House		4 00			
Charity to A. Powles		6 00			
Sundry small accounts		19 00			
Cost of agricultural buildings	1,418 47				
Architects services do	123 42				
Amount paid for improvements on surrendered land	30 00				
Transfer to capital of amount advanced towards repayment of loan on account of debt		10,000 00			
Distribution of interest money		28,160 85			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	224 16				
Balance, 30th June, 1882	803,043 09	8,884 55			
	804,839 14	55,838 30		804,839 14	55,838 30
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	803,043 09	8,884 55

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 33.

Dr. SHAWANAGA INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	$ cts. 3,970 46	$ cts. 41 16
Salaries.			Timber sales	1,499 09	
Amelia Cheechock, Teacher		75 00	Rents collected		8 00
Distribution of interest moneys		116 61	Interest on invested capital		200 60
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	149 91	0 48			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	5,319 64	57 67			
	5,469 55	249 76		5,469 55	249 76
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	5,319 64	57 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant..

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 34.

Dr. SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys	.....	143 42	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	2,832 15	35 87
Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,832 15	35 85	Interest on invested capital.....	.....	143 40
	2,832 15	179 27		2,832 15	179 27
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,832 15	35 85

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 35.

DR. THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	8,993 14	98 55
Refund to D. J. Miller, and others, of amount paid by them for the purchase of an Island found to belong to the Ontario Government.		20 00	Land and timber sales	1,571 47	
Expenses of a seizure of timber		11 25	Rents collected		1 00
Grant to assist in the opening of a road in Thessalon Township	500 00		Interest on invested capital		454 60
Distribution of interest moneys		408 25			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	157 15	0 06			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	9,907 46	114 59			
	10,564 61	554 15		10,564 61	554 15
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	9,907 46	114 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. TOOTOOMENAI and Band in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	900 00	13 68
Distribution of interest moneys		54 69	Interest on invested capital		54 68
Balance, 30th June, 1882	900 00	13 67			
	900 00	68 36		900 00	68 36
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	900 00	13 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 37.

DR. WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	1,025 72	17 85
Expenses in connection with mill site		11 25	Land and timber sales	1,370 11	
Distribution of interest moneys		49 02	Rents collected		17 32
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	137 01	1 04	Interest on invested capital		52 16
Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,258 82	26 02			
	2,395 83	87 33		2,395 83	87 33
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,258 82	26 02

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 38.

DR. WYANDOTTS OF ANDERDON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	65,801 87	867 04
			Land and timber sales	2,441 75	
Salaries.			Chippewas of Walpole Island, transfer of James Cameron's salary charged in error		25 00
D. W. Lambert, Physician		20 00	Interest on invested capital		3,740 20
F. F. Bell do		60 00			
Sundry payments.					
Survey of graveyard		16 25			
Cost of wire fence for graveyard	125 00				
Distribution of interest money		3,558 44			
Percentage of collections carried to credit of Management fund	244 18				
Balance, 30th June, 1882	67,874 44	977 55			
	68,243 62	4,632 24		68,243 62	4,632 24
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	67,874 44	977 55

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No 39

DR. ABENEKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. DR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of survey		63 65	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	889 13	116 49
Copy of an agreement with the Steam Saw Mill Co		1 00	Land and timber sales	1,789 33	
Rails, &c., for building fence		5 04	Rents collected		326 09
Cost of ditching		10 85	Interest on invested capital		95 12
Inspection of lands in Township of Waddington		8 00			
Paid H. Vassal, for services in connection with account of the former agent		42 80			
Supplies to sick and needy		8 00			
Distribution of interest money		259 50			
Percentage on collection carried to credit of Management Fund	15 00	19 56			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,663 46	119 30			
	2,678 46	537 70		2,678 46	537 70
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,663 46	119 30

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 40.

DR. ABENEKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1882	316 00	49 84	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	316 00	32 40
			Interest on invested capital		17 44
	316 00	49 84		316 000	49 84
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	316 00	49 84

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 41.

DR. AMALICITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	1,243 02	135 39
Distribution of interest moneys		152 62	Land and timber sales	507 29	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	50 73		Interest on invested capital		68 92
Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,699 58	51 69			
	1,750 31	204 31		1,750 31	204 31

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INCIAN AFFAIRS,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 42.

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of plough	.....	16 10	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	133 43	13 93
do yoke of oxen	115 00		Interest on invested capital	.....	7 36
Balance, 30th June, 1882	18 43	5 19			
	133 43	21 29		133 43	21 29
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	133 43	21 29

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountann.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 43.

DR. HURONS OF LORETTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1882	384 20	180 59	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	384 20	153 71
			Interest on invested capital		26 88
	384 20	180 59		384 20	180 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 44.

Dr. IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	11,512 69	463 67
Salaries.			Land sales and stone dues	11,149 32	
			Rents collected		505 51
E. Ricard, Constable		183 00	Iroquois of St Regis, for transfer of M. Garrautt's salary, charged in error		72 00
Louis Shetckaeinton, Organist		62 50	Interest on invested capital		1,144 63
Pierre Murray, Interpreter		54 00			
Moise Lefort, Constable		111 00			
P. Tirivirate, Gate Keeper		30 00			
M. Orivakete do		9 00			
Saiswisakeren do		4 00			
Sundry Payments.					
N. V. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies		236 10			
Law expenses in connection with liquor traffic		379 35			
Cost of measuring stone	16 14	156 66			
Labor on the roads		27 50			
Relief to sick and needy		30 00			
Costs in the case of Queen *vs.* De Lorimier		36 00			
Bailiffs fees in various cases under the Indian Act		176 00			
Alterations to Policeman's uniform		5 00			
Material and labor on bridges		66 34			
School books supplied		42 60			
Wood for school		32 00			
Expenses of a seizure of timber at Doncaster		84 36			
Cost of pair of handcuffs lost on a prisoner		13 30			
Repairs to bridge at La Tortue		2 59			
Premium of insurance on mill at La Tortue		24 00			
Sundry small accounts		4 50			
Cost of a survey on the Reserve	1,354 63				
Carried forward			Carried forward		

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 44.

DR. IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
Brought forward.....	$ cts.	$ cts.	Brought forward.....	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Sundry Payments.					
Benches for the Church.....	8 75				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	111 00	14 05			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	21,171 49	401 96			
	22,662 01	2,165 81		22,662 01	2,185 81
			Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	21,171 49	401 96

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 45.

DR. IROQUOIS OF ST. RÉGIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
W. J. Woodman, Interpreter		20 00
Rev. F. Marcoux, Missionary		100 00
Alex. Thompson, Chief		10 00
John Isaac do		10 00
Geo. Thomas do		10 00
Mitchell Solomon do		10 00
John Sowatis do		10 00
Peter Collwell do		10 00
M. Garrault, Church Clerk		72 00
Pensions.		
Loren Solomon		10 00
Sundry Payments.		
Rev. F. Marcoux, allowances for wood, &c		53 00
Expenses of Agent Davidson, to Beauharnois		13 30
Cost of preparing statistics		31 50
Books for schools		5 88
Wood for do		31 00
Sundry articles for schools		11 16
Services of Organist		10 00
Outbuildings for Chenail school		10 00
Furniture for do		4 88
Expenses in connection with location on Reserve		44 55
Law costs		28 75
Charity supplies		20 00
Carried forward		

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1881	29,937 44	2,147 04
Rents collected		1,196 71
Interest on invested capital		1,864 20
Fort William for transfer of John Pierre's salary		9 00
Carried forward		

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 45.

DR. IROQUOIS OF ST. RÉGIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			Brought forward		
To the following payments:—					
Sundry Payments.					
Paid John Angus, services as Interpreter to Mr. Austin, D.L.S		8 75			
Railway fare of five Indians to Cornwall		6 40			
Agent Davidson, expenses in connection with a survey of the Reserve		35 18			
Paid George Squene for interpreting Indian names		6 25			
Paid W. A. Austin, D.L.S., services in connection with inspection of land		31 86			
In full of contract for building school house	275 00				
Distribution of interest money		4,201 43			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		71 80			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	29,662 44	329 26			
	29,937 44	5,216 95		29,937 44	5,216 95
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	29,662 44	329 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 46.

DR. LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Balance, 30th June, 1882		184 18	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	997 19	
Labor on roads		497 76	Land and timber sales	330 88	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	33 09		Legislative grant for the improvement of roads on the reserve		500 00
Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,294 98		Interest on invested capital		40 64
			Balance, 30th June, 1882		141 30
	1,328 07	681 94		1,328 07	681 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1882		141 30	By Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,294 98	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 47.

DR. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of vaccination		12 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	1,122 67	309 99
Expenses in case of seizure of timber in the Township of Doncaster		15 80	Land and timber sales	10 09	
Cost of supplies furnished in connection with the removal of certain families to the Township of Gibson		273 09	Rents collected		23 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 01	1 38	Interest on invested capital		75 08
Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,131 75	105 80			
	1,132 76	408 07		1,132 76	408 07
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,131 75	105 80

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 48.

DR. NIPISSINGUAS OF UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of blankets		110 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	2,345 96	910 27
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		7 20	Rents collected		120 00
Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,345 96	1,075 87	Interest on invested capital		162 80
	2,345 96	1,193 07		2,345 96	1,193 07
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,345 96	1,075 87

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 49.

DR. RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	30,168 47	515 96
			Land and timber sales	2,131 06	
Salaries.			Rents collected		417 90
			Interest on invested capital		1,565 56
Peter Tetesse, Chief		25 00			
Simon Otjick, do		25 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Work on roads		305 75			
Rent paid to the representatives of the late Chief Peckrawatict		96 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,400 25			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	213 11	25 07			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	32,086 42	622 35			
	32,299 53	2,499 42		32,299 53	2,499 42
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	32,086 42	622 35

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 50.

DR. INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

To the following payments:—	$ cts.		$ cts.
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	13 62	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	5,491 26
Balance, 30th June, 1882	6,066 70	Rents collected	314 50
		Interest on invested capital	274 56
	6,080 32		6,080 32
		Balance, 30th June, 1882	6,066 70

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 51.

DR. INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

To the following payments:—	$ cts.		$ cts.
Costs in connection with seizure of timber	168 00	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	2,250 62
Cost of an exploring survey of reserves	51 70	Rents, fines, &c., collected	517 64
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.	14 51	Interest on invested capital	112 52
Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,646 57		
	2,880 78		2,880 78
		Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,646 57

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	235 66	
Refund of amount overpaid on lot 5, Middle River	20 00		Land and timber sales	26 50	
Building a bridge at Eskasonie	100 00		Interest on invested capital	11 76	
Balance, 30th June, 1882	153 92				
	273 92			273 92	
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	153 92	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 53.

DR. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	$ cts.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of survey of reserve at Kingsclear	45 00		By Balance, 30th June, 1881	1,596 47	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	44 96		Land and timber sales	449 60	
Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,035 95		Interest on invested capital	79 84	
	2,125 91			2,125 91	
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,035 95	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 54.

DR. TOBEQUE INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
10 per cent. on timber dues for distribution.....	49 74		By Balance, 30th June, 1881	2,871 71	29 78
Distribution of interest money.....	.....	138 57	Land and timber sales.....	1,235 95	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	123 60		Interest on invested capital.....	.....	145 08
Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	3,934 32	36 27			
	4,107 66	174 86		4,107 66	174 86
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	3,934 32	36 27

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENNT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN—*Continued.* No. 55.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1882	28 92		By Balance, 30th June, 1881	27 56	
			Interest on invested capital	1 36	
	28 92			28 92	
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	28 92	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. J. B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1882	725 06	410 86	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	725 06	356 74
			Interest on invested capital		54 12
	725 06	410 86		725 06	410 86
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	725 06	410 86

L. VANKOUHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 57.

DR. NANCY MAIVILLE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To twelve months interest on invested capital	.....	126 60	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	2,500 00	31 65
Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	2,500 00	31 65	Interest on invested capital.....	.....	126 60
	2,500 00	158 25		2,500 00	158 25
			Balance, 30th June, 1882	2,500 00	31 65

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 58.

DR. JAMES MANAGE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To 12 months' interest on invested capital.....	.....	75 96	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	1,500 00	18 99
Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	1,500 00	18 99	Interest on invested capital.....	.....	75 96
	1,500 00	94 95		1,500 00	94 95

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June. 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 59.

DR. WM. WABBUCK in Account Current with Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To 12 months' interest on invested capital.....	.....	101 24	By Balance, 30th June, 1881	2,000 00	25 31
Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	2,000 00	25 31	Interest on invested capital.....	.....	101 24
	2,000 00	126 55		2,000 00	126 55
			Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	2,000 00	25 31

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 60.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
Rev. O. Drapeau, Agent		50 00
J. V. A. Vennor, Physician		125 00
P. A. Shee do		84 72
L. F. Boucher, Agent		600 00
Rev. J. Gagne do		50 00
L. E. Otis do		300 00
H. Vassal do		200 00
Grants for Seed Grain and Relief.		
Amalicites of Rimouski		100 00
do Point Lévis		100 00
do Cacouna		100 00
Abenakis of Becancour		400 00
do St. Francis		350 00
Montagnais of the Upper Ottawa, &c		456 80
do Betsiamits		500 00
Micmacs of Gaspé		200 00
do Restigouche		351 20
do Maria		200 00
Iroquois of Caughnawaga		200 00
Lake of Two Mountain Indians		200 00
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Island Indians		500 00
Indians of Weymouchaching and Rat River		311 72
Godbout Indians		150 00
Golden Lake Indians		100 00
Hurons of Lorette		75 00
Carried forward		

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1881	49,965 72	743 48
Legislative grant for the purchase of seed grain and for relief		4,200 00
Transfer from School Fund of amount paid as salary to the R.C. Missionaries of Lower St. Lawrence		250 00
Interest on invested capital		2,622 28
Carried forward		

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 60.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
Brought forward	$ cts.	$ cts.	Brought forward	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Grants for Seed Grain and Relief.					
River desert Indians		250 00			
Hunter's Lodge Indians		248 00			
Okas of Township of Gibson		100 00			
Widow of the late Chief L. Vincent		50 00			
Temiscamingue Indians		160 00			
Two Huron families of St. Sebastian D'Aylmer		20 00			
Grand Lac Indians		181 00			
Bonaventure River Indians		24 00			
Miscellaneous Expenditure.					
Cost of supplies for Hospital at Point Bleue		256 33			
Medical attendance at do do		114 46			
Nurse at do do		44 80			
Paid Dr. Wakeham for four months' services during Dr. Shee's absence		26 64			
Cost of fishing tackle for Indians of Grand Romaine		44 46			
A. Fraser & Co., for building a house for Chief Bartholomew		69 80			
Cost of vaccinating Indians		170 38			
Paid L. Paradis 68 days' services as Constable during Mr. Boucher's payments		68 00			
Cost of supplies and freighting for Okas at Gibson		539 38			
Balance due contractors on school building at Lorette		48 65			

Paid L. E. Beauchamp, M.D., for services to Indians of Chicoutimi		20 75			
Cost of boats for Seven Island Indians		71 80			
Balance of amount due for the removal of bodies from cemetery at Chicoutimi		2 93			
Fishing materials for Indians of Seven Islands		130 54			
L. F. Boucher's expenses in connection with disbursements of supplies for 1881-82		628 06			
L. F. Boucher's allowance for rent, light and fuel		116 66			
Sundry small payments		36 66			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	49,965 72		By Balance, 30th June, 1882		1.311 92
	49,965 72	9,127 68		49,965 72	9,127 68

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 61.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance 30th June, 1881		16,465 18
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
Wm. Plummer, Supt. and Commissioner		1,708 50
E. Watson do do		1,375 00
J. T. Gilkison do do		1,744 16
Chas. Skene, Agent		1,125 00
J. C. Phipps, Superintendent		1,500 00
Wm. VanAbbott, Agent		625 00
G. E. Cherrier do		500 00
A. B. Cowan do		312 50
M. Hill do		437 50
Thos. Gordon do		750 00
John McGirr do		540 00
Amos Wright do		750 00
A. Le Bel do		150 00
R. G. Dalton, Clerk		866 66
H. Andrews do		975 00
McG. Ironsides do		900 00
C. B. Savage, Agent		500 00
Chas. Logue do		1,200 00
G. W. Burbridge, Solicitor		33 33
Z. A. Lash do		366 67
B. W. Ross, Agent		500 00
John Wallace, Guardian		25 00
A. Root do		25 00
J. L. Thompson do		25 00
Dr. Oronyhatekha, Physician, Chippewas of Thames		225 00
W. S. Francis, M.D., Physician, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island		1,197 21
J. Newton, M.D., Physician, Mohawks of Bay of Quinté		150 00

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance 30th June, 1881	103,669 82	
Legislative grant		1,600 00
Fines and fees collected		584 34
Refund by C. B. Savage of amount advanced to purchase safe for his office		135 00
Percentage charged against various tribes for the collections of accounts and payments on lands sold and timber dues for the benefit of the Bands interested		8,438 35
Interest on invested capital		5,232 28

A. McLaren, M.D., Physician, Mohawks of Bay of Quinté		150 00
Wm. Taylor, Caretaker, Toronto Office		37 50
John Pierre, Constable, Fort William		36 00
John Beattie, Agent, Highgate		200 00
A. Elliott, Interpreter		100 00
R. M. Stephen, M.D., Physician, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island		52 78
James Paul, Agent, Golden Lake		20 00
Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.		
Wm. Plummer—		
Office rent, light, fuel, &c.		308 09
Travelling expenses		250 00
Percentage on collections		111 82
J. T. Gilkison—		
House and office rent		240 00
Travelling expenses		162 40
Contingencies		13 99
Wm. VanAbbott—		
Office rent		40 00
Contingencies		221 24
Percentage on collections		42 11
A. B. Cowan—		
Travelling expenses		125 00
G. E. Cherrier—		
Office rent		60 00
Contingencies		182 98
E. Watson—		
Travelling expenses		27 00
Office rent		100 00
Contingencies		85 47
B. B. Miller—		
Postage		56 13
Office rent		100 00
Contingencies		30 00
Percentage on collections		724 86
License fees		28 00
C. B. Savage—		
Postage		5 85
Office rent		120 00
Contingencies		13 35
Percentage on collections		123 59
Carried forward		

Carried forward

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 61.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMEN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs—*Continued.* CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			Brought forward		
To the following payments:—					
Contingent Expenses, &c.—Continued.					
John Davidson—		3 79			
Postage and telegrams		124 69			
Percentage on collections and disbursements					
J. C. Phipps—		21 56			
Postage		75 00			
Travelling expenses		70 97			
Contingencies		356 94			
Percentage on collections		242 00			
License fees					
Chas. Skene—		36 00			
Office rent		2 57			
Postage		213 40			
Contingencies		252 08			
Percentage on collections					
T. G. Pile—		87 69			
Percentage on collections					
J. F. Day—		38 30			
Percentage on collections					
John Beattie—		40 45			
Contingencies					
B. W. Ross—		303 92			
Office rent, &c		106 52			
Percentage on collections					
Henry George—		21 50			
Percentage on disbursements					
Amos Wright—		75 00			
Office rent					

Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Cost of Maps, &c.			
Joseph Lesage, Forest Bailiff, Garden River			17 27
Chief S. James do Parry Island			60 38
J. E. Trout do Saugeen			462 38
A. Elliott do Skene's Agency			114 69
Fred. Tilley do do			15 49
F. H. Cowper Cox, for mounting maps			1 50
Cost of tracing of town plot of Sarnia			14 00
Expenses in connection with sale of islands in Lake Erie			16 34
Expenses in connection with surrender of lands of the Ojibbewas of Mississaguas River			21 40
Expenses of the examination of Fitzwilliam Island			45 00
Valuing lots in Sandwich			25 00
Expenses obtaining surrender of lands in Township of Coleraine			17 25
Advertising.			
"Catholic Record"			3 50
Sarnia "Canadian"			10 92
Windsor "Review"			3 50
Chatham "Planet"			9 10
Detroit "Free Press"			7 25
London "Free Press"			7 70
"Postal Guide"			100 00
H. Mandar			2 50
Law Costs.			
A. McDonell, Queen *vs.* Lyons			79 75
F. J. Hughes, Queen *vs.* Robertson			2 00
W. J. Carney, J.P., Queen *vs.* Robertson			8 69
J. M. Hamilton do do			33 00
Foster & Clark do do			34 86
John Davidson, Sheriff's sale			4 05
Wm. Van Abbott, Queen *vs.* Robertson			62 15
Carried forward			

Carried forward

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 61.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			Brought forward		
To the following payments:—					
Miscellaneous.					
Montreal Telegraph Co		11 95			
Great North-Western Telegraph Co.		40 83			
Dominion Telegraph Co		2 79			
Canadian Express Co		113 50			
N. A. Bates, expenses in liquor cases		16 20			
John McGirr, travelling expenses in connection with removal of Okas to Gibson		191 75			
L. F. Smith, 50 copies of hand bills		2 00			
A. Dingman, services and travelling expenses in connection with investigations in Western Superintendencies		1,368 29			
Plummer & Marks, for supplies furnished Indians during His Excellency the Governor-General's visit to the North-West		85 20			
Isaac Turner, supplies do do		22 50			
A. Mortimer, one-half ream brown paper		2 00			
Canada Loan and Savings Co., taxes on Toronto offices		40 00			
L. Vankoughnet, Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs, travelling expenses, Portland to Ottawa and return on official business.		23 30			
In full of contract for repairs to wharf at Manitowaning		226 00			
J. H. Brewer, service, surveying lumber on Victoria Reserve, N.B.		29 82			
Cost of blankets		1,429 60			
Freight and other charges on blankets		45 02			

R. G. Dalton expenses to Tyendinaga on official business		10 60			
Rev. Wm. Scott, expenses in connection with Oka Indians		42 00			
G. W. Yacom, prize plow for Six Nation Indians		50 00			
J. V. de Boucherville, expenses to Caughnawaga on official business		34 10			
Cost of vaccine matter		10 80			
H. S. Evans & Co, two-thirds of cost of medicines for Indians of Northern Superintendency		190 48			
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario, grant for the extension of the Batchewana Bay roads	1,000 00				
Stationery, Outside Service		194 94			
Printing do		29 84			
To Balance, 30th June, 1882	102,669 82		By Balance, 30th June, 1882		30,321 21
	103,669 82	46,311 18		103,669 82	46,311 18
To Balance, 30th June, 1882		30,321 21	Balance, 30th June, 1882	102,669 82	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 62.

DR. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance, 30th June, 1881	4,480 43	486 87
Refund to W. M. Fitzgerald of amount paid in February, 1870	175 40		Land sales	64 00	
Transfer of Ojibbewas and Ottawas, of Manitoulin Island, of amount paid by D. Laidley, for lot 8 in 12 Haviland, in 1871	49 50		Refund of annuity and interest moneys by J. C. Phipps, awaiting information as to the tribes to whom it is to be credited		308 28
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	26 40		Interest on invested capital		248 40
Balance, 30th June, 1882	4,293 13	1,043 55			
	4,544 43	1,043 55		4,544 43	1,043 55
			By Balance, 30th June, 1882	4,293 13	1,043 55

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—*Continued.* No. 63.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1882		3,155 30
To the following payments:—		
Salaries of Teachesrs.		
H. L. Masta, St. Francis, Protestant		104 17
Jos. Laurent, do Roman Catholic		145 00
John Esquiman, Garden River, Protestant		50 00
T. Ouilette, do (Roman Catholic.		200 00
Eliza Tobias, Parry Island, Ryerson)		100 00
Wm. Riley, Henry's Inlet, (Millers)		100 00
Amelia Ohechock, Shawanaga		75 00
Joachim Komstedt, Wikwimikong, (Boys' School)		300 00
Lucy Hessley, Wikwimikong, (Girls' School)		300 00
Fred. Frost, Shequiandah		300 00
A. Gabbow, Wikwimikongsing		200 00
Sophie de Lomorandiere, South Bay		200 00
Minnie E. Riorden, Mississaga		200 00
Mary McKeon, Sheshequaning		200 00
Dennis Riorden, West Bay		200 00
Jas. McKay, Whitefish Lake		69 24
Dd. Hill, Thomas School, Six Nations		50 00
T. F. Stakum, Fort William, (Boys' School)		200 00
Josephine Martin, do (Girls' School)		200 00
E. R. A. Fletcher, Caughnawaga		250 00
Cath. Fletcher, do		100 00
Mary Bannon, St. Regis		200 00
Timothy Arirhon, Oka Village		50 00
F. Gauthier, Restigouche		37 50
Odel Pellison, Lorette		200 00
Carried forward		

——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1881	138,267 53	
Legislative grant		5,000 00
Six Nations for transfer of first instalment on $3000.00, charged this account in error, as grant towards schools		375 00
Interest on invested capital		7,135 40
Carried forward		

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 63.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			Brought forward		
To the following payments:—					
Salaries of Teachers.					
Jennie Ryan, Golden Lake		75 00			
Sister M. du Sauveur, Maniwaki		150 00			
Sister St. Thecla, Mattawan		75 00			
Sister St. Antoine, Temiscamingue		50 00			
Madam L. E. Otis, Lake St. John		150 00			
C. A. Pritchard, Maria		37 50			
J. H. Glass, Garden River		116 67			
J. H. Scott, Mississaguas of Credit		112 50			
H. Boudreau, St. Ann		112 50			
Theotiste Cyr, Maria		112 50			
S. Logan, Lower Muney		75 00			
S. Durand, St. Francis, Roman Catholic		145 00			
Sarah Murphy, Cornwall Island		100 00			
Catharine McGee, Chenail		100 00			
Jos. Agowesse, Whitefish Lake		66 66			
Miss S Shephard, St. Francis, Protestant		145 83			
A. Pelkie, Serpent River		27 23			
Miss C. F. Stack, Golden Lake		37 50			
Sister St. Colombe, Temiscamingue		50 00			
C. F. de la Ronde, South Bay		50 00			
Salaries Missionaries.					
Rev. L. Trahan, St. Thomas, Pierreville		235 00			
Rev. F. Marcoux, Iroquois of St. Regis		203 32			
Rev. H. P. Chase, Muncey Town		400 00			
Rev. G. Giroux, Lorette		225 96			
Rev. A. Jamieson, Walpole Island		400 00			
Rev. V. Larivière, St. Thomas Pierreville		140 00			
Rev. J. Gagné, Micmacs of Maria		4 16			

Grants.					
For education of Rev. H. P. Chase's child		80 00			
Mount Elgin School		3,000 00			
Shingwauk Home		1,800 00			
Wawanosh do		600 00			
Schools on Manitoulin Island		1,200 00			
do conducted under the Methodist Missionary Society		1,692 50			
Schools on Six Nation Reserve		1,150 00			
Missionaries salaries of Lower St. Lawrence		750 00			
Teacher's salary at St. Clair		26 15			
Books, Maps, &c., &c., for use of Schools.					
Caughnawaga School		5 00			
St. Regis do		3 36			
Schools in J. C. Phipps' Agency		4 63			
Chenail School		1 20			
Mississagua School		4 05			
Wikwimikong and Wikwimikongsing Schools		67 38			
St. Francis School		30 43			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Paid for inspecting schools in Parry Island District		71 85			
Cost of wood for English Church School at Garden River		9 00			
Stove and pipes for Chenail School		18 10			
Cost of out-buildings for Henvey's Inlet and Parry Island Schools		40 00			
Balance of Rev. F. Boucher's salary (deceased)		40 09			
Balance, 30th June, 1882	138,267 53		By Balance, 30th June, 1882		8,666 88
	138,267 53	21,177 28		138,267 53	21,177 28
Balance, 30th June, 1882		8,666 88	Balance, 30th June, 1882	138,267 53	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 64.

DR. SURVEY ACCOUNTS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	3,000 00		By Legislative grant towards surveys to be made in the older Provinces.....	3,000 00	
	3,000 00			3,000 00	
			Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	3,000 00	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 65.

DR. SEMINARY OF SAINT SULPICE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario, for the purchase of land in Gibson for the Oka Indians	$ cts. 12,791 00	$ cts.	By Amount of deposit for the purchase of land in the Township of Gibson	$ cts. 12,791 00	$ cts.
Amount paid for improvements on surrendered land in Oka	3,005 00		Amount of deposit to pay for improvements on land at Oka surrendered	3,005 00	
Amount paid squatters in the Township of Gibson	4,848 00		Amount of deposit for the purchase of supplies	200 00	
Supplies furnished Oka Indians moving to Township of Gibson	207 75		Legislative grant to pay squatters' claims	5,000 00	
Sundry expenses in connection with the removal of Oka Indians	144 25				
	20,996 00			20,996 00	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 66.

DR. SUPERANNUATION FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
To W. R. Bartlett, retired allowance.....	1,225 00		By Amount of deductions from Agents' salaries towards superannuation	321 49	
Froome Talfourd do	400 00		Balance, 30th June, 1882.....	1,303 51	
	1,625 00			1,625 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1882	1,303 51				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation for 1881-82, under 44 Vic., Cap 2.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500 00
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 159.....	John Harlow	For Salary as Agent, District No. 1, twelve months to 30th June, 1882.....	.....	100 00		
	J. E. Beckwith	do do 2 do ...	.....	25 00		
	Rev. Thos. Butler	do do 3 do ...	.....	37 50		
	Rev. E. J. McCarthy	do do 4 do ...	.....	37 50		
	Rev. D. C. O'Connor.....	do do 5 do ...	.....	33 33		
	James Gass.....	do do 6*a* do ...	.....	16 66		
	D. H. Muir.....	do do 6*b* do ...	.....	16 66		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do do 7 do ...	.....	33 33		
	Rev. R. McDonald	do do 8 do ...	.....	100 00		
	Rev. W. Chisholm	do do 9 do ...	.....	100 00		
	Rev. J. McDougall...	do do 10 do ...	.....	100 00		
	Rev. D. McIsaac	do do 11 do ...	.....	50 00		
	Rev. R. Grant	do do 12 nine do ...	.....	75 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie	do do 13 do to 31st March, 1882.	.....	75 00		
					799 98	
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	A. Maxwell, M.D.	In District No. 1	53 50			
	R. J. Ellison, M.D.....	do 1	79 75			
				133 25		
	W. G. Clark, M.D	do 2	8 50			
	H. L. Masters, M.D.....	do 2	6 00			
				14 50		
	N. T. Cunningham, M.D.	do 5	.....	25 00		
	W. S. Muir, M.D.	do 6*a*.....	12 94			
	A. W. Thompson, M.D...	do 6	23 00			
				35 94		
	A. C. Page, M.D.	do 6*b*.....	.....	21 00		
	C. J. Morse, M.D.....	do 7	.....	17 43		

G. J. McKenzie, M.D.	do	8	5 00		
J. McMillan, M.D.	do	8	16 45		
J. D. B. Fraser & Son	do	8	13 46		
				34 91	
A. Cameron, M.D.	do	9		7 25	
H. J. Fixott, M.D.	do	10		6 80	
J. McIntosh, M.D.	do	11		21 00	
J. L. Bethune, M.D.	do	12		47 40	
do	do	13	25 70		
A. Cameron, M.D.	do	13	6 13		
M. A. McDonald, M.D.	do	13	10 00		
				41 83	406 31
	Expended by Agents and others in the purchase of supplies of Food and Seed Grain in the following proportions.				
			Food.	Seed Grain.	
J. Harlow	In District No.	1	282 00	100 00	
J. E. Beckwith	do	2	73 43	24 00	
Rev. Thos. Butler	do	3	54 36	69 00	
Rev. E. J. McCarthy	do	4	63 00	56 00	
Rev. D. C. O'Connor	do	5	73 00	65 00	
James Gass	do	6*a*	77 00	57 64	
D. H. Muir	do	6*b*	38 00	15 00	
A. F. Clarke, M.D.	do	7	54 00	35 00	
Rev. R. McDonald	do	8	139 36	103 00	
Rev. W. Chisholm	do	9	88 54	80 00	
Rev. J. McDougall	do	10	134 00	120 00	
Rev. D. McIsaac	do	11	59 36	53 00	
Rev. R. Grant	do	12	80 00	72 00	
Rev. M. McKenzie	do	13	152 00	135 00	
			1,368 05	984 64	2,352 69
Newell Jeddore	Through W. H. Allison, Esq.				15 00
	Education.				
R. McMillan	For Salary as Teacher at	Eskasonie, to 31st March, 1882		200 00	
Kate Jollymore	do	Indian Cove, to 30th September, 1881		50 00	
T. C. Kerr	do	Bear River, to 31st March, 1882		264 00	
J. McEachen	do	Whycocomah do		200 00	
H. J. and M. J. McNeill	Repairs to school at	Eskasonie		65 00	
L. A. McEachen	do	Whycocomah		41 00	
D. McLean	Examining school at	do		2 00	
Fanny Stevens	Books for school at	Bear River		20 61	
do	do	Pictou		1 58	
		Carried forward		844 19	3,573 98

4,500 00

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		844 19	3,573 98	4,500 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Education—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 159	Fanny Stevens	For Books for School at Whycocomah		3 18		
	do	do Indian Cove		0 42		
	J. McK. Beattie	do do		3 59		
					851 38	
		Miscellaneous Expenditure.				
	Bank of Montreal	For Amount overdrawn on letter of credit account, 1879-80		50 00		
	Great N.W. Tel. Co.	Messages		5 64		
	Stationery Office	Stationery		9 65		
					65 29	
		Total Expenditure				4,490 65
		Balance unexpended				9 35

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1882.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative appropriation, 1881-82, under 44 Vic., Cap. 2.				4,500 00
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 160	Moses Craig	For Salary as Agent for 12 months to 30th June, 1882		100 00		
	Charles Sargeant	do do 9 do to 31st March, 1882		300 00		
	Wm. Fisher	do do do do		225 00		
	Rev. J. C. McDevitt	do Missionary do do		150 00		
	Rev. J. J. O'Leary	do do do do		75 00		
	Rev. W. Morissey	do do do do		75 00		
	Rev. P. W. Dixon	do do do do		75 00		
	J. S. Benson, M.D.	do Medical Officer do do		93 75		
					1,093 75	
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	F. Fournier, M.D.	Medical services		10 00		
	J. B. Lamothe, M.D.	do		20 85		
	J. C. Brown, M.D.	do		35 00		
	P. Connell, M.D.	do		29 75		
	R. L. Botsford, M.D.	do		132 50		
	J. A. Leger, M.D.	do		20 05		
	J. C. Moody, M.D.	do		99 95		
	R. K. Ross, M.D.	do		11 00		
	G. E. Couletiard, M.D.	do		4 00		
	J. Z. Currie, M.D.	do		6 00		
	E. M. Patterson, M.D.	do		8 00		
	Davis & Dibblee	Medicines		29 03		
	Davis, Staples & Co.	do		14 83		
	Garden Brothers	do		7 60		
	W. Tilley	do		5 88		
					434 44	
		Carried forward			1,528 19	4,500 00

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			1,528 19	4,500 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies of food and seed-grain:—				
			Food.	Seed-grain.		
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 160	W. Fisher	In South-Western Agency	436 00	294 40		
	C. Sargeant	In North-Eastern do	744 00	715 20		
	M. Craig	In Counties of Victoria and Madawaska	200 00	136 80		
	A. A. Sterling	In South-Western Agency	44 10			
	J. Macdonald	do do	32 34			
			1,456 44	1,146 40		
		Education.			2,602 84	
	M. B. Dumeresq	For Teacher at Burnt Church—Salary to 31st March, 1882		216 66		
	Mary E. Hartt	do Tobique do do		150 00		
					366 66	
		Miscellaneous Expenditure.				
	Great N. W. Tel. Co.	Messages			1 00	
		Total Expenditure				4,498 69
		Balance unexpended				1 31

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation 1881-82, under 44 Vic., Cap. 2				2,000 00
		Expenditure.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 161	John O. Arsenault	For Salary as Agent, for 12 months, to 30th June, 1882			200 00	
	J. Gaffney	Supplies for destitute Indians		275 63		
	R. T. Holman	do do		135 19		
	G. Davies & Co	do do		224 93		
	Joseph O. Arsenault	do do		107 71		
	J. E. Yeo	do do		58 96		
	D. Egan	do do		34 70		
	T. Glover	do do		25 05		
	R. C. McLeod	do do		12 00		
	M. Coffin	do do		10 00		
	J. Maynard	do do		6 75		
	C. McCarthy	do do		8 31		
					899 23	
	J. O. Arsenault	Seed grain			200 00	
	J. F. Brice, M.D	Medical attendance		77 52		
	J. F. Gillis, M.D	do		159 16		
	A. P. McKay, M.D	do		5 75		
	M. Wall, M.D	do		10 50		
	F. Conroy, M.D	do		46 25		
	W. B. Dyer	Medicines		5 80		
	Estate of late W. R. Watson	do		28 26		
	Mrs. W. R. Watson	do		12 76		
					346 00	
	John O. Arsenault	Salary as Teacher at Lenox Island		200 00		
	E. A. Perry	Books for school do		5 61		
					205 61	
	John O. Arsenault	Allowance for travelling expenses		100 00		
	Stephen Arsenault	Ploughing for Indians		12 50		
		Carried forward		112 50	1,850 84	2,000 00

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		112 50	1,850 84	2,000 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 161	Toplin and Bowness	For Funeral expenses		5 38		
	G. W. Bentley	do		7 21		
	L. H. Davies	Law costs		18 48		
					143 57	
		Total Expenditure				1,994 41
		Balance unexpended				5 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	.....	Legislative Appropriation for General Expenditure, 1881-82, 44 Vic., Cap. 2.....	.....	.....	23,300 00	
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Salaries.				
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 162.....	J. W. Powell	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882.....	3,000 00			
	H. Moffat.....	do Clerk, 11 do 31st May, 1882.....	1,375 00			
	W. Bryce	do Messenger, 12 do 30th June, 1882.....	420 00			
				4,795 00		
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	W. Jackson, M.D	For Medical attendance.....	421 25			
	E. B. Hannington, M.D..	do	42 00			
	H. Featherstone, M.D.....	do	30 50			
	J. Grange, M.D.....	do	22 00			
	J. B. Mathews, M.D.....	do	26 00			
	G. L. Milne, M.D.....	do	49 00			
	Moore & Co.....	Medicines.....	83 65			
	G. Morrison.....	do	21 25			
	T. Shotbolt.....	do	250 71			
	Langley & Co	do	236 90			
	Dr. H. A. Martin & Son.	Vaccine.....	650 50			
	L. M. J. Legacy.	Freighting medicines.....	7 59			
				1,841 35		
		Travelling Expenses.				
	J. W. Powell	For Expenses in connection with journey to Yale.....	249 50			
	A. McKinlay.....	Passage of Superintendent Powell to Williams' Lake	44 00			
	British Columbia Express Company.....	Transport of do Soda Creek	164 90			
	W. G. Bowman	Horse hire	16 50			
		Carried forward.....	474 90	6,636 35	23,300 00	

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	474 90	6,636 35	23,300 00	
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Travelling Expenses—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 162	H. M. S. "Rocket"	For Coal consumed on Superintendent Powell's trip to North West Coast, in 1880-81	1,013 00			
	J. W. Powell	Expenses in connection with visit to North West Coast, in June, 1882	808 04			
				2,295 94		
		Office Expenses.				
	W. T. Drake and Drake & Jackson	For Office rent	420 00			
	W. T. Drake	Coal	36 75			
	De Weiderholdt & Co.	do	2 00			
	T. W. Hibbin & Co.	Stationery	44 12			
	do	Postage stamps	65 00			
	R. T. Williams	Stationery	6 75			
	Government Stationery Office	do	217 23			
	Queen's Printer	Printing	5 63			
	M. Miller	do and binding	16 00			
	Great North Western Telegraph Co.	Messages	108 27			
	Dominion Government Telegraph Line	do	15 60			
	Victoria Post Office	Box rent	6 00			
	W. T. Drake	1 office desk	20 00			
	S. L. Kelly	Stove and fittings	31 75			
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Towels	1 50			
	Lettice & Sears	Re-lettering sign	1 50			
	C. E. Redford	Repairs to clock	2 50			
	J. W. Powell	Petty cash disbursements	10 80			
	Victoria Standard	Subscription, nine months	9 75			
	Victoria Daily Colonist	do do	9 75			

Mainland Guardian	do three years, to 28th May, 1882	15 00		
J. Cunningham	Sundries for New Westminster office	20 74		
			1,066 64	
	Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.			
H. Saunders	For Supplies	128 82		
Hudson's Bay Co.	do	207 90		
H. Featherstone	do	49 99		
Goodacre & Dooly	do	18 75		
C. Straus & Co	Clothing	148 29		
W. J. Jeffree	do	15 25		
Smith & Clarke	Sashes and doors	10 00		
H. M. S. "Rocket"	Supplies	11 00		
			590 00	
	Aid towards the improvement of the Indians.			
F. W. Foster	For Grain cradles for Williams' Lake Indians	46 62		
Jay & Co	Seeds do do	46 95		
E. Marvin	Tools for Hydah do	119 25		
Burns & Co.	Plough for Songhees do	22 50		
E. Marvin	Carving tools for Queen Charlotte do	30 00		
			265 32	
	Schools Generally.			
H. Schutt	For Salary as Teacher at Kincoleth, to 31st March, 1881	52 50		
A. Carion	do St. Mary's, to 31st December, 1881	262 50		
A. Sturtan	do Nass River, to 30th September, 1881	57 00		
M. A. Green	do do to 31st December, 1881	63 51		
J. Ridley	do Hazleton, to 30th June, 1881	33 00		
S. M. Laurence	do Fort Simpson, to 31st December, 1881	193 50		
E. M. Hall	do Fort Rupert, to 30th June, 1881	39 00		
H. Chantrell	do Metlakathla do	125 00		
			26 01	
	Miscellaneous Expenditure.			
Rev. T. Crosby	For Building chimney for school house, Fort Simpson	4 75		
W. A. Franklin	Freight of furniture from New Westminster	3 25		
R. Whiteway	Conveyance of sick Indians	15 00		
C. Todd	Services of Special Constable	15 00		
Indians, through C. Todd	Seizing liquor at Beecher Bay	4 50		
J. Weiler	Supplies for Superintendent Powell on trip to N.W. Coast	9 75		
E. Marvin	Sundries for Chief Hampsit	4 50		
E. O'Rourke	Freighting medicines	10 75		
	Carried forward	67 50	11,680 26	23,300 00

RETURN C 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward	67 50	11,680 26	23,300 00	
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous Expenditure—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 162.	D. Powers	For Razing house on Songhees' Reserve	6 50			
	Bank of British Columbia	Exchange on draft for $688 00	3 44			
	Steamer "Grappler"	Passage of a sick Indian to Nass	12 50			
	do "Otter"	do do Skidegate	8 00			
				97 94		
		Kwawkewlth Agency.				
	G. Blenkensop	For Twelve months' salary as Agent, to 30th June, 1882	1,200 00			
	do	Travelling expenses and petty disbursements	400 00			
	Hudson's Bay Co	Supplies for destitute Indians	41 38			
	Langley & Co	Medicines	73 39			
	T. Shotbolt	do	77 22			
	L. H. Wilton	1 tent for Agent, complete	37 00			
	Hudson's Bay Co	1 canoe do	44 75			
	H. J. Sehl	Office furniture	26 75			
	H. C. Wilson	Stoves for office	27 87			
	T. W. Hibben & Co	Stationery	5 12			
	Hudson's Bay Co	Rent of Dispensary	32 86			
	do	Light and fuel for Dispensary	12 30			
	Sewetee	Wages for assistance to Agent in Dispensary	42 00			
	Victoria Standard	Printing vouchers	7 00			
				2,027 64		
		Total cost of Agency				
		Cowichan Agency.				
	W. H. Lomas	For Twelve months' salary as Agent, to 30th June, 1882	1,200 00			
	do	Advance for travelling expenses	400 00			
	W. Beaumont	Supplies for destitute Indians	3 12			
	G. B. Ordano	do do	30 75			

W. P. Jacques	do do	32 50	
J. Abrams	do do	12 00	
J. Morley	do do	2 37	
T. J. Askew	do do	2 75	
E. J. Bitancourt	do do	2 75	
Steamer "Hunt"	Freighting supplies	1 75	
Jay & Co.	Seeds	73 00	
T. B. Shaw	Superintending construction of Quamichan Bridge	65 00	
E. Marvin	Implements of husbandry	37 50	
T. Shotbolt	Medicine	21 65	
W. H. Lomas	Straightening branch of Cowichan River	43 19	
J. Robertson	Ironwork for Quamichan Bridge	69 75	
G. B. Ordano	Spikes, &c., for do	12 50	
Victoria *Standard*	Printing vouchers	7 00	
E. Marvin	Surveyor's chain and pins	9 50	
T. W. Hibben	Drawing materials	15 25	
	Total cost of Agency		2,042 33
	Fraser Agency.		
P. McTiernan	For Twelve months' salary as Agent, to 30th June, 1882	1,000 00	
do	Advance for travelling expenses	198 00	
Mrs. J. McDonald	Supplies for destitute Indians	9 73	
C. McDonough	do do	24 25	
J. C. Henderson & Co.	do do	23 75	
Airth & Knight	Lumber to rebuild a burnt house	32 00	
Jay & Co.	Seeds	44 95	
J. A. Severight, M.D.	Medical services	20 00	
C. N. True, M.D.	do	19 50	
Moore & Co.	Medicines	48 90	
T. W. Hibben & Co.	Postage stamps	10 00	
Victoria *Standard*	Printing vouchers	7 00	
	Total cost of Agency		1,438 08
	Kamloops Agency.		
H. P. Cornwall	For Twelve months' salary as Agent, to 30th June, 1882	1,200 00	
do	Advance for travelling expenses	215 00	
Jay & Co.	Seeds	412 20	
Mara & Wilson	Freighting implements	2 50	
T. W. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	5 10	
do	Postage stamps	6 00	
Kimball & Gladwin	Freight of stationery	4 88	
	Carried forward	1,845 68	17,286 25

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,845 68	17,286 25	23,300 00	
		Expenditure— *Continued.*				
		Kamloops Agency—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 162	Dom. Gov. Tel. Line	For Messages	1 19			
	G. E. Tunstall	Cost of ejecting trespassers on Reserve	3 00			
	Drake & Jackson	Legal services	10 00			
		Total cost of Agency		1,859 87		
		Okanagan Agency.				
	A. E. Howse	For Twelve months' salary as Agent, to 30th June, 1882.	1,200 00			
	do	Advance for travelling expenses	400 00			
	T. Ellis	Blankets for destitute Indians	20 00			
	E. O'Rourke	Clothing do	10 50			
	R. O'Rourke	Supplies do	3 00			
	A. Coutlee	do do	9 00			
	Jay & Co.	Seeds	115 25			
	Burns & Co.	Ploughs	58 73			
	Mann & Herron	Harness	59 02			
	A. L. Fortune	Freighting implements	16 00			
	J. Gilmore	do stationery	2 00			
	M. W. Waitt	Letter scale and ruler.	3 12			
	E. O'Rourke	Burial expenses	1 00			
	J. Clapperton	Postage stamps	5 50			
		Total cost of Agency		1,903 12		
		West Coast Agency.				
	H. Guillod	For Salary as Agent, 13 months, to 30th June, 1882	1,300 00			
	Totooch	Transport of Agent	5 00			
	Peter	do do	207 20			

G. D. Warren	Board do	12 00			
E. Marvin	Tools	25 73			
Frank	Costs in connection with seizure of liquor	7 00			
	Total cost of Agency		1,556 93		
	Items not enumerated in the foregoing.				
Moore & Co	For Medicines for Kamloops Agency	2 50			
P. McQuade	Supplies for Kwawkewlth do	23 00			
E. Spelman	Meals to Indians	2 00			
P. Sleetbolt	Medicine for West Coast Agency	42 55			
Langley & Co	do Okanagan do	50 13			
E. Pimbury & Co	do do do	1 00			
P. McQuade & Son	Fittings for canoe for Kwawkewlth Agency	16 75			
			137 93		
	Total Expenditure on general account			22,744 10	
	Balance unexpended				555 90
	SURVEYS.				
Vote 162	Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82			7,660 00	
	Expenditure under E. Mohun.				
E. Mohun	For Salary as Surveyor, 11 months, to 31st May, 1882	1,650 00			
E. M. Skinner	do Head Chainman	226 66			
H. Mariner	do Chainman	176 00			
J. Alexander	do Axeman	176 00			
G. Douglas	do Rodman	180 00			
Ignace	do Axeman	180 00			
George	do Cook	180 00			
E. Mohun	Rations for party	603 52			
Occidental Hotel	Board and lodging of party	17 75			
J. Marmion	do do	12 50			
J. W. Howison	do do	12 00			
Mrs B. Humphreys	do do	10 00			
Mrs. Coldwell	do do	10 00			
Steamer "Ada"	Passage of party to Jervis Inlet	35 00			
Capt Raymon	do do New Westminster	2 00			
G. W. Bowman	Horse hire	5 50			
Jem—Indian	Canoe hire	15 60			
	Carried forward	3,509 93			555 90

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	3,509 93			555 90
		Surveys—*Concluded.*				
		Expenditure under E. Mohun—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 162	Andrew—Indian	For Moving camp	24 50			
	A. S. Farewell	Copying field notes	5 00			
	G. Schelt	Carrying mail	15 00			
	W. H. Keary	Memorandum books	4 64			
	George	Canoe	15 00			
	J. Mara	Sundry articles of outfit	4 50			
	C. Ball	do do	4 50			
	J. Weiler	Office furniture	10 62			
	E. Mohun	Contingent expenditure	181 82			
			3,775 51			
		Less—Price of one canoe sold	30 00			
		Total cost of Mr. Mohun's party		3,745 51		
		Surveys under W. S. Jemmett.				
	W. S. Jemmett	For Salary as Surveyor, 11 months, to 31st May, 1882	1,650 00			
	W. D. McKay	do Head Chainman	231 66			
	G. Hume	do Axeman	184 00			
	E. Hall	do do	132 89			
	Joe	do do	138 00			
	Isaac	do do and Interpreter	135 00			
	Ah Lee	do Cook	182 66			
	W. S. Jemmett	Rations for party	603 35			
	W. S. McKay	Fare to Victoria	3 0			
	Steamer "W. Irving"	Passages and transport	58 50			
	do "Enterprise"	do do	18 25			
	C. J. Major	Sundry articles of outfit	9 50			
	L. H. Wilton	Tents and tent flies	60 50			
	M. W. Wiatt	Stationery	58 12			
	T. W. Hibben	do	31 37			

E. Marvin	Articles of outfit	9 00			
J. Spratt	Repairs to compass	2 50			
G. C. Keays	Stove and drum	11 50			
W. S. Jemmett	Contingent expenditure	178 74			
	Total cost of Mr. Jemmett's party		3,698 54		
	Total cost of surveys			7,444 05	
	Unexpended balance				215 95
	RESERVE COMMISSION.				
	For Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82			11,249 31	
	EXPENDITURE.				
P. O'Reilly	For Salary as Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882	3,499 92			
A. H Green	do Surveyor do do	1,800 00			
S. Robins	do Packer, with ten horses	644 00			
Harry	do do	62 00			
Lincoln	do do	54 20			
Seymour	do do	25 80			
W. L. Meason	do do	35 00			
Charley	do do	40 00			
J. Stager	do do	30 00			
Andrew	do Explorer	38 25			
C. Taylor	do do	26 25			
D. Leask	do Interpreter	64 00			
Jimmey	do do	20 00			
G. Logan	do do	60 50			
Baptiste	do do	62 00			
Billy	do Guide and Assistant Chainman	30 00			
Peter	do do	15 00			
J. Bailey	do Chainman	120 00			
J. Riley	do Canvasman	23 25			
William	do do	23 25			
Roderick	do do	23 00			
Edmund	do do	2 00			
Michelle	do Cook	90 00			
J. Riordan	do do	74 50			
A. S. Farewell	Clerical services	7 50			
T. Richards	do	20 00			
H. Morley	do	8 75			
J. A Andrews	do	212 50			
P. O'Reilly	Board allowance	620 00			
J. M. Douglas	do of Mr. A. Green	301 25			
	Carried forward	8,053 92			77[illegible]

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	8,053 92			771 85
		Reserve Commission—*Concluded.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 162	W. Jensen	For Board of J. Bailey	39 73			
	Hudson's Bay Co	Supplies	157 99			
	Carson & McLean	do	9 00			
	G. Purcell	do	15 50			
	F. W. Foster	do	15 20			
	J. Tait	do	15 37			
	Marshall & Smith	do	7 62			
	W. Pinchbeck	do	12 50			
	— Cornwall	do	16 26			
	J. McIntyre	do	27 60			
	L. Latario	do	25 25			
	A. W. Smith	do	14 5			
	R. Hoey	do	13 75			
	J. Haywood	do	95 70			
	H. Blackford	do	4 65			
	L. H. Wilton	do	10 13			
	Short & Simpson	do	23 75			
	Langley & Co	do	10 25			
	Goodacre & Dooly	do	16 75			
	Baptiste	Canoe hire	28 00			
	Billy	do	20 00			
	Tom	do	55 00			
	Harry	do	30 00			
	Philip	do	20 00			
	Jim	do	44 00			
	W. Duncan	do	13 50			
	G. Winter	Carriage hire	7 50			
	Str. "Western Slope"	Passage and meals, Commissioner and Surveyor	11 00			
	Hudson's Bay Co	Passage and freight of outfit	229 85			
	A. H. Green	Horse hire	5 00			
	Department of Marine and Fisheries	Charter of steamer "Sir James Douglas," 25th May to 7th June, 1882	512 77			
	W. Hamley	Rent of office	10 00			

J. H. Moody	do	113 75				
J. Sproat	Stove for office	41 88				
J. Sehl	Office furniture	38 00				
W. T. Drake	Coal	12 00				
A. A. Townsend	Cleaning office	36 00				
T. Cannington	1 lamp	10 00				
J. Millar	Sockets for table legs	9 00				
Fellows & Privor	1 "Chesterman's" tape	4 00				
W. G. Norris	Sundry articles of outfit	10 50				
A. H. Wilson	Tinware	3 50				
T. W. Heron	1 tent	36 50				
T. W. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	68 37				
do	Postage stamps	10 00				
Mann & Heron	Repairs to harness	20 00				
J. McCully	Shoeing horses	8 00				
J. Miller	Ferriage	29 00				
Bob	Indian Messenger	5 00				
J. Moody	Storage	5 00				
Hudson's Bay Co.	do	4 00				
Kwang-Sing	Washing tents	5 00				
A. H. Green	Petty disbursements	98 66				
Smith & Clark	Camp utensils	6 00				
	Total cost of Commission				10,115 60	
	Unexpended Balance					1,103 71
	Total unexpended Balance					1,875 56

RECAPITULATION.

Total Appropriations—		
For General purposes	$23 300 00	
Surveys	7,660 00	
Reserve Commission	11,249 31	
		$42,209 31
Total Expenditure—		
For General purposes	$22,744 10	
Surveys	7 444 05	
Reserve Commission	10,145 60	
		40,333 75
Unexpended Balance		$1,875 56

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA 30th June, 1883.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

RETURN C. 5.—GENERAL ACCOUNT—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST,

With 17 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	State-ment.	Total.
	$ cts	$ cts.			$ cts.
For Annuities under 44 Vic., c. 2	202,025 00		For Payment of Annuities	*A.*	222,070 00
Further Grant under 45 V., c. 2	20,072 00		Purchase of Agricultural Implements	*B.*	8,572 80
		222,097 00	do Tools	*C.*	2,706 22
Agricultural Implements under 44 Vic. c. 2		11,298 58	do Cattle	*D.*	19,210 74
Tools do		2,683 04	do Seed Grain	*E.*	22,957 67
Cattle do	10,593 00		do Ammunition and Twine	*F.*	7,2[illegible] 47
Further Grant under 45 Vic., c. 2	8,440 00		do Provisions for Annuity payments	*G.*	44,68[illegible] 54
		19,033 00	Purchase of Supplies for destitute Indians	*H.*	563,151 [illegible]
Seed Grain under 44 Vic., c. 2	5,560 00		do Clothing	*I*	2,567 11
Further Grant under 45 Vic., c. 2	16,0[illegible] 00		Schools	*J*	5,592 4
		21,560 00	Surveys	*K.*	20,624 9
Ammunition and Twine under 44 Vic. c. 2		7,250 00	Farm Wages	*L.*	47,786 42
Provisions for use during Annuity payments do	20,814 00		do Maintenance	*M.*	37,288 82
Further Grant under 45 Vic, c 2	24,000 00		Sioux	*N.*	2,741 [illegible]
		44,814 00	General Expenses	*O.*	89,921 09
Supplies for destitute Indians under 44 Vic., c. 2	102,000 00		Commissioners' House and Office	*P.*	[illegible]
Further grants under 45 Vic., c. 2	219,470 98		Grist Mill	*Q.*	3,293 [illegible]
do His Excellency the Governor General's Warrant and Order in Council of the 26th May, 1882	202,371 14				
		523,842 12			
Clothing under 44 Vic., c. 2	2,410 62				
Further Grant under 45 Vic., c. 2	156 49				
		2,567 11			
Schools under 44 Vic., c. 2		23,668 00			
Surveys do		19,500 00			
Farm Wages do	42,000 00				
Further Grant under 45 Vic., c. 2	12,000 00				
		54,000 00			
Farm Maintenance under 44 Vic., c. 2		41,700 00			
Sioux do		7,000 00			
General Expenses do	67,235 00				
Further Grant under 45 Vic., c. 2	25,000 00				
		92,235 00			

Commissioner's House and Office 44 Vic., c. 2.....	.....	12,000 00
Grist Mill do	2,000 00	
Further Grant under 45, Vic., c. 2...	2,000 00	
		4,000 00
		1,109,247 85

Total Expenditure....	.....	1,099,796 90
Balance unexpended	.....	9,450 95

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

A—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Annuities under Treaties.				
	.....	Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82 under 44 Vic., c. 2.....	.....	.....	202,025 00	
		do 45 Vic., c. 2.....	.....	.....	20,072 00	
						222,097 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
Vote 163, sub-head 1.....	Sundry persons.....	10 Chiefs, each $25 00.....	.....	250 00		
		36 Headmen do 15 00.....	.....	540 00		
		3,537 Indians do 5 00.....	.....	17,685 00		
		Arrears.....	.....	516 00		
					18,991 00	
		Treaty No. 2.				
		7 Chiefs, each $25 00.....	.....	175 00		
		29 Headmen do 15 00.....	.....	435 00		
		968 Indians do 5 00.....	.....	4,840 00		
		Arrears.....	.....	40 00		
		Commutation paid to Elizabeth Moar, of Fairford River Band, being ten years' purchase of her annuity.....	.....	50 00		
					5,540 00	
		Treaty No. 3.				
		26 Chiefs, each $25 00.....	.....	650 00		
		72 Headmen do 15 00.....	.....	1,080 00		
		2,184 Indians do 5 00.....	.....	10,920 00		
		Arrears.....	.....	60 00		
				12,710 00		

Eastern Bands.				
4 Chiefs, each $25 00	100 00			
12 Headmen do 15 00	180 00			
358 Indians do 5 00	1,790 00			
Arrears	70 00			
		2,140 00		
			14,870 00	
Treaty No. 4.				
29 Chiefs, each $25 00		725 00		
100 Headmen do 15 00		1,500 00		
9,065 Indians do 5 00		45,325 00		
Arrears		11,490 00		
		59,040 00		
Less—Refund of arrears by Agent MacDonald		12 00		
			59,028 00	
Treaty No. 5.				
8 Chiefs, each $25 00		200 00		
24 Headmen do 15 00		360 00		
3,162 Indians do 5 00		15,810 00		
Arrears		85 00		
Commutation paid to the undermentioned persons, being ten years' purchase of their annuity:—				
Elizabeth Britain	50 00			
Annie Cox	50 00			
Mrs. Jourdain	50 00			
Annie McKay	50 00			
Josette Sais	50 00			
		250 00		
			16,705 00	
Treaty No. 6.				
32 Chiefs, each $25 00		800 00		
106 Headmen do 15 00		1,590 00		
5,618 Indians do 5 00		28,090 00		
Arrears		2,595 00		
Commutation to Mrs. T. T. Quinn, being ten years' purchase of her annuity		50 00		
		33,125 00		
Less—Refunds of overpayments by Agent Rae		15 00		
			33,110 00	
Carried forward			148,224 00	222,097 00

A—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			148,224 00	222,097 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No. 7.—Annuities.				
Vote 163, sub-head 1	Sundry persons	10 Chiefs, each $25 00		250 00		
		47 Headmen do 15 00		705 00		
		8,585 Indians do 5 00		42,925 00		
		Arrears		29,966 00		
					73,846 00	
		Total Expenditure				222,070 00
		Balance unexpended				27 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1882.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Agricultural Implements.				
Vote 163, sub-head 2		Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82 under 44 Vic., c. 2				11,298 58
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
	Hudson's Bay Co	For Freight on 2 fanning mills from Winnipeg to St. Peters			5 50	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Freight on plough chains to Riding Mountains		2 50		
		Implements delivered under contract at—				
		Water Hen River	4 84			
		Little Saskatchewan	4 34			
		Lake St. Martin	4 34			
		Fairford	134 98			
		Ebb and Flow Lake	3 22			
		Manitoba	3 22			
				154 94		
	W. Garrioch	Freight of implements from Manitoba House to Riding Mountains		48 00		
					205 44	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	D. Coveney	For Plough coulter and fittings for Lac Seul Band		2 75		
	N. Germain & Co	10 logging chains and freight of same		26 60		
					29 35	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	L. O'Soup	For Freighting harness from Fort Ellice to Crooked Lakes		1 40		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	15 setts double ox harness, delivered at Fort Ellice		210 00		
		Carried forward		211 40	240 29	11,298 58

B—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	.....	211 40	240 29	11,298 58
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
Vote 163, sub-head 2		*Treaty No. 4—Agricultural Implements.*—Concluded.				
	Mowat & Saffery, for A. La Roque	For Freighting ploughs from Fort Ellice to Qu'Appelle	12 06			
	Mowat & Saffery, for R. Ross	do implements do do	5 65			
	Mowat & Saffery, for P. Derferlais	do do do do	8 97			
	Mowat & Saffery, for the "Gambler"	do do do to Reserve	0 25			
	Mowat & Saffery, for J Tanner	do do do to Qu'Appelle	6 73			
	Mowat & Saffery	Commission, 1 per cent. on $7.73 advanced	0 08			
	Mowat & Saffery, for Star Blanket	Freighting sickles from Qu'Appelle to File Hills	1 00			
	Mowat Brothers, for Star Blanket	Freighting implements from Qu'Appelle to File Hills	2 80	34 74		
	Mowat & Brothers	Rope for plough traces	7 80			
	Mowat Brothers, for J. Sutherland	Handle for fanning mill	1 00			
	Mowat & Brothers	Commission, 1 per cent. on $5.00 advanced	0 05			
	J. Rassette	Freighting implements from Ellice to Qu'Appelle	.....	11 65		
	Hudson's Bay Co	5 setts whiffletrees for Crooked Lakes	35 00	4 50		
	do	Freighting implements to Gambler's Reserve	0 62			
		do Moose Mountain	6 34			
		do Crooked Lakes	7 89			
	do	do Moose Mountain	2 04			
		1 plough for the Gambler	28 00			
	Hudson's Bay Co, for A. Genaille	Implements for the Duck Bay Band	4 96			
	Hudson's Bay Co., for J. W. Ferrier	1 cart for Ocean Man	10 00			
		Blacksmithing for Way-way-see-capo	11 15	106 50		

Mowat Brothers, for R. McLean	Freighting from Ellice to Qu'Appelle	41 05			
Mowat & Brothers	Commission, 1 per cent. on above	0 41			
			41 46		
E. Kraft	15 setts plough harness	180 00			
	Extra charge on 30 ox collars	30 00			
			210 00		
J. Nolin	Freighting from Qu'Appelle to Nut Lake		22 11		
J. H. Ashdown	Implements for various Bands		1,557 79		
J. W. Fisher, for C. Nolin	Freighting from Qu'Appelle to Yellow Quill's Reserve		8 00		
J. W. Fisher, for an Indian	do do Crooked Lakes	1 00			
J. W. Fisher, for J. Henderson	do do Touchwood Hills	1 57			
J. W. Fisher, for C. Nolin	do Touchwood Hills to Crooked Lakes	2 22			
			4 79		
A. McDonald, for Z. A. Smart & Co.	1 breaking plough for Gordon's Band		30 00		
Thomas Howard	Freight on harness from Ottawa to Winnipeg	40 98			
	Commission of 1 per cent. on above	0 40			
			41 38		
N.-W. Mounted Police	Iron, charcoal, &c		1 15		
			2,285 47		
	LESS—Refund by J. H. Ashdown, for spades furnished under contract not being equal to sample		41 88		
				2,243 59	
	Treaty No. 5.				
Hudson's Bay Co	For Freighting hoes from Prince Albert to Grand Rapids	5 63			
	Implements furnished under Contract for—				
	Cumberland Band	127 43			
	The Pas do	119 68			
	Grand Rapids do	7 20			
	Cross Lake do	7 92			
	Norway House do	95 35			
	Beren's River do	7 20			
	Doghead Island do	7 16			
	Fisher River do	7 56			
	Moose Lake do	126 76			
				511 89	
	Treaty No. 6.				
Mahoney & McDonald, for J. Little	For 4 iron yokes for sundry Bands	5 00			
Mahoney & McDonald, for D. Villetrau	Freighting from Battleford to Moosimin's Reserve	4 84			
Mahoney & McDonald, for Hudson's Bay Co.	Storage of implements at Battleford	28 00			
			37 84		
	Carried forward		37 84	2,995 77	11,29 58

B—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		37 84	3,995 27	11,298 58
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Agricultural Implements.—Concluded.				
Vote 163, sub-head 2	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Implements furnished under contract		133 46		
	Hudson's Bay Co	2 ox collars for Mistowasis	5 00			
	do	Freighting from Carlton to Prince Albert	1 06			
	do	do Whitefish Lake to Lac la Biche	14 17			
	do	Hay forks, scythes, &c., delivered at Battleford	63 25			
	Hudson's Bay Co., for W. Lenny	Making sundry implements at Edmonton	20 50			
	Hudson's Bay Co	Freighting from Ellice to Battleford	91 30			
	do	Implements delivered under contract at—				
		Battleford	1,755 75			
		Carlton	1,177 08			
		Edmonton	1,461 90			
	do	1 file for Pelequakay	0 37			
	do	Freighting from Carlton to Battleford	10 46			
	do	do Fort Pitt to Carlton	0 58			
	do	do sickles to Green Lake	0 02			
	Hudson's Bay Co., for C. Thompson	Repairs to plough points	2 00			
	Hudson's Bay Co., for A Ashen	Freighting from Edmonton to Peace Hills	8 43			
	Hudson's Bay Co., for J. M. Rae	8 setts ox harness for Chiefs, near Carlton	56 00			
	Hudson's Bay Co	Freighting from Edmonton to Victoria	3 08			
				4,670 95		
	Thos. Howard	do Ellice to Carlton and Battleford		253 86		
	A. Macdonald, for J. Todd	do Battleford to Eagle Hills	0 18			
	do	Sundry wrenches, nails, &c	11 60			
	A. Macdonald, for B. Lafonde	12 ox collars for Battleford	24 00			
	A. Macdonald, for C. Whitford	2 logging chains for Battle River and Eagle Hills	9 00			

A. Macdonald, for D. LaValley	Repairs to ploughs, &c	3 25			
A. Macdonald	Commission of 1 per cent. on $36.00 advanced	0 36			
			48 69		
Brown & Curry	Freighting from Victoria to Edmonton		4 62		
Ontario Bank, for T. Houston	1 coulter stand for Bobtail		5 00		
				5,154 42	
	Treaty No. 7.				
I. G. Baker & Co., for D J. Cochran	For Freighting timber from Fort MacLeod to Blood Reserve	1 32			
I. G. Baker & Co., for D. McGillis	do implements do Piegan do	0 53			
I. G. Baker & Co., for G. Salvois	do do do do	0 18			
I. G. Baker & Co., for R. Carman	do do do Sarcee do	5 10			
I. G. Baker & Co., for D. Sinclair	do do Pincher Creek to Blood do	2 61			
I. G. Baker & Co., for J. Scott	do do Fort Walsh to Fort MacLeod	23 20			
I. G. Baker & Co., for J. Millette	do do do Blackfoot Crossing	1 93			
I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission of 1 per cent. on $34.00 advanced	0 34			
			35 21		
do	Sundry implements under contract		152 40		
S. & H. Borbridge	10 setts of plough harness		235 00		
				422 61	
	Total expenditure				8,572 80
	Balance unexpended				2,725 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Tools.				
Vote 163, Sub-Head 3		Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82				2,683 04
		Expenditure.				
		No expenditure under *Treaties Nos.* 1, 2 *and* 3.				
		Treaty No. 4.—*Agricultural Implements.*				
	Mowat & Saffery, for F. Deferlais	For Freight of tools from Ellice to Qu'Appelle	18 00			
	do for Little Bear	do Qu'Appelle to File Hills	0 19			
	Mowat Bros, for R. McLean	do Ellice to Qu'Appelle	13 92	18 19		
	do J. Sutherland	Repairs to pit-saw, &c	1 75			
	do	Commission at 1 per cent. on $13 92, advanced	0 14			
	Hudson's Bay Co., for Indian	Freight of tools from Ellice to Bird Tail Creek	2 14	15 81		
	do do	do do Qu'Appelle	1 38			
	J. H. Ashdown	Sundry tools under contract		3 52		
	J. W. Fischer, for C. Nolin	Freight of tools from Touchwood Hills to Fishing Lakes	2 00	824 96		
	do	Commission at 1 per cent. on above	0 02			
		No expenditure under *Treaty No.* 5.		2 02	864 50	
		Treaty No. 6.				
	Stobart, Eden & Co	For Monkey-wrench and saw files		3 00		
	Mahoney & McDonald	4 axes for Battleford		9 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	36 axes under contract		48 60		

Hudson's Bay Co	Sharpening saw for Gordon's Band	2 00			
do	Ice chisel and pit-saw file for Carleton	1 25			
do	6 files for Edmonton	2 40			
do	Axes, nails, files, &c., for Battleford	109 00			
do	4 lbs. nails for Fort Pitt Indians	1 00			
do for W. Lenny.	Repairing goose neck	0 50			
do	Tools supplied under contract for Battleford District	361 24			
do	do do Carleton do	306 99			
do	do do Edmonton do	535 77			
do	4 files for Carleton	2 00			
do for "The Gambler,"	Freighting from Ellice to his Reserve	0 21			
do do	do Victoria to Lac la Biche	7 50			
Ontario Bank, for T. Houston			1,329 86		
A. Macdonald, for W. Latimer	1 saw-set for Muddy Bull's Band		2 00		
do	Sharpening pit-saw for Battleford District	1 50			
	Commission at 1 per cent. on above	0 01			
Thos. Howard	Freighting from Ellice to Battleford		1 51		
			7 25		
				1,401 22	
	Treaty No. 7.				
I. G. Baker & Co	For Tools supplied under contract	430 20			
do for P. McGillis	Freighting from Fort MacLeod to the Sarcee Reserve	0 52			
do for J. Mullett.	do do Stoney do	1 68			
do for Rev. J. McDougall	4 axes for Blackfoot Crossing	8 00			
do	Commission at 1 per cent. on $10 advanced.	0 10			
				440 50	
	Total Expenditure				2,706 22
	Over-expended				23 18

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
44 Vic., cap. 2, & 45 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 4		**Cattle.**				
		Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82, under 44 Vic., cap. 2			10,593 00	
		do do do 45 do			8,440 00	
						19,033 00
		Expenditure.				
		No expenditure under Treaty No. 1.				
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Mowat & Saffery, for F. Miller	For Difference paid in exchange of oxen for Way-way-see-capo.		75 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co., for G. Bird	Cutting and stacking 38 tons of hay		60 00		
	G. Bruce	2 oxen, 2 cows and 1 bull for Crane River Band		280 00		
					415 00	
		No expenditure under Treaty No. 3.				
		Treaty No. 4.				
	F. Miller	For Driving cattle from Shoal Lake to Moose Mountain		20 00		
	Mowat & Saffery, for M. Vallee	do Ellice to Qu'Appelle	20 00			
	Mowat & Saffery	22 days' board of herdsmen	32 00			
	Mowat & Saffery, for J. Findlay	Driving cattle from Shoal Lake to Ellice	10 60			
				62 60		
	T. A. Brown	6 yoke of oxen, at $167 00	1,002 00			
	do	16 do 167 00	2,672 00			
	do	52 cows, at 59 50	3,094 00			
	do	10 do 40 00	400 00			
	do	7 bulls, at 55 00	385 00			
	do	8 heifers, at 37 00	296 00			
				7,849 00		

L. O'Soup	Driving cattle from Ellice to Crooked Lakes			6 00		
Hudson's Bay Co	1 yoke of oxen, with harness, for the Gambler		185 00			
do for Indians	Herding cattle		5 00			
do for T. Rogers	Ferriage of cattle		6 00			
do for Seemoose	Herding cattle		2 00			
do for T. Miller	Driving an ox from Ellice to Qu'Appelle		5 00			
do for Indian	do do		5 00			
				208 00		
W. Bouchier	Inspecting cattle			84 00		
Mowat & Saffery	Expenses incurred in driving cattle			132 50		
do	Ploughing			72 50		
do	Commission of 1 per cent. on $8 advanced			0 08		
Mowat Brothers	Expenses in connection with driving and feeding cattle		26 50			
do	Commission of 1 per cent. on $17 advanced		0 17			
				26 67		
G. S. McConnell	Hire of horse for herding cattle			17 00		
A. Klyne	Feeding oxen			10 00		
Thos. Howard	Hire of oxen		10 00			
do	Driving cattle		62 25			
do	Commission of 1 per cent. on advances		0 62			
				72 87		
J. W. Fischer	Rope for cattle at Crooked Lakes		6 50			
do	Horse hire, drawing hay		36 00			
do	Hay for cattle		33 25			
do	Commission of 1 per cent. on advances		0 24			
				76 39		
Mullholland Bros.	Rope and pickets for driving cattle			6 40		
Crerar & Herchmer	Feed for sick cattle			32 99		
					8,677 00	
	Treaty No. 5.					
	No Expenditure under Treaty No. 5.					
	Treaty No. 6.					
Hudson's Bay Co, for F. A. Shannon	For Driving and herding cattle		60 00			
do	3 yoke of oxen, for Beardy, Mistowasis and Chief of Fort Pitt Indians		455 00			
do	Expenses in connection with herding and driving cattle		84 89			
do	14 yoke of oxen delivered at Edmonton		1,050 00			
do for J. J. McHugh	1 do do do		125 00			
do D. McLeod	1 do do do		140 00			
do	1 ox for Bobtail		65 00			
do for J. Gladieu	Keep and feed of oxen		9 16			
do for J. Finlayson	1 ox for Mistowasis		80 00			
	Carried forward		2,069 05		9,092 00	19,033 00

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	2,069 05		9,092 00	19,033 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
44 Vic., cap. 2, & 45 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 4		*Treaty No. 6—Cattle*—Concluded.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Driving ox to reserve	2 00			
	do	2 ox collars for Ah-ta-ka-Coop	5 00			
	do	Rope for driving cattle	1 75			
				2,077 80		
	Mahoney & McDonald	Expenses in connection with oxen for Carlton	6 80			
	do for D. L. Clink	1 yoke of oxen for Battleford	160 00			
	do for an Indian	Driving cattle	10 00			
	do for W. Turner	do	60 00			
	do for A. McDonald	Rope for driving cattle	1 20			
	do	Commission, 1 per cent. on $70, advanced	0 70			
				238 70		
	M. A. Groat	1 yoke of oxen for The Gambler		150 00		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.	3 working oxen for Fort Pitt Indians		255 00		
	E. McGillivray	1 yoke of oxen for Blue Quill		140 00		
	Mowat & Saffery, for J. Blaine	Driving cattle	46 00			
	do for J. Daniel	do	13 00			
	do for A. Stevenson	do	75 00			
	do	Hire of horses used in driving cattle	209 25			
	do for Standing Wolf	Driving cattle	46 50			
				389 75		
	C. Perras	4 yoke of oxen		600 00		
	A. McDonald	Driving cattle, freighting, &c.	44 55			
	do	Commission on advances	0 39			
				44 94		
	Moore & McDowall	1 ox for Fort Pitt		85 00		
	T. A. Brown	20 yoke of oxen under contract		3,340 00		
					7,321 19	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	I. G. Baker & Co., for T. Robinson	For 3 yoke of oxen, for Sarcees (2) and Blackfeet (1)	375 00			

I. G. Baker & Co., for G. C. Ives, herder	Herding, 11 months to 30th April, 1882, at $150	1,650 00			
I. G. Baker & Co., for J. Jones, assistant herder.	Wages from 10th April, 1881, to 28th February, 1882	387 61			
I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission, 1 per cent. on advances	24 13			
				2,436 74	
D. W. Davis	Rations to J. Jones, assistant herder			26 81	
	Sioux.				
T. A. Brown	For 2 yoke of oxen at $167			334 00	
	Total Expenditure				19,210 74
	Over-expended				177 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
44 Vic., cap. 2, & 45 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 5.....	.....	SEED GRAIN.				
	.....	Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82, under 44 Vic., cap. 2.....	.....	.....	5,560 00	
		do do do 45 do	.....	.....	16,000 00	
						21,560 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Seed potatoes for Sandy Bay Reserve.....	81 00			
		do Brokenhead River Reserve.....	180 00			
		do Fort Alexander do	225 00			
				489 00		
	S. Stirton.....	do Portage Bands do	.....	72 00		
	Boyle Bros.....	do St. Peter's do	.....	525 00		
	F. Osnabrugge.....	Seed-grain and potatoes for St. Peter's Reserve.....	.....	453 00		
		do do Roseau River do	.....	156 12		
		do do Brokenhead River Reserve	.....	83 50		
		do do Fort Alexander do	.....	156 00		
	Brown, Oldfield & Co.....	Garden seeds for St. Peter's Reserve.....	47 05			
		do Brokenhead River Reserve.....	7 48			
		do Fort Alexander do	14 20			
		do Roseau River do	7 22			
		do Swan Lake do	4 18			
		do Long Plain do	4 18			
		do Sandy Bay do	4 18			
				88 49		
	F. Ogletree.	Expenses in connection with distribution of seed-grain to Portage Bands.....	.....	44 00		
					2,067 11	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Brown, Oldfield & Co. ...	For Garden seeds for Lake Manitoba Reserve.....	3 70			
		do Waterhen River do	25 90			
				29 60		

Hudson's Bay Co.	Seed wheat, barley and potatoes for Riding Mountain Reserve	102 70			
	Seed barley and potatoes for sundry reserves	564 00			
	Garden seeds for sundry reserves	37 76			
			704 46		
	Treaty No. 3.			734 06	
Brown, Oldfield & Co.	For Garden seeds for sundry reserves		25 45		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Seed potatoes for Rat Portage Reserve	450 00			
	do Islington do	387 00			
	do Assabaskasing do	66 40			
	do Couchiching do	195 00			
	Sundry seeds for Lac Seul do	6 00			
			1,104 40		
C. N. Black	Garden seeds for Eastern Bands		24 00		
Smith & Mitchell	Seed potatoes do		13 00		
J. McIntyre	do and barley do		120 75		
M. Morisseau	Seed corn for Couchiching		20 50		
				1,308 10	
	Treaty No. 4.				
Mowat & Saffery	For Freighting seed to Cote and the Gambler	35 62			
	Seed wheat and potatoes for Touchwood Hills	435 00			
	do corn and barley for sundry reserves	61 50			
	do wheat, barley and potatoes for the Crooked Lakes, Moose Mountain and other reserves	1,195 95			
	Freighting seed to Shoal Lake, &c	290 25			
	do File Hills and Ellice	16 50			
	do Sundry points	24 35			
	do do	8 66			
	Seed potatoes for File Hills	25 00			
	Commission, one per cent. on advances	0 25			
			2,093 08		
J. H. Gooderham	For Seed, wheat, oats, &c, for Touchwood Hills		276 25		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Rent of house for storing seed grain	8 00			
do	Seed potatoes for sundry reserves	1,246 96			
do	Freighting seed grain	145 72			
do	do do	231 84			
do	Seed barley for Fort Walsh District	76 30			
do	Turnip seed do	43 00			
	Commission, 1 per cent. on advances	3 86			
			1,755 68		
L. O'Soup	Freighting seed potatoes		85 55		
H. McCann	Seed potatoes for Touchwood Hills		40 00		
R. Scott	Freighting seed potatoes		121 15		
	Carried forward		4,371 71	4,109 27	21,560 00

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		4,371 71	4,109 27	21,560 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., cap. 2, & 45 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 5		*Treaty No. 4—Seed Grain*—Concluded.				
	L. Howard	For Warehouse charges, &c., on seed potatoes		7 13		
	do for L. Brandon	Breaking 25 acres on Moose Mountain Reserve		125 00		
	do for Chief Cote	70 bushels seed potatoes		70 00		
	do	Cartage, &c., commission, &c		5 45		
	do	Freight of seeds from Hamilton to Winnipeg		262 43		
	do for T. Spence and R Blythe	do to Moose Mountain and Gambler's Reserve		40 00		
	E. A. W. R. Cameron	Seed potatoes for Touchwood Hills		100 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co., for R. R. Smith	do Qu'Appelle	23 33			
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Freighting seed potatoes	5 00			
	do	Seed wheat, oats, &c., for the Gambler	27 90			
	do	Freighting seed from Ellice to Crooked Lakes	30 19			
	do	do do	99 99			
	do	do Gambler's Reserve	1 37			
	do	Seed potatoes and freighting to various points	61 87			
	do	Rations to freighters transporting seed	7 52			
	do	Seed barley	22 50			
				279 67		
	L. Couture	200 bushels seed potatoes		250 00		
	J. W. Fisher, for C. Nolin	Freighting seed potatoes	46 00			
	do for Indians.	do	48 00			
	do for Little Bone	50 bushels seed potatoes	50 00			
	do for sundry Indians	Seed potatoes and freighting	460 37			
	do for C. Nolin	Seed barley do	357 00			
	do	Seed potatoes for Qu'Appelle District	50 00			
	do	Commission, 1 per cent. on advances	3 57			
	Mowat Brothers, for C. Favel			1,014 94		
	Mowat Brothers	Seed potatoes for File Hills Reserve	20 00			
		Freighting seed barley	26 31			

do	Commission, 1 per cent. on advances	0 46			
			46 77		
American Express Co....	Freight of seeds from Hamilton to Winnipeg		43 75		
do	do Toronto do		69 45		
J. A. Simmers	Garden seeds for distribution		49 20		
R Evans & Co	do		38 85		
Kennedy, Strome & Co...	Envelopes for seeds		6 40		
Kene Quam	10 bushels seed potatoes		12 50		
J. W. Fisher, for J. Henderson	Freighting seed		130 20		
Mowat Brothers for sundry persons	Seed wheat and potatoes		19 00		
				6,942 45	
	Treaty No. 5.				
T. Osnabrugge	For Seed grain for sundry reserves		817 45		
Brown, Oldfield & Co	Garden seeds do		46 13		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Seed potatoes do	333 70			
do	do do	995 18			
do	do do	150 00			
			1,478 88		
				2,342 46	
	Treaty No. 6.				
Stobart, Eden & Co	For Seed wheat, oats, barley and potatoes		213 50		
Mahoney & McDonald, for selves and others	Seeds of various kinds and freight of same		654 14		
Roman Catholic Mission	Seed potatoes for Carlton District		121 25		
P. G. Laurie	Storage of seed potatoes		8 85		
Villiers & Pearson	Seed barley and freighting potatoes		65 81		
D. Todd	do grain for distribution		146 94		
H. Kelly	do potatoes for Duck Lake Reserves		125 00		
W. P. Beaupré	do barley do		46 42		
M A. Groat	do potatoes for Edmonton District		355 00		
C. Mair	do barley for Carlton District		25 00		
Père Girouard	do do and potatoes for Lac la Biche		92 50		
A. E. Forget	do potatoes for Battleford District		140 00		
Père Blanchet	do do Edmonton do		27 00		
Robt. Logan	do do		8 25		
Brown & Curry, for selves and others	do do various points	219 05			
	Commission on advances	1 50			
			220 55		
Hudson's Bay Co., for selves and others	Seed grain and expenses of moving same		2,226 41		
McLane & Sinclair	Freighting seed grain		204 00		
E. McGillivray	Seed potatoes and freighting same		138 80		
	Carried forward		4,819 42	13,394 18	21,560 00

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		4,819 42	13,394 18	14,560 00
44 Vic., cap. 2, & 45 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 5		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Seed Grain—Concluded.				
	A. Macdonald, for self and others	For Seed grain, freighting, &c.	215 62			
		Commission on advances	2 15			
				217 77		
	Ontario Bank, for M. A. Groat	Freighting seed grain		21 60		
	Thos. Howard	do		28 33		
	J. A. Bruce & Co.	Garden seeds		239 84		
					5,326 96	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Seed grain and potatoes, freighting, &c.	3,549 70			
		Commission, 1 per cent. on advances	33 35			
				3,583 05		
	J. P. Wadsworth	Freight on garden seeds from Hamilton to Benton		146 00		
	J. A. Bruce & Co.	Sundry garden seeds		479 70		
	do	do		27 78		
					4,236 53	
		Total Expenditure				22,957 67
		Over-expended				1,397 67

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1882.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Ammunition and Twine.				
44 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, Sub-Head 6		Legislative appropriation, 1881-82				7,250 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract to the following Bands:—				
		St. Peter's		306 93		
		Fort Alexander		93 98		
		Long Plain		35 45		
		Swan Lake		44 68		
		Sandy Bay		52 04		
		Brokenhead River		101 67		
		Rosseau River		108 51		
					743 26	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract to the following Bands:—				
		Riding Mountain Indians		1 55		
		Water Hen River		27 09		
		Crane River		11 75		
		Little Saskatchewan		20 41		
		Lake St. Martin		14 78		
		Fairford River		45 98		
		Ebb and Flow Lake		34 93		
		Lake Manitoba		34 24		
					190 73	
		Carried forward			933 99	7,250 00

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			933 99	1,250 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
44 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 6		*eaty No. 3—Ammunition and Twine.*				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract to the following Bands :—				
		Mattawan		99 40		
		Lac Suel		394 86		
		Couchiching		383 91		
		Islington		99 59		
		Rat Portage		84 67		
		Assabaskasing		372 60		
	T. Marks & Co.	Bands at Lac la Croix, Sturgeon Falls, Sturgeon Lake, Lac des Mille Lacs		235 50		
					1,670 53	
		Treaty No. 4				
	Mowat & Saffery, for selves and others	For Freighting ammunition and twine to various points		34 18		
	W. New & Co.	Fishing nets for sundry Bands		322 98		
	I. G. Baker & Co., for selves and others	Ammunition and twine under contract	781 97			
	T. Howard	Commission, 1 per cent. on advances	0 03			
				782 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Ammunition, twine and cod lines		405 4		
		do do		59 77		
					1,604 67	
		Treaty No. 5.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Ammunition and Twine supplied under contract to the following Bands:—				
		Cumberland		53 33		
		The Pas		94 66		
		Grand Rapids		19 51		
		Chemaymaywin		11 35		

	Cross Lake			33 35	
	Norway House			85 18	
	Berens River			67 68	
	Dog Head			34 29	
	Fisher River			26 46	
	Black River			8 65	
	Moose Lake			23 18	
					457 64
	Treaty No. 6.				
Stobart, Eden & Co.	For Ammunition and twine, Carlton District	27 75			
do	do do Duck Lake District	109 00			
			136 75		
Mahoney & Macdonald, for selves and others	do do Battleford do		43 60		
Villiers & Pearson	do		85 00		
A. Macdonald	do under contract for Battleford District		102 80		
Robert Logan	Cod lines for Edmonton		6 00		
I. G. Baker & Co	Ammunition supplied under contract		444 00		
T. Howard, for self and others	Freighting to various points		143 66		
Hudson's Bay Co	Ammunition and freighting		304 48		
					1,266 29
	Treaty No. 7.				
I. G. Baker & Co	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract	1,275 50			
do for R. Roselle	Freighting ammunition	7 93			
do for P. McGillis	do	13 64			
do	Commission, 1 per cent. on advances	0 22			
					1,297 29
	Total Expenditure				7,230 41
	Balance unexpended				19 59

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
44 Vic., cap. 2, & 45 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, Sub-head 7.....	.....	PROVISIONS FOR USE DURING ANNUITY PAYMENTS.				
	.....	Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82, under 44 Vic., cap. 2.....	.....	.....	20,814 00	
	.....	do do do 45 do	.....	.....	24,000 00	
						44,814 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.....	For Provisions supplied under contract at Annuity payments at—				
		Roseau Reserve.....	.....	375 04		
		Brokenhead do	.....	368 89		
		Sandy Bay do	.....	194 60		
		Swan Lake do	.....	184 73		
		Long Plain do	.....	128 54		
		Fort Alexander do	.....	348 87		
		St. Peter's do	.....	1,049 08		
		Treaty No. 2.			2,649 75	
	Hudson's Bay Co.....	For provisions supplied under contract at Annuity payments at—				
		Water Hen River Reserve.....	.....	124 41		
		Crane River do	.....	47 16		
		Little Saskatchewan do	.....	93 56		
		Lake St. Martin do	.....	68 45		
		Fairford River do	.....	193 45		
		Ebb and Flow Lake do	.....	145 94		
		Lake Manitoba do	.....	136 55		
		Treaty No. 3.			809 52	
	C. N. Black.....	For Flour, tea and tobacco for Eastern Bands.....	.....	95 00		
	T. Marks & Co.....	do do do	.....	265 98		
	Hudson's Bay Co	Provisions supplied under contract at—				
		Mattawan.....	206 77			

	Lac Seul	874 64			
	Couchiching	564 14			
	Islington	148 10			
	Rat Portage	105 67			
	Assabaskasing	514 03			
	Treaty No. 4.		2,413 35		
Hudson's Bay Co.	For Provisions supplied under contract at Fort Ellice, for distribution to—			2,774 33	
	Various points	8,139 74			
	Duck Bay	95 90			
	Freighting provisions to various points	45 81			
	do do	12 80			
			8,294 25		
Mowat & Saffery	do do		251 62		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Provisions supplied under contract		2,019 92		
J. Rassette	Freighting flour and bacon, Ellice to Qu'Appelle		388 38		
Crerar & Herchmer	Bacon for Moose Mountain		56 30		
Thos. Howard	Freighting flour		17 00		
do for B. Bourassa	Commission of 1 per cent. on above		0 17		
	Treaty No. 5.			11,027 64	
Hudson's Bay Co.	For Provisions delivered under contract at—				
	Cumberland		401 99		
	Pas		741 76		
	Grand Rapids		104 69		
	Chemaywaywin		104 72		
	Cross Lake		223 73		
	Norway House		517 70		
	Beren's River		377 70		
	Dog Head Island		193 10		
	Fisher River		172 30		
	Moose Lake		190 17		
	Black River		45 23		
	Treaty No. 6.			3,073 09	
Hudson's Bay Co.	For Provisions delivered under contract at—				
	Battleford	2,667 14			
	Carleton	1,690 92			
	Edmonton	6,882 75			
	Prince Albert	834 22			
	Victoria	2,157 96			
	Carleton	58 60			
	Battleford	482 78			
	Fort Pitt	1,359 77			
	Carried forward	16,134 14		20,334 33	44,814 00

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	16,134 14		20,334 33	44,814 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
44 Vic., cap. 2, & 45 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 7		*Treaty No. 6—Provisions for use during Annuity Payments*—Con.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Freighting provisions to various points	382 92			
	Mahoney & McDonald	do do	10 53	16,517 06		
	do for W. Turner.	Commission of 1 per cent. on advance	0 10			
	Brown & Curry	Beef for Peace Hills		10 63		
	E. McGillivray	Freighting provisions		72 90		
	Chief Sampson	do do		28 14		
				7 50		
					16,636 23	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Provisions supplied under contract		7,091 43		
	do for L. Rousselle	Freighting		21 14		
	do	Commission of 1 per cent. on above		0 21		
					7,112 78	
		Total expenditure				44,083 34
		Balance unexpended				730 66

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Supplies for Destitute Indians.				
		Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82, under 44 Vic., c. 2			102,000 00	
		do do 45 do			219,470 98	
		Under Governor-General's Warrant and Order in Council of 20th May, 1882			202,371 14	
						523,842 12
		Expenditure.				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 8		*Treaty No. 1, Supplies for Destitute Indians.*				
	F. Ogletree	For Freight of supplies		8 34		
	K. D. Graham	Medicines		73 07		
	E. T. Galt	Supplies for Indians at Cross Lake		10 40		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	do distribution		678 86		
	A. M. Muckle	Freighting supplies		5 00		
					775 67	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	K. D. Graham	For Medicines		219 32		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies for distribution		112 37		
					331 69	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	W. H. Lyon & Co	For Supplies and freight of same		32 05		
	K. D. Graham	Medicines		73 07		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies for distribution		944 27		
	J. Christiansen	do Eastern Bands		24 59		
	T. Marks & Bros	do do		100 80		
	Geo. McPherson	Expenses in connection with Governor General's visit		62 00		
	F. Hooper	Freighting supplies		3 75		
	F. Dodds	do		3 00		
	Dr. H. A. Martin & Son	Vaccine for Eastern Bands		36 00		
					1,279 53	
		Carried forward			2,386 89	523,842 12

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			2,386 89	523,842 12
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4, Supplies for Destitute Indians.				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163; sub-head 8	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies of flour, beef, &c		105,072 19		
	T. C. Power & Bros.	do do		1,031 19		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	do do		20,995 13		
	Mowat & Saffery	do do		2,362 90		
	Mowat Bros	do do		187 92		
	N.-W. Mounted Police	do do		295 14		
	Harvey & McDonald	do do		3,350 00		
	T. Howard	do do		2,275 77		
	Department of Militia and Defence	Clothing		9,762 75		
	Kingston Penitentiary	do		4,693 50		
	J. Hamel & Bros.	Wincey, prints, &c		914 38		
	P. Garneau & Bros.	do		294 05		
	D. W. Marsh	Potatoes, &c		343 32		
	do	Rent of ration-house		8 00		
	Dr H. A. Martin & Son.	Vaccine		363 00		
	K. D. Graham	Medicines		439 00		
	Tangway	Supplies		12 50		
	J. W. Fisher	do		7 50		
	G. Fisher	do		77 38		
	Mulholland Bros	do		26 43		
	Leighton & Jordan	do		25 95		
	J. A. Legare	do		24 00		
	Richardson & Lyon	do		23 60		
	J. H. Ashdown	do		97 50		
	J. Wills	Beef		40 00		
	R. Smith	do		60 00		
	R. Ross	do		165 50		
	R. Beauphenie	do		80 00		
	L. O'Soup	Supplies		4 75		
	W. B. Butler	Butchering		47 25		
	J. Villebrand	Fishing nets		9 00		

Indian	Herding cattle		45 00		
R. Watson	do		25 00		
J. Villeneuve	do		84 80		
P. Stringer	Inspection of clothing		104 36		
L. Brandon	Ploughing		231 00		
C. Nolan	do		125 00		
B. Warwick	do		70 00		
W. C. D. Graham	Expenses in connection with transport of clothing		59 05		
S. H. Borbridge	Sample moccasins		1 84		
J. R. Benson	Horses and harness for freighting supplies		700 20		
J. Campbell	2 wagons do		170 00		
R. Watson	1 cart do		10 00		
L. Stienhoff	Harness do		52 50		
H. L. Reynolds	Supplies		16 85		
P. R. Neal	Meals of freighters		10 55		
Stobart, Eden & Co.	Blankets, &c		34 75		
G. Marchand	Clothing		15 00		
E. T. Galt	Sundries		7 00		
J. Roos	5 gross briar pipes		90 00		
W. J. Casey	Rent of storehouse		50 00		
H. S. Gouldhawk	2 skiffs		40 00		
do	Repairs to gun		7 25		
Sarah Hourie	Cooking and mending for sick Indians		50 00		
C. Pelletier	Making nets		6 00		
P. Hourie	Horse hire		166 25		
G. Levallee	1 cart		25 00		
T. W. Hector	Transport of aged Indians		35 00		
M. Valle	do do		14 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting supplies		12,107 32		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission on advances		18 96		
J. W. Fisher	do do		0 78		
Hudson's Bay Co.	do do		2 77		
Mowat & Saffery	do do		1 87		
Mowat Bros.	do do		11 42		
Thos. Howard	do do		2 24		
			167,481 36		
	Less—Refund by L. W. Herchmer of value of stores taken from storehouse at Ellice		53 36		
				167,428 00	
	Treaty No. 5.				
K. D. Graham	For Medicines		73 08		
H. Allan & Co	Clothing		3 00		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies for Cumberland District		1,814 50		
				1,890 58	
	Carried forward			171,705 47	523,842 12

H—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			171,705 47	523,842 12
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2. Vote 163, sub-head, 8.		*Treaty No. 6, Supplies for Destitute Indians.*				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies		3,152 38		
	W. Cust	do		3,254 00		
	Norris & Logan	do		518 54		
	Moore & McDowall	Flour		14,884 42		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.	Supplies		3,589 24		
	Mahoney & McDonald	do		2,216 68		
	do	Commission on advances		2 80		
	A. McDonald	Supplies		27,045 50		
	do	Commission on advances		9 60		
	R. Logan	Beef		2,464 90		
	F. A. Smart & Co.	Supplies		145 00		
	J. W. Fisher	do		432 00		
	A. D. McPherson	do		90 22		
	Villiers & Pearson	do		17 05		
	A. G. B. Bannatyne	do		176 00		
	Brown & Curry	do		296 02		
	N.-W. Mounted Police	do		241 05		
	J. Howard	do		935 30		
	do	Storage and insurance		35 00		
	M. A. Groat	Supplies		20 00		
	Pere Blanchet	Tobacco		20 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies		18,165 63		
	do	Commission on advances		1 17		
	D. McDougall	Beef		1,094 79		
	W. New & Co.	Nets		109 51		
	J. H. Ashdown	Gun flints		6 00		
	Boyle Bros.	Tin pails for soup kitchens		89 00		
	J. N. Sinclair	Use of ox		8 00		
	B. Boyer	Threshing		117 46		
	A. Moody	Repairing gun		2 00		
	Mulholland Bros.	Soup kettle		42 00		
	P. O. Pambrun	Backing nets		7 00		

F. Smart	1 cart		12 00		
G. Marchand	Horse hire		21 00		
W. Latimer	Coffin		4 00		
J. Henderson	Postage and twine		96 00		
F. McGillivray	Sundry supplies		30 30		
P. G. Laurie	Potatoes		200 00		
T. Dewan	Oxen		165 00		
P. Ballendine	Supplies		35 64		
W. Lemry	Repairs to rifle		2 25		
J. Lyster	Ammunition		15 00		
K. D. Graham	Medicines		439 04		
L. Chastellaine	Twine		4 50		
J. Walters	Repairs to medicine chest		1 00		
Sundry persons	For freighting supp ies		14,218 09		
				94,432 11	
	Treaty No. 7.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies		251,605 77		
do	Commission on advances		151 65		
D. W. Davis	Supplies		27,716 63		
N.-W. Mounted Police	do		167 64		
A. Sibbald	Turnips		90 00		
Rev. J. McDougall	do		150 00		
B. J. Cochrane	do		200 62		
J. Murray	do		277 28		
G. F. Wachter	do		207 45		
French, Moore & Smith	Beef		4,003 15		
G. C. King	Supplies		107 75		
T. Robinson	Beef and turnips		757 65		
T. Banbury	Ploughing		100 00		
Sproul & Walsh	Ploughing and harrowing		572 00		
R. Carman	Ploughing		355 00		
K. D. Graham	Medicines		218 94		
D. McDougall	1 boat		35 00		
W. Munro	Transport of Indians		135 00		
S. J. Clark	Material for coffin		10 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		10,152 69		
				297,014 22	
	Total Expenditure				563,151 80
	Over-expended				39,309 68

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		CLOTHING.				
		Legislative Appropriations, 1881-82 under 44 Vic., c. 2			2,410 62	
		do do do 45 Vic., c. 2			156 49	
						2,567 11
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 9		EXPENDITURE—*Treaty No. 1.*				
	Kingston Penitentiary					
	P. Stringer	For Clothing for Chiefs and Headmen under Treaty stipulations		922 48		
	F. Ogletree	Inspection of clothing		5 28		
		Freight of clothing		4 25		
					932 01	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Kingston Penitentiary					
	P. Stringer	For Clothing for Chiefs and Headmen under Treaty stipulations		772 19		
		Inspection of clothing		5 27		
					777 46	
		Treaty No. 5.				
	Kingston Penitentiary					
	P. Stringer	For Clothing for Chiefs and Headmen under Treaty stipulations		777 94		
	Elliott & Hamilton	Inspection of clothing		5 27		
	Canadian Pacific Ry	Handkerchiefs and socks for Headmen of Norway House		4 70		
		Freight of clothing to Winnipeg		69 73		
					857 64	
		Total Expenditure				2,567 11

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Schools.				
		Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82 under 44 Vic., c. 2				23,668 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 10	D. D. McDonald	For Salary as Teacher of the Protestant School at Fort Alexander, March, June, September and December quarters, 1881		117 00		
	J. Tabouret	Salary as teacher of the Roman Catholic School at Fort Alexander, March quarter, 1881		37 50		
	Succeeded by Rev. J. Dupont	September and December quarters, 1881, and March quarter, 1882		145 50		
	W. Dunnett	Salary as Teacher at Brokenhead River, March quarter, 1881		45 00		
	Rev. H. Cochran	do at St. Peter's, June, September and December quarters, 1881		363 00		
	Bishop & Shelton	Blackboard for St. Peter's School		2 25		
	Mrs. F. Stevens	School books for do		39 82		
	do	do Fort Alexander School		15 48		
	A. M. Muckle	Freight on books for St. Peter's School		3 01		
	N. Germain & Co.	Stove for do		23 50		
					795 06	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	W. Anderson	For Salary as Teacher at Fairford River, March and December quarters, 1881, and March quarter, 1882.		153 00		
	F. Storr	Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, March and December quarters, 1881, and March quarter, 1882.		171 00		
	J. Asham	Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, March quarter, 1881		51 00		
	Benjamin Thom	Salary as Teacher at Little Saskatchewan, September and December quarters, 1881, and March quarter, 1882		105 00		
		Carried forward		480 00	795 06	23,668 00

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		480 00	795 06	23,668 00
		Expenditures—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., cap. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 10		*Treaty No. 2—Schools*—Concluded.				
	Mrs. F. Stevens	For School books for the above-named schools		62 91		
	Rev. G. Bruce	Stove, clock, &c., for Fairford River School		34 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Aid to enable Indians of Waterhen River to build school house		50 00		
					626 91	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	J. C. Richardson	For Salary as Teacher at Islington, March and September quarters, 1881		108 00		
	Mrs. F. Stevens	School books for Islington School		12 33		
					120 33	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	C. G. McKay	For Salary as Teacher on Cote's Reserve, November quarter, 1881		57 00		
	D. Scott & Co.	Boxes for school material		14 90		
	Thos. Howard	Freighting school books to various points		9 18		
	Dawson Bros	Maps for sundry schools		13 20		
	Mowat Bros	Freighting school material		0 76		
	Mrs. F. Stevens	School books for various schools		69 84		
					164 88	
		Treaty No. 5.				
	Louisa Lyness	For Salary as Teacher at Fisher River, March and June quarters, 1881		114 00		
	C. E. Beatty	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, March and September quarters, 1881		57 00		
	Eliza L. Budd	Salary as Teacher at The Pas, September and December quarters, 1881		156 00		

Rev. H. Cochran	Salary as Teacher at The Pas, 6 quarters to 30th September, 1880		300 00		
M. Cook	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, June, September and December quarters, 1881		225 00		
do	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, March quarter, 1882		75 00		
O. Germains	do do December do 1881		24 00		
Harriet McKenzie	do Cumberland, June, September and December quarters, 1881, and March quarter, 1882		288 00		
				1,239 00	
	Treaty No. 6.				
J. A. Youmans	For Salary as Teacher at White Fish Lake, for December Quarter, 1880, and March, June, September and December Quarters, 1881		288 00		
B. Brewster	Salary as Teacher on John Smith's Reserve, for March, June, September and December Quarters, 1881, and March Quarter, 1882		324 00		
Rev. J. Hines	Salary as Teacher at Assasippi, for March, June, September and December Quarters, 1881, and March Quarter, 1882		211 50		
Katie G. Clink	Salary as Teacher at Jack Fish Creek, for March, June, September and December Quarters, 1881		147 00		
R. Jefferson	Salary as Teacher at Eagle Hills, for June, September and December Quarters, 1881		129 00		
Sœur Langelier	Salary as Teacher at Ile à la Cross, for June, September and December Quarters, 1881		255 00		
Sœur Blanchette	Salary as Teacher at St. Albert's, for December Quarter, 1880, and March, June, September and December Quarters, 1881		375 00		
J. Nelson	Salary as Teacher at Woodville, for March and June Quarters, 1881		96 00		
Rev. C. Quinny	Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake, for December Quarter, 1881		27 00		
J. J. M. Lestance	Salary as Teacher on Pondmaker's Reserve, for December Quarter, 1881		27 00		
G. Chappelier	Salary as Teacher at Muskeg Lake, for March and June Quarters, 1882		108 00		
A. A. H. Wright	Salary as Teacher at Prince Albert, for December Quarter, 1881		78 00		
Roman Catholic Mission at Battleford	Aid towards erection of School House on Pondmaker's Reserve		100 00		
Rev. C. Quinny	Aid towards erection of School House at Onion Lake		100 00		
Thos. Howard	Freighting School Books		1 60		
J. Harnois	do do		14 60		
				2,281 70	
	Carried forward			5,227 88	23,068 00

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			5,227 88	23,668 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 10		*Treaty No. 7.—Schools.*				
	A. Sibbald	For Salary as Teacher at Morleyville, for March, June and September Quarters, 1881		213 00		
	G. B. McKay	Salary as Teacher on the Blood Reserve, for December Quarter, 1881, and March Quarter, 1882		150 00		
	Mowat Brothers	Freighting School material, &c		1 26		
					364 26	
		Total Expenditure				5,592 14
		Balance unexpended				18,075 86

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Surveys.				
		Legislative Appropriation 1881–82 under 44 Vic., c. 2				19,500 00
		Expenditure.				
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 11		*Treaty No. 2.*				
	W. L. Austin, D. L. S.	For professional services while engaged in the re-survey of Reserves within Treaty No. 2, during the season 1881, as follows:—				
		Salary and rations	1,078 00			
		Wages and rations of assistants	1,184 01			
		Travelling expenses and transport	337 86			
		Camp equipment	121 82			
		Stationery, medicine and miscellaneous expenses	56 43			
		Less—Cash unaccounted for as per statement of cost of surveys to the 30th June, 1881. *See* Public Accounts, part iii, page 88	2,778 12 700 00			
			2,078 12			
		On account of salary, season 1882	735 00			
		For Advance to be accounted for	1,800 00			
		Expenses in connection with the preparation of Map of Indian Reserves in treaties 1, 2, 3, 5 and part of 4	53 66			
				4,666 78		
	J. P. Lovett	1 sail boat complete for use by Surveyor Austin		150 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Materials to repair sail boat		5 52		
					4,822 30	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	A. H. Vaughan, D.L.S.	For advance to be accounted for			2,800 00	
		Carried forward			7,622 30	19,500 00

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			7,622 30	19,500 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 11	J. C. Nelson, D. L.S.	*Treaty No. 4.—Surveys.* For professional services while engaged in the survey of Reserves within Treaty No. 4, as follows:—				
		Salary and rations	1,026 40			
		Wages and rations of assistants	1,713 50			
		Travelling and transport	215 00			
		Camp equipment	27 25			
			2,982 15			
		Less—Payments on salary account to Mrs. Nelson.. $ 300 00				
		And cash unaccounted for as per statement of cost of surveys to 30th June, 1881. *See* Public Accounts, part iii, page 88 ..... 1,500 00				
		Payments to Mrs. Nelson on salary account between 1st July and 31st December, 1881 750 00				
			2,550 00			
			432 15			
		For Payments on salary account between 1st July, 1881 and 30th June, 1882	1,901 00			
		Advance to be accounted for	1,817 85			
		Half cost of instruments, chronometer, horse, despatch box, &c. (remaining moiety paid by Mr. Nelson)	458 93			
				4,609 93		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Sundry articles of outfit for Surveyor Nelson		486 31		
					5,096 24	
		No surveys in Treaty No. 5.				
		Treaty No. 6.				
	Geo. A. Simpson, D.L.S.	For professional services while engaged in the survey of Reserves within Treaty No. 6, as follows:—				

	Salary and rations		1,058 00		
	Wages and rations of assistants		2,671 70		
	Travelling expenses and transport		987 31		
	Camp equipage		250 60		
	Stationery and miscellaneous items		312 40		
			5,280 01		
	Less—Payments on salary account to Mrs. Simpson	500 00			
	Balance of $3,500.00 referred to at page 87, Public Accounts, part iii for 1880-81	1,199 36			
			1,699 36		
			3,580 65		
	For Payments on salary account between 1st July, 1881 and 30th June, 1882		1,325 00		
	Advance to be accounted for		1,000 00		
				5,905 65	
	Treaty No. 7.				
A. P. Patrick	For payment on account of balance due him in connection with surveys in Treaty No. 7			2,000 00	
	Total Expenditure				20,624 19
	Over-expended				1,124 19

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Farmers' Wages.				
		Legislative Appropriation, 1881–82, under 44 Vic., c. 2			42,000 00	
		do do 45 do			12,000 00	
						54,000 00
		Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 1, Bird Tail Creek.				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 12	C. Lawford	For Salary as Instructor, 13 months, to 30th April, 1882, at $40		520 00		
	R. B. Johnston	Wages as Laborer		210 00		
	D. Ross	do do		123 45		
	E. Ross	do do		138 75		
	Mrs. M. Lawford	do Cook		162 00		
	A. Genaille	do Interpreter		150 00		
	P. Coutois	do do		40 36		
	G. Lawford	do Laborer		32 00		
	G. Sinclair	do do		25 00		
	D. Hamilton	do do		16 50		
	G. Forest	do do		59 90		
	Sandy	do do		63 07		
	R. Murry	do do		13 00		
	J. Rattlesnake	do do		60 00		
	J. Bird	do do		40 00		
	H. Lawford	do do		8 00		
	A. Stewart	do do		5 00		
	W. Strong	do do		3 00		
	J. Broadfoot	do Thresher		69 95		
	N.-W. Mounted Police	Supplies issued for labor in lieu of cash		180 55		
	T. Howard	Commission on $239.00 advanced		2 39		
					1,922 92	
		Farm No. 2, Coté's Reserve.				
	James Johnston	For Salary as Instructor, 1 year, to 30th June, 1882		730 00		

A. G. Johnston	Wages as Laborer		240 00	
R. B. Johnston	do do		240 00	
J. Allen	do do		173 85	
J. LeClare	do do		115 38	
B. Mosany	do do		45 00	
Margaret Johnston	do Cook		86 92	
N.-W. Mounted Police	Supplies issued for labor in lieu of cash		227 25	
Mowat & Saffery	Commission on $45.00 advanced		0 45	
				1,858 85
	Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes.			
J. J. Setter	For Salary as Instructor, 1 year, to 30th June, 1882		730 00	
J. S. Johnston	Wages as Laborer		225 00	
G. S. McConnell	do do		200 00	
A. McMillan	do do		159 03	
J. W. Chater	do do		170 76	
D. Kennedy	do do		87 50	
Yellow Calf	do do		62 30	
J. Nolin	do do		5 76	
M. McMillan	do do		13 84	
A. Kennedy	do do		13 84	
J. Smith	do do		152 88	
M. Conape	do do		30 00	
Nepapenees	do do		60 00	
Mapischeca	do do		30 00	
Sawapisanase	do do		45 00	
W. H. Lyon & Co	Commission on $72.00 advanced		0 72	
Mowat & Saffery	do 81.00 do		0 81	
				1,987 44
	Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.			
G. Newlove	For Salary as Instructor, 1 year and 8 months, to 30th June, 1882		1,216 64	
S. Hockley	Wages as Labourer		306 92	
B. Mosany	do		144 22	
D. Favel	do		71 13	
P. Dubois	do		71 15	
E. Kelly	do		30 76	
Lah Swisse	do		30 00	
Wahpistamis	do		20 00	
Ketchamame	do		6 75	
Mowat & Saffery	Commission on $34.00 advanced		0 34	
Mowat Bros	do 221.00 do		2 21	
				1,900 12
	Carried forward			7,669 33 54,000 00

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			7,669 33	54,000 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 5, File Hills.				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 12.	A. Klein	For Salary as Instructor, 3 months, to 30th April, 1881		120 00		
	H. J. Taylor	do 1 year, to 30th June, 1882		730 00		
	W. Daniels	Wages as Labourer		172 10		
	H. DesBarres	do		142 30		
	T. Horsfall	do		66 32		
	J. Billgard	do		56 15		
	C. Dieter	do		21 26		
	H. Pratt	do		20 00		
	R. Hall	do		73 83		
	Moostoosecope	do		34 50		
	Cutlawatick	do		17 69		
	Toochit	do		6 60		
	Tookanon	do		7 20		
	Mowat & Saffery	Commission on $112.00 advanced		1 12		
	Mowat Bros	do 268.00 do		2 68		
					1,471 75	
		Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.				
	James Scott	For Salary as Instructor, 4 months, to 31st August, 1881		243 34		
	G. S. McConnell	do 8 do 30th April, 1882		330 00		
	D. Kennedy	Wages as Labourer		212 25		
	R. Pratt	do		330 00		
	J. Nolin	do		482 17		
	J. Louies	do		137 00		
	W. H. Robinson	do		71 50		
	J. H. Gooderham	do		75 00		
	H. S. Gouldhawk	do		35 50		
	C. Wainwright	do		75 00		
	J. C. Anderson	do		20 00		
	G. L. Anderson	do		14 99		
	A. McNabb	do		19 25		

T. McNabb	do		18 00		
J. Pratt	do		28 00		
Fisher & Co	do		8 00		
We Quam	Salary as Cook		20 00		
T. Kavanagh	Wages as Labourer		23 25		
H. Bear	do		8 00		
T. Cier	do		10 56		
N.-W. Mounted Police	Supplies issued to Labourers in lieu of cash		180 56		
Mowat Bros	Commission on $336 advanced		3 36		
				2,345 73	
	Farm No. 7, Maple Creek.				
J. J. English	For Salary as Instructor, 11½ months, to 30th June, 1882		669 13		
R. McKinnon	Wages as Labourer		406 44		
M. McKinnon	do		100 00		
A. McKay	do		245 00		
J. W. Heighten	do		105 00		
T. W. Hector	do		175 00		
A. Cameron	do		35 00		
R. McCutcheon	do		64 48		
R. Graham	do		21 44		
W. P. Osler	do		149 42		
D. T. Thompson	do		74 03		
J. Villeneuve	do		10 00		
H. Hattory	do		35 00		
B. Favel	do		15 50		
P. Bélanger	do		12 00		
J. H. Moles	do		5 25		
C. McAllister	do		60 82		
Indians	do		185 49		
Gophir Tom	do		12 50		
Gophir Jim	do		10 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission on $1,723 advanced		17 23		
				2,408 73	
	Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.				
J. Tomkins	For Salary as Instructor to 30th June		790 83		
P. Tomkins	Wages as Labourer		326 92		
J. D. Tomkins	do		160 76		
J. Brinkman	do		223 04		
J. Parisien	do		25 96		
J. Kelly	do		60 00		
F. Gibson	do		8 00		
Anne Tomkins	do Cook		80 38		
Hudson's Bay Co	Commission on $212 advanced		2 12		
				1,678 01	
	Carried forward			15,573 55	54,000 00

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			15,572 55	54,000 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 12		*Farm No. 9, Prince Albert.*				
	H. L. Loucks	For Salary as Instructor		40 00		
	A. B. Loucks	Wages as Labourer		325 36		
	W. Tomkins	do		100 96		
	W. Loucks	do		16 50		
	T. Bear	do		25 00		
	T. Whitford	do		32 64		
	J. Ibister	do		25 00		
	D. T. Mackay	do		8 65		
	Mrs. Loucks	do Cook		50 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Commission on $219 advanced		2 19		
					626 30	
		Farm No. 10, Carlton.				
	G. Chaffee	For Salary as Instructor, to 30th June, 1882		730 00		
	W. Tomkins	Wages as Labourer		199 00		
	S. Desjardin	do		51 92		
	H. Smith	do		61 48		
	H. Cardinal	do		10 00		
	G. Wahnacott	do		34 62		
	W. Chaffee	do		35 00		
	F. Piché	do		7 69		
	Mrs. G. Chaffee	do Cook		110 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Commission on $108.00 advanced		1 08		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.	Threshing grain		82 50		
					1,323 29	
		Farm No. 11, Eagle Hills.				
	C. D'Aunals	For Salary as Instructor, 1 year 7 months and 4 days, to 30th December, 1881		1,161 71		
	T. Chambers	Wages as Instructor		200 00		

A. C. McKenzie	do Labourer		270 00		
P. Decotah	do		238 53		
J. Gilchrist	do		20 19		
D. McIver	do		17 69		
B. Sayer	do		26 91		
J. Payne	do		55 00		
A. Macdonald	1 pair of boots in lieu of cash		5 50		
do	Commission on $591.00 advanced		5 91		
				2,001 44	
	Farm No. 12, Battle River.				
S. Ballendine	For Salary as Instructor		485 00		
P. Chambers	do		167 69		
J. Ray	Wages as Labourer		41 53		
J. Carney	do		110 76		
W. C. Gillis	do		75 00		
D. McIver	do		42 00		
W. Lightfoot	do		7 50		
T. Hodson	do		52 00		
J. Check	do		6 34		
G. D. Gopsill	do		75 00		
L. Sayers	do		81 92		
Grey Eyes	do		27 10		
A. Macdonald	1 pair of boots in lieu of cash		5 50		
do	Commission on $592.00 advanced		5 92		
Mahoney & Macdonald	do 342.00 do		3 42		
				1,186 68	
	Farm No. 13, Jack Fish Creek.				
D. L. Clink	For Salary as Instructor		500 00		
E. Delaney	Wages as Labourer		142 00		
W. Fitzgerald	do		27 88		
T. Mahoney	do		29 00		
P. Patnoon	do		15 00		
Blackhead	do		15 00		
K. G. Clink	do Interpreter		20 00		
Mahoney & Macdonald	Commission on $30.00 advanced		0 30		
A. Macdonald	do $690.00 do		6 90		
				756 08	
	Farm No. 14, Fort Pitt.				
P. J. Williams	For Salary as Instructor, 1 year to 30th June, 1882		730 00		
C. Carson	Wages as Labourer		240 00		
J. A. Carson	do do		180 00		
	Carried forward		1,150 00	21,467 34	54,000 00

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		1,150 00	21,467 34	54,000 00
		Expenditures—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 14, *Fort Pitt*—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 12.	J. Moseney	For Wages as Labourer		84 61		
	U. Nivien	do do		20 00		
	S. Moyon	do do		20 00		
	W. Sakoos	do do		15 00		
	C. Whitford	do do		30 00		
	A. Dukett	do do		10 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co	Paid do do		1 88		
	Mahoney & McDonald	For Commission on $320 advanced		3 20		
	A. Macdonald	do 280 do		2 80		
					1,337 49	
		Farm No. 15, *Frog Lake, Fort Pitt.*				
	J. Delaney	For Salary as Instructor, 1 year to 30th June, 1882		730 00		
	E. Delaney	Wages as Labourer		240 00		
	T. Hodgson	do do		71 54		
	P. Boudreau	do do		62 49		
	C. Carson	do do		120 00		
	C. Ducharme	do do		12 75		
	A. Crossarms	do do		19 50		
	P. Gourdeau	do do		20 83		
	Ochikomis	do do		16 00		
	Mahoney & McDonald	Commission on $205 advanced		2 05		
	A. Macdonald	do 329 do		3 29		
					1,298 45	
		Farm No. 16, *Saddle Lake.*				
	E. Higgins	For Salary as Instructor		170 00		
	O. Gowler	Wages as Labourer		133 70		
	A. Smith	do do		139 00		
	A. Smith's Boy	do do		17 02		
	Young Grass	do do		46 77		

T. Half	do	do		43 08		
H. Montookia	do	do		38 09		
P. Bayou	do	do		12 00		
J. LePotac	do	do		45 00		
L. White	do	do		36 17		
Hudson's Bay Co	Paid	do	do	4 95		
J. Favel	For	do	do	25 50		
M. Cromarty		do	do	131 68		
J. Bungay		do	do	12 80		
E. McGillivray		do	do	23 00		
W. B. Young		do	do	31 09		
L. Hawk		do	do	55 80		
T. House		do	do	121 50		
Missechan		do	do	13 44		
S. Whitford		do	do	45 44		
L. Smith		do	do	40 00		
Eliza Hawk		do	Cook	14 61		
Mrs. A. Smith		do	do	17 00		
A. Macdonald		Commission on $389 advanced		3 89		
					1,221 53	
		Farm No. 17, Lac la Nonne.				
W. J. O'Donnell	For	Wages as Instructor		360 00		
A. Doyle		do	Labourer	145 38		
A. Pharis		do	do	18 00		
A. Perrault		do	do	36 00		
G. Celleford		do	do	50 38		
J. Brazeau		do	do	281 53		
E. Brazeau		do	do	208 43		
B. Bisho		do	do	136 16		
J. Sinclair		do	do	13 44		
C. Brahman		do	do	6 92		
L. Gourneaux		do	do	62 00		
H. Henderson		do	do	35 00		
Batice		do	do	38 00		
J. Stony		do	do	20 00		
J. Foley		do	do	33 00		
M. Bitchards		do	do	20 00		
W. Watson		do	do	41 50		
Benah		do	do	9 00		
G. McManus		do	do	199 58		
A. Emala		do	do	92 03		
Mrs. Brazeau		do	Cook	19 21		
Hudson's Bay Co		Supplies issued for labour		14 30		
Brown & Curry		do	do	28 00		
A. Macdonald		Commission on advances		5 38		
					1,873 24	
		Carried forward			27,198 05	54,000 00

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			27,198 05	54,000 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 18, *Peace Hills.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 12	S. B. Lucas	For Salary as Instructor, 1 year, to 30th June, 1882		730 00		
	J. Lee	Wages as Labourer		431 00		
	G. Whitman	do do		164 21		
	F. Piché	do do		74 76		
	J. Mowat	do do		207 40		
	T. Cadien	do do		67 60		
	D. Whitford	do do		252 28		
	T. Whitford	do do		72 95		
	Indians	do Labourers		24 70		
	L. Master	do Labourer		11 40		
	Nez Perces	do do		20 00		
	J. Bangs	do do		40 35		
	A. Mallette	do do		61 03		
	W. Lenny	do do		2 75		
	Mrs. Cadien	do Cook		15 00		
	Jane Lee	do do		7 50		
	Brown & Curry	Supplies issued for labour		192 45		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	do do		321 10		
	A. Macdonald	Commission on advances		2 90		
					2,702 38	
		Farm No. 19, *Morleyville.*				
	D. McDougall	For Wages as Instructor		199 02		
	M. Begg	do Labourer		360 00		
	M. Mulholland	do do		33 65		
	T. Sibbald	do do		10 37		
	D. C. Robertson	do do		44 98		
	A. W. Howells	do do		101 53		
	W. Salter	do do		235 36		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission on advances		9 51		
					994 42	

	Farm No 20, Blackfoot Crossing.				
J. Lauder	For Salary as Instructor		299 46		
J. Norrish	do		217 49		
J L'Heureux	Wages as Labourer		315 00		
C. Jones	do		35 00		
T. Trolinger	do		70 00		
C. Stuart	do		115 00		
D. McAulay	do		48 46		
A. Stennett	do		33 65		
J. Ward	do		12 50		
J. Owens	do		209 61		
F. Mountain	do		35 00		
J. G. Ellis	do		23 07		
L. S. Johnson	do		150 00		
W. Scott	do		171 91		
C Gaudin	do		42 66		
H. Wheatley	do		125 76		
C. LeFrance	do		81 91		
F. Butler	do		16 14		
J. Collins	do		3 00		
C. Lemon	do		3 00		
A. Cudlip	do		3 00		
Baker & Co.	Commission on advances		20 29		
				2,061 91	
	Form No. 21, Piegan Reserve.				
C. Kettles	For Salary as Instructor		729 96		
R. Christie	Wages as Labourer		375 00		
D. Grier	do		355 00		
G. Hamilton	do		140 75		
W. Byers	do		65 00		
J. Armstrong	do		93 06		
M. P. Collins	do		55 36		
M. Begg	do		70 00		
Indian Tom	do		10 00		
Never Gives	do		10 00		
Crow Top	do		10 00		
Prairie Head	do		10 00		
I. G. B & Co.	Commission on advances		19 25		
				1,943 38	
	Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve.				
J. McDougall	For Salary as Instructor		620 46		
P. Coughlin	Wages as Labourer		120 00		
	Carried forward		740 46	34,900 14	54,000 00

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		740 46	34,900 14	54,000 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 12	D. Mills	For Wages as Labourer		244 22		
	G. C. Geddes	do		179 94		
	J. Crump	do		134 22		
	A. Stennett	do		131 92		
	C. Daly	do		114 03		
	A. A. Nice	do		114 03		
	J. Martin	do		99 61		
	W. D. Armstrong	do		255 00		
	T. Lanning	do		88 81		
	J. Bowers	do		66 88		
	J. S. Coldwell	do		61 92		
	J. Wilson	do		51 15		
	J. Eaton	do		46 12		
	J. Lindley	do		74 96		
	A. Creighton	do		75 37		
	W. C. McCord	do Instructor		54 72		
	T. D. Molson	do Labourer		35 23		
	B. C. McCord	do		25 57		
	J. Convey	do		35 00		
	J. Lambert	do		35 00		
	W. Oliver	do		38 04		
	J. P. McDougall	do		15 00		
	J. Bennett	do		11 53		
	Indian	do		30 00		
	P. Frank	do		5 38		
	Y. P. Bill	do		25 57		
	J. Healy	do		3 46		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission on advances		27 78		
					2,820 92	
		Farm No. 23, Pincher Creek.				
	S. Bruce	For Salary as Instructor		730 00		

H. Bruce	Wages as Labourer		425 00		
J. H. Clarke	do		366 15		
A. Clarke	od		371 53		
Sarah J. Clarke	do Cook		365 17		
J. H. Schofield	do Labourer		135 95		
W. Quail	do		70 00		
Indians	do		113 12		
W. H. McAlpine	do		296 50		
J. Crump	do		153 84		
T. T. Boys	do		138 07		
W. Bryce	do		166 37		
N. Clarke	do		13 75		
L. Bell	do		69 83		
J. Rathwell	do		113 07		
Mary J. Rathwell	do Cook		96 89		
J. Wilson	do Labourer		69 84		
C. Barr	do		54 22		
A. Creighton	do		46 15		
C. Bertrand	do		30 00		
F. Bertrand	do		35 00		
P. McEwen	do		12 00		
J. Collins	do		12 00		
J. Bastien	do		12 00		
F. Sinclair	do		9 42		
I. G. Baker & Co	Commission on advances		33 39		
				3,938 26	
	Farm No. 24, Fish Creek.				
J. J. McHugh	For Salary as Instructor		730 00		
A. Doyle	Wages as Labourer		406 13		
R. Field	do		328 46		
E. Robb	do		168 64		
J. Moss	do		175 57		
R. Fitzsimmons	do		149 69		
G. Hodgson	do		102 00		
L. Dyon	do		32 30		
G. Parks	do		70 00		
A. Plant	do		152 31		
A. Mallette	do		90 00		
J. Bangs	do		90 00		
M. Ritchards	do		90 00		
J. Soldier	do		90 00		
J. Mallette	do		96 50		
L. Pockett	do		42 30		
J. Pockett	do		39 50		
M. Mallette	do		11 25		
	Carried forward		2,864 65	41,659 32	54,000 00

L—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward		2,864 65	41,659 32	54,000 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 12		*Farm No. 24, Flsh Creek*—Concluded.				
	T. Brenew	For Wages as Labourer		62 75		
	J. D. Lauder	do		87 67		
	W. Salter	do		41 00		
	P. George	do		13 00		
	Thomas	do		1 87		
	John	do		8 37		
	Joseph	do		3 25		
	Moses	do		6 12		
	B. Robiscan	do		57 67		
	S. Gibb	do		60 00		
	A. Russell	do		31 00		
	R. A. Barrett	do		94 22		
	J. Robiscan	do		46 71		
	J. E. Jacques	do		28 94		
	Indian	do		53 50		
	T. Wright	do		31 43		
	R. Paul	do		3 00		
	J. J. McHugh	Salary for June, 1879		60 83		
	Mrs. Robiscan	Wages as Cook		12 23		
	Mrs. Salter	do		5 00		
	Mrs. Mallette	do		11 25		
	Mary	do		5 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Commission on advances		28 64		
					3,618 10	
		Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain.				
	A. Cameron	For Salary as Instructor		280 00		
	A. McArthur	Wages as Labourer		260 00		
	J. Brass	do		168 44		
	T. Smith	do		90 00		
	A. Morrisette	do		80 00		

P. Howard	Commission on advances			1 80	880 24	
	Farm No 26, Calgary.					
T. Brunskill	For Salary as Instructor			89 99		
J. A. Grant	do			241 41		
C. R. W. Stuart	Wages as Labourer			242 61		
A. Gordan	do			257 68		
J. A. Lindsay	do			185 75		
R. Paul	do			99 19		
S. Gainsby	do			114 41		
J. Munroe	do			58 82		
E. Larkin	do			59 22		
P. Brown	do			35 00		
J. D. Lauder	do			15 00		
J. Richard	do			10 00		
T. Butler	do			12 68		
W. Smith	do			5 38		
A. Gordin, jun	do			25 00		
I. G. Baker & Co	Commission on advances			14 52		
					1,466 66	
	Instruction to Indians on Reserves.					
D. Whitford	For Instructing Indians at Pigeon Lake			78 00		
P. Kane	do Swan Lake and Long Plain			83 32		
A. Macdonald	Commission on advances			0 78		
					162 10	
	Total Expenditure					47,786 42
	Unexpended balance					6,213 58

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Farm Maintenance.				
.....	.....	Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82, under 44 Vic., c. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	41,700 00
		Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 1—Bird Tail Creek.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, Sub-head 13.....	G. M. Wilson..	For 1 plough	.....	24 00		
	David G. Gunn	Lumber	.....	46 40		
	Muir & Waugh.....	Mower, horserake and oil	.....	127 40		
	R. T. Haslam.....	Reaper.....	.....	120 00		
	Mowat & Saffery	Oats	.....	193 00		
	do	Supplies.....	.....	80 31		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	1 stove.....	.....	28 00		
	W. C. Cottingham	Double harness.....	.....	40 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies and services.....	.....	26 85		
	R. Ross	Seed potatoes	.....	67 25		
	G. Finch	do	.....	9 00		
	G. Manson.....	do	.....	7 50		
	M. Chamberlin.....	1 logging chain.....	.....	5 00		
	Mrs. Warnock.....	Board of Instructor.....	.....	3 35		
	B. Warwick.....	do do	.....	10 00		
	R. B. Johnston.....	do do and men.....	.....	12 40		
	J. McDougall.....	do do	.....	6 40		
	T. Howard.....	Coal oil	.....	12 00		
	R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds.....	.....	17 05		
	S. Prosser.....	Blacksmithing	.....	13 90		
	J. Young.....	do	.....	16 75		
	J. W. Ferrier	do	.....	33 25		
	C. Lawford.....	Travelling expenses	.....	52 05		
	Crerar & Herchmer.....	Sundry supplies.....	.....	7 20		
	McColl & Hood	do do and meals.....	.....	16 95		
	Mullholland Bros.....	do do	.....	6 52		
	K. D. Graham.....	Horse medicines.....	.....	19 22		
	J. Rattlesnake.....	Erecting granary.....	.....	11 40		

D. W. Cummings & Co...	Shingles		40 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police....	1 waggon and implements		83 71		
F. Fischer	1 set of harness		10 00		
W. Todd	Lime		10 00		
W. L. Orde	1 set of pony harness		8 00		
R. Murray	1 pair of sleighs		7 00		
W. Boles	Ferriage		6 15		
H. Lawford	Seed grain		18 75		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies		149 27		
Tomabit	Freighting		14 50		
G. Bird	do		5 25		
S. Warnock	do		6 00		
Indians	do		16 11		
R. T. Haslam	do		10 80		
T. Howard	Commission on advances		0 22		
Mowat & Saffery	do do		0 07		
Hudson's Bay Co	do do		0 08		
				1,399 06	
	Farm No. 2—Cote's Reserve.				
N.-W. Mounted Police....	For Supplies and implements		434 51		
Hudson's Bay Co	Sundry supplies		297 40		
do	Seed barley		50 00		
McGregor Bros	1 pair horses		320 00		
do	Repairs to sleigh		4 00		
R. Evans & Co.	Seeds		18 05		
T. Howard	Supplies		4 90		
do	Freighting		7 84		
do	Commission on advances		0 30		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
J. H. Ashdown	1 stove		28 00		
J. Johnston	Meals and horse feed		19 10		
R. B. Johnston	Horse hire		30 00		
J. W. Ferrier	Blacksmithing		4 25		
Crerar & Herchmer	Files		0 90		
D. Hood	Freighting		25 00		
W. Fiddler	do		4 50		
			1,267 97		
	Less amount paid for board by Inspector		46 00		
				1,221 97	
	Farm No. 3—Crooked Lakes.				
Muir & Waugh	For Mower, horse-rake and oil		127 40		
Hudson's Bay Co	Supplies		328 41		
R. T. Haslam	1 reaper		120 00		
T. Howard	Oats		43 75		
	Carried forward		619 56	2,621 03	41,700 00

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		619 56	2 621 03	41,700 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 18		*Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes*—Concluded.				
	T. Howard	For Freighting and commission		12 03		
	J. McDougall	Meals for Instructor		1 75		
	Indian	Horse hire		6 00		
	Mowat & Saffery	do		12 00		
	do	Supplies		88 25		
	Mulholland Bros	do		6 76		
	L. O'Soup	Tea		9 00		
	M. Laroque	Freighting		21 50		
	J. Bear	do		15 00		
	Indian	do		1 39		
	Napepeness	do and horse hire		12 31		
	R. Scott	do		3 21		
	She Sheep	do		16 49		
	P. Derferlais	do		33 90		
	R. T. Haslam	do		10 80		
	E. Kelly	1 waggon		80 00		
	K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
	J. W. Chater	do hire		6 00		
	A. McDonald	do do and rations for Messenger		29 75		
	Indian	Repairs		0 75		
	A. Harris, Son & Co.	1 set bob-sleighs		44 00		
	J. H. Ashdown	1 stove		28 00		
	J. F. Mowat	1 buckboard		75 00		
	R. Evans & Co.	Seeds		33 85		
	Mowat Bros.	2 horse blankets and supplies		56 52		
	J. Sutherland	Blacksmithing		5 00		
	N.-W. Mounted Police	Horse shoes and charcoal		0 95		
	J. W. Fisher	Commission on advances		0 36		
				1,249 35		
		Less amount paid for board by Instructor		30 50		
					1,218 85	

	Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.				
Hudson's Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies		458 70		
Muir & Waugh	Mower, hay-rake and oil		127 40		
Mowat & Saffery	Supplies		26 40		
R. R. Smith	do		15 75		
Mowat Bros.	do		91 07		
do	Commission		0 20		
Mulholland Bros.	Supplies		5 53		
J. Sutherland	Blacksmithing		6 00		
S. McCrea	do		12 50		
T. Howard	Oats		43 75		
J. H. Ashdown	Stove and glass		36 00		
Stobart, Eden & Co.	1 tent		9 50		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
E. Kelly	1 waggon		80 00		
G. Newlove	Balance of travelling expenses		4 00		
Indian	Finding lost horse		25 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police	Saddle and horse shoes		14 45		
C. Dieter	Cutting logs		10 00		
R. Evans & Co.	Seeds		18 05		
Eichon	Sawing boards		9 00		
J. W. Fisher	Rope		0 90		
J. Henderson	Hopples		4 00		
Mowat & Saffery	Commission		0 39		
J. Blonden	Freighting		81 34		
R. C. Mission, Qu'Appelle	do		9 12		
T. Howard	do		12 00		
Narcisse	do		2 04		
J. Le Framboise	do		0 93		
Indian	do		0 59		
R. McLean	do		13 70		
			1,137 44		
	Less—Amount paid for board by Instructor		91 25		
				1,046 19	
	Farm No 5, File Hills.				
Mowat & Saffery	For Supplies and commission		134 43		
Muir & Waugh	Mower and horse-rake		125 00		
Stobart, Eden & Co.	Supplies		19 50		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
H. J. Taylor	Travelling expenses		25 50		
N.-W. M. Police	Saddle		13 50		
T. Howard	Oats		12 50		
J. H. Ashdown	Crockery		6 55		
	Carried forward		356 20	4,886 07	41,700 00

M —INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		356 20	4,886 07	41,700 00
		EXPENDITURES—*Continued*				
		Farm No. 5, File Hills—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 13.	R. R. Smith	For Supplies		11 10		
	Mowat Bros.	do		89 48		
	do	Commission		0 46		
	Mulholland Bros.	Supplies		5 54		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	do		46 50		
	R. Evans & Co.	Seeds		22 05		
	A. Martin	Guide		5 00		
	Indian	Barley		9 00		
	J. Nicol	Horse hire		21 75		
	R. McLean	Freighting		21 70		
	Indians	do		14 60		
	M. Billgards	do		3 16		
	P. Derjerlais	do		0 47		
	T. Howard	do		5 25		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies		297 40		
				909 66		
		Less—Amount paid for board by Instructor		46 00		
					863 66	
		Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.				
	Mowat & Saffery	For Supplies and commission		137 98		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do do		468 49		
	A. Calder	1 buckboard		63 00		
	J. H. Gooderham	Barley		82 50		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.	1 tent		9 50		
	K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
	W. A. Hewback	Horse hire		35 00		
	C. Wainright	do		6 00		
	J. Louis	do		12 00		

Wright & Arbuckle	1 set harness		15 00		
J. Nolin	Horse hire		6 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police	Saddle and implements		49 37		
A. Campbell	Blacksmithing		4 00		
F. A Smart & Co.	Supplies		10 97		
R. T. Haslam	1 reaper		120 00		
J. Finlayson	1 waggon		70 00		
A. McNab	Lime		37 50		
R. Evans & Co	Seeds		33 85		
Mowat Bros	Supplies		53 89		
Mulholland Bros	do		4 57		
A. Mishart	Beef		20 90		
G. Wilder	Oats		80 00		
Grurdy Bros	Board and lodging		8 75		
J. Henderson	Freighting		24 45		
W. H. Hall	do		10 00		
W. D. Cook	do		5 98		
R. P. Haslam	do		10 80		
A. McBeath	do		8 75		
R. McLean	do		14 27		
J. Bourneau	do		21 75		
W. McNabb	do		7 00		
M. Leroque	do		41 68		
A. Macdonald	Commission on advances		0 70		
Mowat Bros	do do		0 51		
			1,494 38		
	Less—Amount paid for board by Instructor		30 75		
				1,463 63	
	Farm No. 7, Maple Creek.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Sundry supplies		860 84		
do	1 waggon		130 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police	8 horses		800 00		
do	Supplies		20 64		
R. W. McKinnon	Erecting a power to run threshing machine		200 00		
E. Allen	Barley		110 00		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
Fitzpatrick & McLeod	Meals for Instructor		10 00		
M. Fitzpatrick	do		4 00		
Peltier Bros	Sawing lumber		26 00		
A. Peltier	Finding lost horse		5 00		
N. Levesque	Blacksmithing		16 50		
W. Latimer	do		37 00		
J. Sanderson	Freighting		4 41		
	Carried forward		2,243 61	7,213 36	41,700 00

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		2,243 61	7,213 36	41,700 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 13		*Farm No. 7, Maple Creek*—Concluded.				
	R. McCutcheon	For Freighting		8 96		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission on advances		4 22		
				2,256 79		
		Less—Amount received for sale of oats and potatoes	1,154 76			
		do paid for board by Instructor	46 00			
				1,200 76		
		Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.			1,056 03	
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies		828 47		
	R. T. Haslam	Mower, reaper and hay-rake		234 00		
	do	Freighting		23 40		
	Mahoney & McDonald	Lumber		223 87		
	Stobart, Eden & Co.	Supplies		39 07		
	Mulholland Bros.	do		4 57		
	H. Kelly	Hay		30 00		
	K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
	McPhail Bros.	Stovepipes and repairs		19 90		
	C. Thompson	Blacksmithing		13 55		
	J. H. Ashdown	1 set platform scales		14 50		
	J. A. Simmers	Seeds		4 80		
	T. Howard	Freighting		4 95		
	A. Macdonald	Commission on advances		0 30		
				1,460 60		
		Less—Amount paid for board by Instructor		53 50		
					1,407 10	
		Farm No. 9, Prince Albert.				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies		760 71		

Moore & McDowall	do		87 82		
A. Macdonald	do		2 50		
Stobart, Eden & Co.	do		3 95		
H. T. Bourne.	Rent of buildings		69 21		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
J. A. Simmers	Seeds		4 80		
McPhail Bros.	do		2 00		
				950 21	
	Farm No. 10, *Carlton*.				
Hudson's Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies		855 27		
do	Paid messenger		2 50		
Moore & McDowall	Lumber and seed		264 38		
R. T. Haslam	Reaper, mower and horse-rake		234 00		
J. M. Rae	1 buckboard and harness		80 00		
Stobart, Eden & Co.	Supplies		66 34		
Mulholland Bros.	do		4 56		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
McPhail Bros.	Stovepipe		13 75		
J. H. Ashdown	1 set platform scales		14 59		
J. A. Simmers.	Seeds		4 80		
Rev. J. Hines	Coal oil		15 00		
T. Howard	Freighting		4 95		
Hudson's Bay Co.	do		2 85		
R. T. Haslam	do		23 40		
			1,605 42		
	Less—Amount received for sale of oats	139 25			
	Amount paid for board by Instructor	92 00			
			231 25		
				1,374 17	
	Farm No. 11, *Eagle Hills*.				
Hudson's Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies		492 87		
do	Freighting		0 51		
R. T. Haslam	Mower, reaper and horse-rake		234 00		
do	Freighting		23 40		
Mahoney & McDonald	Supplies		11 10		
do	Commission on advances		0 62		
A. Macdonald	Supplies		26 77		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
H. Richardson	1 plough		45 00		
Brown, Oldfield & Co.	Seeds		1 80		
J. A. Simmers	do		4 80		
W. Latimer	Horse feed		1 50		
J. H. Ashdown	1 set platform scales		14 50		
	Carried forward		876 09	12,000 87	41,700 00

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		876 09	12,000 87	41,700 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 13		*Farm No.* 11, *Eagle Hills*—Concluded.				
	Mullholand Bros	For Supplies		4 57		
	D. Lavally	Blacksmithing		5 00		
	F. Hotlen	Horse hire		4 50		
	J. Pruden	Freighting		0 20		
				890 36		
		Less—Amount paid for board by Instructor		88 50		
					801 86	
		Farm No. 12, *Battle River.*				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies		508 90		
	R. T. Haslam	Mower, reaper and horse-rake		234 00		
	do	Freighting		23 40		
	J. Todd	do		6 12		
	Hon. D. Laird	1 tent		8 00		
	W. C. Gillis	Horse hire		4 00		
	J. Mewhart	1 plough		35 00		
	Mahoney & McDonald	Supplies		16 41		
	J. Pritchard	Freighting		4 80		
	A. Macdonald	Supplies		39 56		
	J. H. Ashdown	1 set platform scales		14 50		
	Mulholland Bros	Supplies		4 55		
	D. Lavally	Blacksmithing		2 00		
	C. Mair	Hops		8 00		
	K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		9 61		
	A. Macdonald	Commission on advances		0 13		
					918 98	
		Farm No. 13, *Jackfish Creek.*				
	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies		400 78		

Mahoney & McDonald	do		35 55		
A. Macdonald	do		35 89		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		9 61		
W. Latimer	Horse feed		0 50		
Mullholland Bros.	Lantern and globe		0 94		
J. H. Ashdown	1 set platform scales		14 50		
W. Turner	Freighting		2 66		
Mahoney & McDonald	Commission on advances		0 02		
				500 45	
	Farm No. 14, Fort Pitt.				
Hudson's Bay Co.	For Supplies		921 35		
do	Paid travelling expenses		5 00		
A. Macdonald & Co.	Sundries		27 30		
do	Commission		0 01		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicine		19 22		
J. H. Ashdown	1 set platform scales		14 50		
Mahoney & McDonald	Supplies		9 24		
do	Commission		0 05		
D. Lavally	Blacksmithing		7 50		
J. A. Simmers	Seeds		4 80		
C. Mair	Hops		4 00		
Mulholland Bros.	Lantern		0 94		
Rev. P. Fafard	Freighting		5 25		
			1,019 16		
	Less—Amount paid by Farmer for board		23 00		
				996 16	
	Farm No. 15, Frog Lake, Port Pitt.				
Hudson's Bay Co.	For Supplies		939 78		
A. Macdonald	do		11 40		
Mahoney & McDonald	do		11 85		
do	Commission		0 20		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
J. A. Simmers	Seeds		4 80		
J. W. Fisher	1 pair scales		15 00		
Mulholland Bros.	1 lantern		0 94		
Rev. P. Fafard	Freighting		20 04		
			1 023 33		
	Less—Amount paid for board by Instructor		46 00		
				977 23	
	Carried forward			16,195 55	41,700 00

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			16,195 55	41,700 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 16, Saddle Lake.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 13.	Hudson's Bay Co.	For Supplies		998 57		
	do	Freighting		24 54		
	H. McDougall	Beef		175 00		
	Norris & Co.	Shingles		80 00		
	Norris & Logan	Supplies		38 70		
	Brown & Curry	do		73 74		
	K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
	L. Thompson	Meals and horse feed		13 00		
	D. Ross	do		19 50		
	T. Hourston	Blacksmithing		10 00		
	L. Thompson	Meals and horse feed		12 50		
	E. McGillivray	1 clock and horse hire		16 00		
	do	Freighting		5 96		
	J. H. Ashdown	1 set platform scales		14 50		
	J. A. Simmers	Seeds		4 80		
	Mulholland Bros.	1 lantern		0 94		
	A. Macdonald	Commission		0 93		
					1,507 90	
		Farm No. 17, Lac la Nonne.				
	Brown & Curry	For Supplies		53 83		
	L. Chastellaine	do		10 25		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	do		1,108 23		
	R. Logan	Beef		14 40		
	D. McDougall	do		87 80		
	D. Ross	Meals		77 50		
	T. Hourston	Blacksmithing		26 75		
	W. Lenny	do		9 47		
	A. Doyle	1 set bob sleighs		10 00		
	J. H. Ashdown	1 set scales		14 50		
	R. T. Haslam	Reaper, mower and hay rake		234 00		

K. D. Graham	Horse medicine		19 22		
G. Verey	do		2 00		
W. Boudry	Horse hire and supplies		13 00		
W. Cust	Horse feed		69 10		
J. A. Simmers	Seeds		4 80		
Mulholland Bros.	Oil		4 56		
G. T. Sanderson & Co.	Barley		17 00		
S. Cunningham	1 mare		200 00		
L. LeCheveiture	Bridge toll		5 90		
Rev. P. Leduc	Repairs		41 57		
T. Howard	Freighting		8 24		
R. T. Haslam	do		23 40		
A. Macdonald	Commission on advances		1 02		
I. G. Baker Co.	do		2 12		
				2,058 66	
	Farm No. 18, *Peace Hills.*				
A. D. McPherson	For Supplies		63 81		
Hudson's Bay Co.	do		1,154 02		
Brown & Curry	do		134 00		
Norris & Logan	Beef		16 00		
D. McDougall	do		65 60		
R. Logan	do		25 90		
W. Tanner	do		1 60		
D. Ross	Meals		33 75		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicine		19 22		
J. Lee	Horse hire		32 75		
J. G. Simpson	1 horse		147 50		
W. Cust	Horse feed		93 99		
J. Mowat	Horse hire		2 50		
W. Lenny	Blacksmithing		10 75		
T. Perkins	1 cart		32 00		
G. Jacobs	Searching for lost horse		10 50		
R. T. Haslam	Reaper, mower and horse rake		234 00		
L. Steinhoff	Interfering boots and hopples		2 45		
J. H. Ashdown	1 set of scales		14 50		
J. McDougall	Keep of horse		10 00		
J. A. Summers	Seeds		4 80		
Mulholland Bros	Oil and lantern		7 06		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Freighting		15 25		
T. Howard	do		8 24		
Ermine Skin	do		124 02		
P. McGillis	do		45 00		
A. Macdonald	Commission on advances		3 00		
R. T. Haslam	Freighting		23 40		
				2,335 61	
	Carried forward			22,097 72	41,700 00

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			22,097 72	41,700 06
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 19, *Morleyville.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 13.	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies		332 50		
	D. W. Davis	do		32 22		
	K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		9 60		
	A. Dixon	Lumber		20 00		
	E. C. Miller	1 tent		12 00		
	N. Ceacil	Hewing set of house logs		12 50		
	D. McDougall	Hay		22 00		
	J. W. Begg	Horse hire		5 00		
	J. A. Bruce	Seed		27 78		
	H. Taylor	Meals		14 13		
	D. Chiniquy	Lumber		80 00		
	L. S. Johnson	Meals		7 50		
	J. House	Freighting		11 32		
	Indian	do		9 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission		1 93		
					597 48	
		Farm No. 20, *Blackfoot Crossing.*				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies		834 76		
	Capt. Winder	2 horses and set of lead harness		280 00		
	D. W. Davis	Supplies		167 04		
	K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
	C. Ryan	1 saddle		40 00		
	J. A. Bruce & Co	Seeds		27 78		
	J. Ellis	Whip saw		11 00		
	W. Reid	Blacksmithing		4 00		
	Weazle Calf	Carrying despatch		5 00		
	L. S. Johnston	Meals		4 00		
	C. Godin	Freighting		7 20		
	P. McGillis	do		8 04		
	Steele Bros.	do		54 15		

I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission		4 05		
				1,466 24	
	Farm No. 21, Piegan Reserve.				
D. W. Davis	For Supplies		277 73		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do		653 32		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicine		19 22		
E. Mansell	Horse hire		6 00		
R. K. Kenefick	do shoes		7 75		
W. Whitney	Shoeing horses		3 50		
Nelson & Holloway	Lime		11 25		
J. A. Bruce & Co.	Seeds		27 78		
Bad Boy	Cutting rails		7 00		
T. Banbury	Freighting		1 81		
G. Hudson	do		0 76		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission		0 38		
				1,016 50	
	Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies		629 97		
D. W. Davis	do		345 07		
G. F. Wachter	Horse feed		264 00		
D. J. Cochrane	One team of horses		175 00		
J. G. McDougall	Horse hire		89 00		
M. J. Walsh	Hay		15 00		
A. Farewell	Freighting		2 00		
F. LeRoque	do		13 08		
P. McGillis	do		0 45		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicine		19 22		
H. Taylor	Meals		64 75		
W. S. Gladstone	Boat and oars		50 00		
A. LaChapelle	1 set wheel harness		60 00		
J. A. Bruce & Co.	Seeds		27 79		
R. K. Kenefick	Blacksmithing		19 50		
A. J. White	Hay		27 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission		7 67		
				1,809 50	
	Farm No. 23, Pincher Creek.				
D. W. Davis	For Supplies		365 40		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do		1,578 69		
H. Taylor	Meals		109 00		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicine		19 22		
F. Miller	1 horse		80 00		
	Carried forward		2,152 31	26,987 44	47,700 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		2,152 31	26,987 44	41,700 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 23—Pincher Creek—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 13.	A. LaChapelle	For 2 horses		250 00		
	D. J. Cochrane	1 set harness		55 00		
	W. S. Gladstone	Repairs to waggon		4 00		
	W. Nolin	Oats		54 16		
	W. S. Lee	Beef		499 10		
	R. K. Kenefick	Blacksmithing		13 00		
	W. D. Whitney	do		25 36		
	M. Holloway	Lime		7 50		
	J. A. Bruce & Co.	Seeds		27 78		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		55 59		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission		11 54		
				3,155 34		
		Less—Amount paid by Farmer for board		46 00		
					3,109 34	
		Farm No. 24, Fish Creek.				
	Brown & Curry	For Supplies		6 40		
	D. W. Davis	do		707 89		
	G. C. King	do		458 25		
	D. Ross	Meals		2 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Supplies		1,808 31		
	Mrs. Lauder	Meals		22 50		
	H. Taylor	do		14 00		
	J. B. Smith	Blacksmithing		12 50		
	J. Robinson	1 axle		4 00		
	J. A. Bruce & Co.	Seeds		27 78		
	K. D. Graham	Horse medicine		19 22		
	P. McGillis	Transport of J. J. McHugh, Edmonton to Calgary		10 00		
	A. Doyle	1 horse		130 00		
	P. Belleadine	do		80 00		

J. J. McHugh	Horse hire		105 00		
A. Mallette	do		5 50		
J. Mallette	do		7 50		
J. Glen	Seeds		512 32		
W. Steed	Barley		60 00		
A. H. Taylor	J. McHugh's passage, Ottawa to Helena		125 20		
J. Munroe	Herding		7 50		
A. Oman	Ferriage		2 60		
Hudson's Bay Co.	Expenses in connection with McHugh's trip to Calgary		31 00		
A. Littleknife	Lumber		169 74		
Capt. Winder	Horses, waggon, &c.		442 50		
J. Glen	Grain fork and charcoal		12 00		
A. Boyle	Pickets and rails		369 24		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission		19 12		
Sundry persons	Freighting		256 85		
			5,429 92		
	Less—Amount paid by Instructor for board		36 75		
				5,393 17	
	Farm No 25, Moose Mountain.				
Stobart, Eden & Co.	For Supplies		23 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do		10 63		
Hudson's Bay Co.	do		233 91		
T. Howard	do		28 95		
Mowat Bros.	Travelling expenses		20 00		
A. Calder	1 buckboard		63 00		
E. Kelly	2 waggons		160 00		
J. G. Harvey	1 span of horses		280 00		
K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		9 61		
Wright & Arbuckle	1 set of buggy harness		15 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police	Saddle and cloth		13 50		
T. Smith	2 carts		40 00		
Crerar & Herchmer	Supplies		8 30		
Muir & Waugh	Mower and horse-rake		127 40		
W. Boles	Ferry		0 55		
R. Evans & Co	Seeds		15 75		
Mulholland Bros	Oil, &c.		4 55		
Sundry persons	Freighting		61 38		
T. Howand	Commission		0 24		
				1,115 77	
	Farm No. 26, Sarcee Reserve.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies		386 64		
D. W. Davis	do		154 13		
	Carried forward		542 77	36,605 72	41,700 00

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		542 77	36,605 72	41,700 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Farm No. 26, Sarcee Reserve—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 13.	G. C. King	For Supplies		2 50		
	K. D. Graham	Horse medicines		19 22		
	J. B. Smith	Blacksmithing		7 00		
	P. Feran	Finding ox		10 00		
	H. Taylor	Meals		20 75		
	L. Johnston	do		5 50		
	J. A. Bruce & Co.	Seeds		27 78		
	H. Fire	Horse hire		6 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		40 59		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Commission		0 99		
					683 10	
		Total Expenditure				37,288 82
		Balance unexpended				4,411 18

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1882.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Sioux.				
		Legislative Appropriation, 1881-82, under 44 Vic., c. 2				7,000 00
		Expenditure.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 168, sub-head 14		*Bird Tail Creek and Oak River Reserves.*				
	L. W. Herchmer	For Salary as Agent for year ended 30th June, 1882		1,000 00		
	G. H. Rowsell	1 ox, rope, &c		88 97		
	Trott & Mitchell	Medicines		22 40		
	T. Howard	1 fanning mill		40 00		
	Brum, Indian	Interpreting		21 75		
	do	do		27 00		
	L. W. Herchmer	Use of horse and cart hauling seed		33 25		
	Mulholland & Bros	5 dozen grub-hoes		60 00		
	J. H. Ashdown	Implements and tools under contract		452 68		
	R. Evans & Co	Seeds		17 05		
	G. Lindsay	8 sacks of flour for destitute Indians		24 00		
	L. W. Herchmer	Travelling expenses			1,787 10	
	o	Office rent, from 1st April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882			349 50	
					200 00	
					2,336 60	
		Qu'Appelle, Standing Buffalo's Reserve.				
	Mowat & Saffery	For Sundry supplies		35 61		
	T. Galarneau	Ploughing		92 25		
	Hudson's Bay Co	Ammunition		5 00		
					132 86	
		South Branch of Saskatchewan, White Cap's Reserve.				
	Stobart, Eden & Co	For Ammunition, &c		7 25		
	do	do		6 25		
		Carried forward		13 50	2,469 46	7,000 00

N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		13 50	2,469 46	7,000 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
		SIOUX—*Concluded.*				
		South Branch of Saskatchewan, White Cap's Reserve—C n.				
44 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 14	Hudson's Bay Co	For Tea, tobacco, &c		18 05		
	J. A. Simmons	Seeds		7 40		
	G. Weldon	Wages as Farming Instructor, from 16th April to 31st Aug.		232 64		
					271 59	
		Total Expenditure				2,741 05
		Balance unexpended				4,258 95

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 15.....		General Expenses.				
		Legislative Appropriation, 1881–82, under 44 Vic., c. 2			67,235 00	
		do do 45 do			25,000 00	
						92,235 00
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries.				
	Hon. E. Dewdney.....	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, '82		3,200 00		
	E. T. Galt	do Asst. do 12 do do		1,600 00		
	E. McColl	do Inspector 12 do do		1,800 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth	do do 12 do do		1,600 00		
	J. F. Graham	do Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882.....		1,600 00		
	R. J. N. Pither.....	do Agent at Fort Francis, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882.....		1,000 00		
	H. Martineau.....	do do Manitoba, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882		1,000 00		
	Geo. McPherson, sen.....	do do Assabaskasing, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882.....		1,000 00		
	A. McKay	do do Norway House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882.....		1,000 00		
	A. McDonald	do do Qu'Appelle, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882		1,200 00		
	W. L. Orde	do do Battleford, 9 months, to 31st March, 1882		1,050 00		
	Hayter Reed	do do Battleford, 16 months, to 30th June, 1882		1,600 00		
	N. T. MacLeod.....	do do Fort Macleod, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882.....		1,000 00		
	Wm. Anderson.....	do do Edmonton, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882		1,200 00		
	J. M. Rae.....	do Sub-Agent at Carlton, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882.....		1,125 00		
	C. E. Denny.....	do Agent at Fort Walsh, 7 months, to 30th April, 1882		700 00		
	John McIntyre	do do Savanne, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882.		730 00		
		Carried forward.....		22,405 00		92,235 00

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward		22,405 00		92,235 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2, and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, Sub-head 15		*Salaries*—Continued.				
	F. Ogletree	For Salary as Agent at Portage la Prairie, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882		600 00		
	A. M. Muckle	do do St. Peter's, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882		600 00		
	Joseph Kent	do do Fort Alexander, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882		400 00		
	H. A. J. Macdougal	do Clerk, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882		840 00		
	L. J. A. Leveque	do do 12 do do		720 00		
	J. P. Wright	do do 12 do do		680 00		
	T. T. Quinn	do do 14 do do		840 00		
	P. G. H. Robinson	do do 9 do 31st January, 1882		565 00		
	J. A. Macrae	do do 11½ do 30th April, 1882		852 69		
	W. Pocklington	do do 6½ do do		531 30		
	N. Chastellaine	do Interpreter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1882		250 00		
	E. Allen	do Agent for August, 1881		81 67		
	J. Alexander	Occasional services as Interpreter		209 00		
	C. Adams	do for distributing medicines		60 00		
	B. Amos	do as Teamster		16 15		
	W. E. Barnes	do Clerk		14 50		
	J. Boyer	do Assistant at annuity payments		6 60		
	P. Ballendine	do Interpreter		6 00		
	M. Begg	do Issuer of rations		40 00		
	G. Boswell	do Teamster		43 89		
	J. Butlin	do do		52 50		
	J. Beads	do Messenger		5 00		
	J. Colvin	do Storeman		95 38		
	J. Calder	do do		652 50		
	C. Clancy	do do		175 50		
	J. Carney	do do		40 00		
	P. Coutois	do Assistant Storeman		17 50		
	J. Coté	do do		7 25		
	M. Cummings	do Assistant at annuity payments		50 00		
	M. Cook	do Interpreter		5 00		

L. Labell	do	do		5 00		
S. Desjardins	do	do		270 00		
E. Delaney	do	Storeman		21 00		
W. Doherty	do	Laborer		20 00		
G. W. Evans	do	Clerk		28 00		
F. Fischer	do	do		402 58		
A. Flett	do	Interpreter		30 00		
W. Favelle	do	Assistant Storeman		16 50		
C. Favelle	do	Laborer		60 00		
W. Fitzgerald	do	Overseer		20 00		
A. Genaille	do	Interpreter		80 00		
S. Geddes	do	do		117 00		
D. Gunn	do	do		4 00		
M. A. Groat	do	Herding		305 20		
F. A. Gibson	do	Storeman		34 59		
A. Gilmore	do	do		120 00		
C. G. Geddes	do	Assistant Storeman		90 19		
W. S. Grant	do	Laborer		4 25		
W. Grimmer	do	Servant		15 00		
C. Godin	do	Guide		15 00		
R. Green	do	Teamster		53 67		
R. Grey	do	Cook		53 67		
P. Hourie	do	Interpreter		842 00		
D. Hamilton	do	Blacksmith		600 00		
N. Hamley	do	Messenger		35 00		
D. S. Hewgill	do	do		20 00		
Harris and Strong	do	do		100 00		
T. Horsfall	do	Teamster		50 00		
L. Hagget	do	do		44 50		
N. Hughes	do	Carpenter		8 00		
Sundry Indians	do	Sundry services		462 80		
W. E. Jones	do	Clerk		420 00		
S. S. Jones	do	do		10 00		
H. Jordan	do	Teamster		55 10		
W. Johnston	do	Storeman		17 42		
G. Kenly	do	do		189 74		
H. Keith	do	Clerk		314 51		
Kiskisen	do	Interpreter		90 50		
A. Klyne	do	do		84 00		
J. Lillie	do	Storeman		765 00		
J. B. Lash	do	do		8 85		
J. Longmore	do	Interpreter		16 00		
L. Levellier	do	do		73 00		
P. Levellier	do	do		6 00		
T. Lemac	do	Servant		24 00		
J. Leader	do	do		8 75		
E. Larkins	do	Teamster		35 00		
		Carried forward		36,906 25		92,235 00

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		36,906 25		92,235 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 15		*Salaries, &c.*—Concluded.				
	L. Lynn	For Occasional services as Carpenter		10 00		
	A. Mauseau	do Herder		280 00		
	E. Murphy	do Teamster		32 30		
	J. Malette	do do		27 00		
	G. Marion	do do		25 00		
	F. Merigold	do Interpreting		41 00		
	G. Marcelle	do do		7 00		
	G Marchand	do do		33 00		
	J. Monroe	do do		5 00		
	J. Mowat	do Storeman		50 00		
	A. McDonald	do Clerk		44 00		
	A. McDonald	do nterpreter		101 75		
	D. McIvor	do do		119 00		
	E. McKay	do do		95 00		
	S. McKay	do Messenger		30 00		
	D. McLeod	do Teamster		16 50		
	D. McAuley	do do		281 53		
	F. H. McKain	do Clerk		581 40		
	W. McGirr	do do		426 77		
	J. McIntyre	do of boats' crew		88 38		
	N. McDougall	do as Clerk		16 60		
	Rev. J. McKay	do do		16 00		
	J. A. McDonald	do do		6 00		
	W. C. McCord	do Sub-Agent at Victoria		53 85		
	C. McAllister	do Messenger		5 00		
	J. Nolan	do do		39 00		
	J. Newhart	do Storekeeper		23 70		
	L. O'Soup	do Messenger		164 50		
	R. O'Donovan	do Clerk		86 00		
	W. P. Osler	do Teamster		63 26		
	P. O'Hare	do Repairing waggon		8 00		
	F. H. Paget	do Clerk		60 00		

W. Peart	do	Office boy		140 00	
E. Paradis	do	Clerk		322 50	
Pondmaker	do	Guide		47 00	
P. C. Pambrun	do	Overseer		46 15	
W. Potts	do	Interpreter		45 00	
T. Ryan	do	Teamster		10 00	
W. Rutledge	do	Clerk		14 63	
E. P. Rice	do	do		6 00	
J. Rathwell	do	Messenger		60 00	
R. H. Roberts	do	Labourer		1 00	
W. Shearwood	do	Clerk		631 29	
Miss Sammels	do	do		25 00	
H. S. Savenne	do	do		26 25	
J. Stevenson	do	Interpreter		204 00	
O. Sandoval	do	do		73 74	
J. Sanderson	do	do		8 00	
T. Spence	do	Teamster		115 00	
J. Spence	do	Storeman		87 60	
T. Sheddon	do	Herding		65 36	
E. T. Saunders	do	Issuing rations		12 00	
R. B. Sleigh	do	do		15 25	
G. Selvois	do	Messenger		15 00	
A. Stevenson	do	Teamster		39 00	
J. Tanner	do	Guide		50 00	
A. Taylor	do	Clerk		42 00	
D. Villebranch	do	Interpreter		5 00	
M. Vallee	do	Road-making		10 00	
W. Whitford	do	Interpreter		37 50	
S. Warden	do	Storeman		42 60	
G. S. Wood	do	Clerk		38 00	
H. A. Wallis	do	do		60 00	
C. E. D. Wood	do	do		159 21	
W. Williams	do	Cutting oats		4 00	
					42,200 27
	Travelling Allowances, Road Supplies, Horse Hire, Feed, Ferriage, &c				
E. Allen	For Travelling allowance			210 50	
Wm. Anderson	do			511 50	
E. A. Akers	Horse hire			10 00	
W. Boles	Ferriage			12 65	
I. G. Baker & Co.	Road supplies			228 40	
Broadwater & Co.	do			5 25	
A. Boyle	Horse feed			71 40	
Crerar & Herchmer	do			20 00	
W. Cust	do			8 00	
	Carried forward			1,077 70	42,200 27 92,235 00

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		1,077 70	42,200 27	92,235 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 15		*Travelling Allowances, Road Supplies, Horse Hire, Feed, Ferriage, &c*—Concluded.				
	E. A. W. R. Cameron	For Transport		12 12		
	E. Dewdney	Travelling and board allowance, cab hire, &c		1,836 05		
	C. E. Denny	do allowance		205 00		
	D. W. Davis	Horse feed		58 20		
	Ermine Tail	do		12 60		
	A. E. Forget	do		24 00		
	Finlayson Bros.	do		235 00		
	F. Fischer	Travelling allowance		304 00		
	E T. Galt	do and board allowance, cab hire, &c		1,257 15		
	S. Geddes	do allowance		22 50		
	M. A. Groat	Horse hire		36 00		
	A. Genaille	do		5 00		
	C. Godin	Transport		10 00		
	Grey Eyes	Horse feed		6 12		
	G. W. Gopsill	do		77 93		
	J. F Graham	Travelling expenses		22 50		
	L. W. Herchmer	do		840 50		
	P. Howrie	do		66 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	Road supplies, horse hire, &c		127 81		
	T. Howard	do		94 32		
	Twipee	Horse feed		144 00		
	H Keith	Travelling expenses		77 00		
	L. J. A. Leveque	do		289 00		
	W. Latimer	Horse feed		2 50		
	H Martineau	Travelling expenses		690 25		
	A. M. Muckle	do do		53 75		
	A. Manseau	do and road supplies		141 36		
	Mowat Bros.	Road supplies and horse hire		177 10		
	Mahoney & McDonald	do		3 71		
	A. Marshall	Horse feed		36 00		
	H. Morince	Transport		10 00		

A. McDonald	Travelling allowance		1,709 18		
Geo. McPherson, sen	do		324 80		
A. McKay	do		840 50		
N. T. MacLeod	do		395 80		
J. McIntyre	do		24 00		
J. A. Macrae	do		234 00		
F. H. McKam	do		92 00		
H. A. J. Macdougall	do		82 35		
E. McColl	do		700 00		
W. McGirr	do		60 00		
Rev. J. McKay	do		15 00		
T. McDougall	Horse feed		1 75		
McLean & Sinclair	Road supplies		49 75		
W. C. McCord	Horse hire		6 00		
G. S. McConnell	do		20 00		
H. G. McMicken	do		14 00		
J. McDougall	do		21 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police	Road supplies and horse feed		194 14		
W. S. Orde	Travelling allowance		823 23		
F. Ogletree	do		135 25		
P. O. Hare	Waggon hire		19 50		
R. J. N. Pither	Travelling expenses		382 80		
W. Pocklington	do		331 50		
T. C. Power & Bro	Road supplies and horse feed		106 37		
H. Reed	Travelling expenses		1,357 85		
J. M. Rae	do		1,043 00		
P. G. H. Robinson	Horse hire		5 00		
A. Rowland	do		68 00		
D. Ross	Board		1 50		
H. Richardson	Horse feed		43 40		
Roberts & Sinclair	do		67 20		
Stobart, Eden & Co	do and road supplies		126 82		
R. R. Smith	do do		63 75		
J. Scott	do do		15 00		
J. B. Smith	do do		9 90		
R. Scott	Road supplies		14 47		
T. Spence	Travelling allowance		45 75		
The Crane	Horse hire		4 00		
A. Taylor	do		28 00		
T. P. Wadsworth	Travelling allowance, rations, &c		1,823 65		
J. P. Wright	do		136 25		
W. Whitton	Horse hire		40 00		
				19,434 63	
	Printing, Advertising and Stationery.				
Queen's Printer	For Printing		901 53		
Burland & Co	Lithographing annuity tickets		31 00		
	Carried forward		932 53	61,634 90	92,235 00

O—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		932 53	61,634 90	92,235 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 15		*Printing, Advertising and Stationery*—Concluded.				
	Rowe & Co	For Printing tickets for Indian presents		18 00		
	P. G. Laurie	do vouchers		18 00		
	Toronto *Mail*	Advertising		91 20		
	do *National*	do		14 40		
	do *Sentinel*	do		9 60		
	do *Advertiser*	do		9 00		
	Chatham *Planet*	do		5 88		
	Morrisburgh *Courier*	do		17 95		
	Hamilton *Spectator*	do		55 44		
	Montreal *Gazette*	do		55 44		
	Canadian Illustrated News	do		22 80		
	Courier de Montréal	do		60 84		
	Fort William *Herald*	do		1 00		
	Le Métis	do		7 56		
	Winnipeg *Times*	do		101 80		
	Irish Canadian	do		43 00		
	Saskatchewan *Herald*	do		66 76		
	Guelph *Herald*	do		31 20		
	Orange Lily	do		5 72		
	Aylmer *Times*	do		7 68		
	Ottawa *Citizen*	do		36 98		
	do *Herald*	do		36 48		
	Le Nord	do		6 24		
	The Shareholder	do		9 60		
	Le Canada	do		33 60		
	Brantford *Courier*	do		31 20		
	Kingston *News*	do		35 52		
	Central *Canadian*	do		9 12		
	Bradford *Witness*	do		6 24		
	Belleville *Intelligencer*	do		25 92		
	L'Echo d'Iberville	do		6 24		
	London *Free Press*	do		33 60		

Exeter *Times*	do			4 80	
London *Herald*	do			31 20	
Huron *Record*	do			3 84	
Catholic Record	do			12 00	
Le Sorellois	do			5 85	
Evening News	do			14 40	
Le Monde	do			25 92	
Pembroke *Standard*	do			6 72	
Morning Chronicle	do			42 24	
Journal of Commerec	do			19 20	
Le Canadien	do			33 60	
Brantford *Telegram*	do			23 52	
Canadian Spectator	do			19 20	
Nouvelliste, Quebec	do			7 20	
La Minerve	do			33 60	
Le Cultivateur	do			9 60	
Courrier de Montmagny	do			7 68	
Peterboro' *Times*	do			11 56	
Paris *Star*	do			8 16	
Stationery Office	Stationery			697 77	
H. S. Donaldson & Bros.	do			78 30	
P. G. Laurie	do			13 00	
D. W. Davis	do			16 80	
T. C. Power & Bro	do			4 20	
I. G. Baker & Co.	do			85 00	
Stobart, Eden & Co	do			1 50	
A. McDonald	do			2 35	
Mowat Bros	do			12 80	
Kennedy, Strome & Co	do			3 25	
J. Henderson	Winnipeg Directory			4 00	
					3,085 80
	Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
A. Jukes, M.D	For Medical attendance—Salary, 5 months to 30th June, 1882			306 69	
R. Miller, M.D	do do 12 do do ...			600 00	
G. A. Kennedy, M.D	do do 12 do do ...			600 00	
T. Brunskill, M.D	do Occasional, Treaty No. 7			155 00	
R. McDonald, M.D	do do do No. 5			75 00	
G. Verey, M.D	do do do No. 6			94 00	
R. Riddle	do			25 00	
T. Hanson, M.D	do Treaty No. 3			50 00	
J. Kerr, M.D	Preparing circular for instruction of Agents			78 00	
C. Adams	Distributing medicines			60 00	
R. Strang	Medicines			30 15	
Dr. H. A. Martin	Vaccine			162 00	
N.-W. Mounted Police	Medicines			46 46	
					2,282 30
	Carried forward				67,003 00 92,235 00

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			67,003 00	92,235 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2. Vote 163, sub-head 15		*Rents and Fuel.*				
	N. T. MacLeod	For Rent allowance for Fort MacLeod Office, 25 months to 31st March, 1882		372 06		
	R. J. N. Pither	do for Fort Frances Office, 18 months to 30th June, 1882		450 00		
	A. McKay	do for Grand Rapids Office, 18 months to 30th June, 1882		300 00		
	A. Boyd	do for Manitoba House Office, 24 months to 30th June, 1882		240 00		
	Geo. McPherson, sen	do for Assabaskasing Office, 15 months to 30th June, 1882		100 00		
	A. McDonald	do for Qu'Appelle Office, 15 months to 31st March, 1882		250 00		
	Hayter Reed	do for Battleford Office, 12 months to 23rd April, 1882		200 00		
	F. Ogletree	do for Portage la Prairie Office, 12 months to 30th June, 1882		100 00		
	E. Allen	do for Fort Walsh Office, 6 months, to 30th June, 1881		88 00		
	W. F. Alloway	do for Winnipeg Office, 10 months, to 30th April, 1882	541 70			
	W. N. Kennedy	do for Winnipeg Office, 2 months, to 30th June, 1882	400 00			
				941 70		
	M. S. May	do for Commissioners' Office, Ottawa		53 03		
	Fitzpatrick & Co	do Office at Fort Walsh, September, 1881		30 00		
	J. Caloin	do Store and office at Fort Walsh		8 00		
	W. J. Casey	do do do		46 67		
	J. G. McDougall	do House for employés at Fort MacLeod		42 00		
	D. W. Marsh	do Ration house at Fort Walsh		20 00		
	Hudson's Bay Co.	do Store house at Ellice		345 00		
	do	do do Qu'Appelle		70 00		
	do	do do Victoria		60 00		

do	do do Lac la Biche	.....	30 00		
do	do Office at Carlton	.....	232 50		
do	do do Edmonton	.....	170 00		
do	Fuel for office at Ellice	.....	20 25		
do	do do Carlton	.....	10 75		
Mowat & Saffery	do do Qu'Appelle	.....	50 00		
Mowat & Brothers	do do do	.....	34 00		
D. W. Davis	do do Fort MacLeod	.....	25 00		
J. B. Smith	do do do	.....	8 00		
L. Hagyet	do do Fort Walsh	.....	40 00		
J. Favel	do do Manitoba House	.....	48 00		
W. C. A. Piling	do do do	.....	30 00		
C. Favel	do do Qu'Appelle	.....	10 00		
J. G. Hargrave	do Commissioners' Office at Winnipeg	.....	6 50		
North-West Fuel Co	Coal for Winnipeg Office	.....	170 50		
W. Scott	Wood do	.....	142 50		
				4,744 46	
	Telegrams and Postage.				
Great North-Western Telegraph Co	For Messages	.....	637 10		
North-West Telegraph Co	do	.....	151 93		
Western Union Telegraph Co	do	.....	409 23		
Canada Pacific Telegraph Co	do	.....	19 05		
United States Military Telegraph Co	do	.....	136 28		
G. S. Wood	do	.....	97 78		
J. A. Little	do	.....	46 37		
A. Manseau	do	.....	0 60		
R. Fuller	do	.....	2 14		
C. A. Broadwater & Co.	do	.....	19 18		
F. P. Wadsworth	do	.....	4 58		
E. Dewdney	do	.....	59 67		
E. T. Galt	do	.....	2 91		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do	.....	12 39		
H. Richardson	do	.....	6 40		
A. Taylor	do	.....	5 95		
J. Henderson	Postage Stamps	.....	314 83		
C. A. Broadwater & Co.	do	.....	10 12		
F. Norman	do	.....	20 98		
Mowat Bros.	do	.....	5 44		
Hudson's Bay Co	do	.....	19 00		
Postmaster, Carlton	do	.....	4 58		
do Battleford ...	do	.....	3 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do	.....	11 75		
	Carried forward	.....	2,001 26	71,747 46	92,235 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		2,001 26	71,747 46	92,235 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 15		*Telegrams and Postage*—Concluded.				
	F. Ogletree	For Postage Stamps		4 72		
	H. Martineau	do		6 02		
	A. McDonald	do		9 00		
	A. M. Muckle	do		8 40		
	H. Richardson	do		24 65		
					2,054 05	
		Miscellaneous.				
	E. Allen	For Use of team at Fort Walsh		150 00		
	do	Office furniture do		15 50		
	do	Work on house		12 00		
	J. H. Ashdown	Scales, and articles of outfit		73 88		
	W. D. Antrobus	1 table		5 00		
	American Express Co.	Freighting		8 35		
	Armstrong & Dougall	Horse shoes		8 00		
	Aikins, Monkman & Culver	Legal advice		23 00		
	Aikins, Culver & Hamilton	do		12 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Sundry supplies for Agencies		567 82		
	do	1 waggon		115 00		
	do	Customs dues		84 50		
	do	Commission on advances		288 65		
	Bank of Montreal	½ per cent. on draft		17 50		
	Brown & Curry	Supplies for Agencies		16 25		
	do	Commission on advances		2 12		
	J. Birkett	Materials for ironing boxes		4 57		
	Bishop & Shelton	Fittings for Winnipeg Office		37 00		
	W. G. Bell	Customs fees		0 50		
	J. Brown	Freighting		50 40		
	A. G. B. Bannatyne	Coal oil		6 00		

J. H. Brouen	1 lamp		11 25		
C. T. Fate & Co	Samples		5 44		
W. F. Barton	Spring balance		30 00		
Boyle Bros	Oats		11 20		
N. Bawlf	do		10 33		
W. P. Bradley	Carrying despatch		25 00		
J. J. Brown	do		35 00		
C. Bansley	1 small cart		1 75		
Customs Department	Duties		116 50		
J. Colvin	Allowance for board		64 40		
do	Waggon hire and supplies		25 00		
Crerar & Herchmer	Sundry supplies		8 24		
L. L. Coxetter	Board of Agent McIntyre		31 50		
C. P. Express Co.	Freighting		4 50		
C. P. Railway	do		23 50		
Canadian Express Co.	Charges		141 20		
F. Coats	Cartage		0 50		
A. Calder	1 pair buckboard shafts		5 00		
L. Chastellaine	Paid messenger		3 90		
E. Dewdney	Expenses in removing family to North-West		500 00		
do	Petty cash disbursements		208 40		
D. W. Davis	Supplies for Agencies		198 19		
do	Paid messenger		4 28		
L. F. Deslaurier	Ironing boxes		6 30		
H. S. Donaldson & Bro.	Engraving medals		10 00		
T. Dodds	Freighting		3 00		
J. Dillon	Charcoal		50 00		
W. Erasmus	Rent of land		7 50		
do	Interpreting		80 42		
J. W. Fisher	Supplies		15 75		
do	Commission on advances		0 65		
R. Finley	Damage done by cattle		20 00		
J. W. Ferrier	Blacksmithing		65 90		
J. D. Fortier	Painting and glazing		11 25		
L. M. Fortier	Storage		6 00		
E. T. Galt	Cab hire		22 00		
do	Sundries for outfit		33 96		
G. D. Gopsill	Messenger and horse hire		16 00		
C. W. Graham	Horse hire		2 00		
A. Genaille	do		87 00		
F. Gardner	Freighting		4 70		
N. Germain	Stovepipe and work		12 30		
S. Geddes	Stand for press		2 00		
J. Graham	Repairs		2 00		
Hudson's Bay Co	Supplies for Agencies		382 93		
do	Freighting		84 98		
do	Ferriage		11 50		
	Carried forward		3,901 26	73,801 51	92,235 00

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		3,901 26	73,801 51	92,235 00
		Expenditures—*Continued.*				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 15		*Miscellaneous*—Continued.				
	Hudson's Bay Co	For 1 buckboard		91 00		
	do	Paid Messenger		15 00		
	do	Balance in full of J. G. Stewart's personal account		403 51		
	do	Commission on advances		39 59		
	T. Howard	Freighting		783 42		
	do	Supplies		3 10		
	do	Commission on advances		0 72		
	do	Stabling 2 mules		8 25		
	do	Paid Messenger		60 00		
	A. Hebert	Assisting J. P. Wright at annuity payments		7 00		
	P. Hourie	1 buckboard for Commissioner		80 00		
	M. Hughes	Carpenter work		3 00		
	H. Hodges	1 plate		0 95		
	G. Hubbard	1 tent		16 00		
	B. W. Hughes	Oats		12 50		
	Horseman & Co	2 locks and work		5 00		
	M. Hamlin	Taking waggon from Qu'Appelle to Walsh		50 00		
	T. Hooper	Freighting		0 90		
	Rev. J. Hines	Hay destroyed by cattle		20 00		
	A. E. Haines	Mounting maps		27 10		
	W. H. Hunt	Custom's fees		1 80		
	L. Hagyet	Putting up stove		2 00		
	D. Hamilton	Horse hire		8 00		
	W. J. Inman	do feed		9 00		
	Indian	do hire		10 00		
	L. Jarvais	Freighting		5 00		
	J. Kent & Co	Lumber		218 85		
	R. K. Kenefick	Blacksmithing		58 87		
	G. C. King	2 boats and oars for Treaty No. 7		222 50		
	J. Little	Coal oil		3 00		
	W. Lenny	Blacksmithing		8 75		
	N. Levesque	do		15 00		

D. Lavally	do		14 50		
J. M. Lestance	Coffin for Indian		4 00		
J. Longmore	Horse hire		8 00		
J. Lindsay	Hay knife		2 70		
T. Logan	Instructing band of stragglers		70 00		
J. L'Hirondall	do Alexis' band		52 50		
Mowat & Saffery	Supplies		496 45		
do	Paid for road work, &c		71 37		
do	Commission on advances		6 86		
Mowat Bros	Supplies		14 40		
do	Paid Labourers		37 78		
do	Commission on advances		2 27		
Moore & McDowall	Paid blacksmith		1 50		
C. C. Montgomery	Blacksmithing		23 00		
Mahoney & McDonald	Supplies		46 98		
do	Freighting		6 60		
do	Commission on advances		18 58		
Mullholland Bros	Supplies		64 76		
Muir & Waugh	Coal oil and can		2 40		
W. Murray	Ice		6 00		
F. Miller	Hay		144 00		
H. Meyer	1 sleigh		5 00		
A. M. Muckle	Paid freight on goods		3 20		
M. Morrison	Assisting Agent Pither in paying annuities		105 00		
W. R. Nursey	do McPherson do		101 20		
W. Norman	Messenger		1 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police	One-third cost of mail service		2,055 00		
do	Sundry supplies		584 18		
W. L. Orde	Paid freight on stationery		8 92		
T Orr	Bran		2 50		
R. W. O'Donovan	Assisting Agent Martineau to pay annuities		20 00		
R. J. N. Pither	Office furniture		44 70		
T. C. Power & Brother	Supplies		58 36		
S. Prosser	Blacksmithing		35 05		
P. C. Pambrun	Wintering oxen		64 00		
E. Paradis	Assisting Agent McKay in paying annuities		20 00		
R. J. Pritchard	1 pair counter scales		20 00		
O Purciville	Painting and repairs		10 00		
F. Piché	Labour on Sampson's Reserve		42 66		
Purcell & Co.	Freighting		134 85		
W. Peart	Cartage		0 25		
J. M. Rae	2 horses and outfit		445 00		
Roberts & Sinclair	Keep of horses		161 10		
T. Ryan	Expenses in looking for horse		15 00		
Robson & Co.	1 jug and glasses		1 95		
M. Regan	Repairs		16 00		
T. Roger	Ferriage		3 20		
	Carried forward		11,143 84	23,801 51	92,235 00

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		11,143 84	73,801 51	92,235 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 103, sub-head 15	Department of Railways and Canals	For Supplies		10 00		
	Stobart, Eden & Co	do		71 15		
	do	1 horse for Interpreter, Battleford		140 00		
	D. Scott	Furniture		139 35		
	L. Steinhoff	Harness and outfit		70 00		
	D. Saunders	Damage done by cattle		125 00		
	do	Fence pickets		40 00		
	Mrs. Saunders	Board of Instructor Brunskill		9 00		
	H. Sutherland & Brother	Building storehouse at Winnipeg, &c		100 00		
	J. A. Simmers	Seeds for Missionary		68 50		
	J. H. Smith & Co	2 revolvers and ammunition for Agents Martineau & Pither		35 75		
	Str. "Marquette"	Passage of Commissioner		36 50		
	H. S. Severne	1 horse for Pie Pot		60 00		
	Sinclair & McLean	Freighting		4 00		
	L. Sayers	do		70 00		
	J. Sanderson	do		121 33		
	P. Stringer	Inspecting clothing		28 65		
	D. Story	Cab hire		3 50		
	Sanitary Inspector	Cleaning water closet		9 00		
	X. St. Jean	Chairs		8 00		
	W. Reed	Repairs		6 50		
	A. Macdonald	Supplies		32 91		
	do	Commission on advances		35 84		
	E. McColl	Expenses of Inspection of Agencies season of 1881		1,576 62		
	McGregor Bros	1 pair of horses for Mr. Galt		300 00		
	C. McCusker	Repairs		7 55		
	S. P. McGregor	Horse feed		7 00		
	A. Macdonald	1 clock		5 00		
	G. McPherson	Expenses in taking insane Indian to Rat Portage		54 00		
	do	do liquor sellers do		47 03		
	do	Carrying letters		28 00		
	A. Mackay	Freighting		7 00		

K. McKenzie	Glazing		11 00		
J. Macdonald	5 carts and harness		65 00		
A. D. McPherson	Coal oil		2 50		
J. H. McIltree	Buckboard and whip for Dr. Kennedy		65 00		
A. T. McNabb	1 waggon for Assistant Commissioner		160 00		
N. McDougall	Canoe hire		6 13		
H. Taylor	Meals for men employed		33 25		
C. Thompson	Blacksmithing		10 50		
D. Taylor	Freighting		10 34		
A. G. Turner	Repairs		2 50		
J. Tanner	Difference in exchange of T. P. Wadsworth's horses for mules		60 00		
J. Votier	1 span horses for MacLeod Agency		250 00		
D. Villebran	Guide and Interpreter		11 00		
Villiers & Pearson	Expenses in transport of J. J. McIlugh to Farm No. 24		5 00		
J. H. Woods	Investigating claims for damages		15 00		
W. Whitney	Blacksmithing		4 00		
T. P. Wadsworth	Sundry expenses		45 77		
J. P. Wright	Petty disbursements		31 39		
H. Wilson	Rations		6 70		
Winnipeg Post Office	Rent of drawer		6 00		
L. Wood	Building tent at Ellice		52 00		
Wahpistamis	Hay		4 00		
G. M. Wilson & Co	Buckboard for Commissioner		150 00		
Winnipeg *Free Press*	Subscription		7 00		
Capt. Winder	1 horse for Commissioner		100 00		
W. L. Wood	Express charges		38 15		
R. Young	do		3 00		
D. Young	Contingent expenditure, 1 year to 30th June, 1881, St. Peter's Office		546 33		
McLean & Sinclair	Freighting		11 00		
R. Thompson	Cleaning office		6 00		
				16,119 58	
	Total Expenditure				89,921 09
	Balance unexpended				2,313 91

L VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

P.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
44 Vic., c. 2.	.....	Legislative Appropriation for 1881-82, under 44 Vic., c. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00
		COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE AND OFFICE.				
Vote 163, sub-head 16	.....	There was no expenditure on this account.....				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1882.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Grist Mill.				
		Legislative Appropriation for 1881-82, under 44 Vic., c. 2	....	....	2,000 00	
		do do do 45 do 2	....	....	2,000 00	
						4,000 00
		Expenditure.				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, Sub-head 17		*Wages.*				
	John Kean	For Miller	....	508 32		
	R. R. Scott	Machinist	....	282 30		
	E. Larkin	Labourer	....	117 10		
	J. Kelly	do	....	296 00		
	P. McEwan	do	....	135 95		
	J. Daly	do	....	46 69		
	E. Barnett	do	....	71 73		
	D. Carnfield	do	....	35 00		
	F. Field	do	....	79 58		
	A. Whitney	do	....	69 22		
	Mary McEwan	Cook	....	49 60		
					1,691 49	
		Supplies.				
	J. May	For Butter	....	118 50		
	J. Scott	Potatoes	....	47 64		
	G. Smith	Beef	....	80 88		
	do	do	....	30 80		
	D. W. Davis	Sundry supplies	....	417 03		
	H. Taylor	do	....	46 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	do and Commission	....	149 57		
					890 92	
		Carried forward	....	....	2,582 41	4,000 00

Q.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

Authority for Payment	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			2,582 41	4,000 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Miscellaneous Expenditure.				
44 Vic., c. 2 and 45 Vic., c. 2, Vote 163, sub-head 16	J. Scott	For 1 span horses		275 00		
	P. McKewson	1 tent		7 00		
	J. Smith	Horse feed		14 00		
	L. Bell	Cutting hay		52 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Sundries		16 50		
	do	Commission		24 22		
	W. D. Whitney	Saw logs		259 47		
	D. Wanamangher	Freighting		62 00		
					710 69	
		Total Expenditure				3,293 10
		Balance unexpended				706 90

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1882.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,

1882.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1882.

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AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit my Report on the Appropriation Accounts for 1881-82.

In addition to recording changes directed by the Treasury Board in the ways of making expenditure, I find it unnecessary to refer to more than the few following points.

BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In my Report for 1878-79, I suggested the advisability of repealing that part of Section 36 of the Audit Act which gives to the Governor in Council the power of expending in the first three months of a financial year the unused part of a grant of the preceding year. I feel so strongly the inconvenience of the existing practice, that I take the liberty of again bringing the subject to the notice of Parliament.

The law as it now stands has the effect of encumbering the accounts with two sets of appropriations on many items in the Supply Bill, as it has become the almost invariable rule with some Departments to obtain an Order in Council bringing forward all their unexpended balances. This power adds nothing to the Government's ability to make needed expenditure, as a Governor General's Warrant under Section 32 can in all proper cases provide the necessary interim authority.

INSIDE CIVIL SERVICE.

The term "Inside Civil Service" should, I think, be defined so as to include, not only those who are paid under Civil Government Salaries and Contingencies, but also those charged on other votes, though doing the same kind of departmental work. So much attention is given to the comparison of the Civil Government expenditure of different years, that grave objections would arise to transferring in future to Civil Government the wages of such a number of persons. On the other hand, if it is wise to apply examination tests and the Superannuation Act, to give statutory increases and promotions, and to limit additions to regular salaries in the one case, it is certainly the same in the other. The Inside Civil Service Rules might be applied without changing the present classification of expenditure.

TIMES OF PAYING SALARIES.

Although the salaries of permanent employees are usually voted as a certain amount per annum, it has so long been the custom to pay them by the month that I have looked upon it as being the intention of Parliament that they should be so paid. It is, however, well that I should be directed as to the time when the monthly salaries should be paid, if Parliament thinks the matter of sufficient importance.

ADDITIONS TO SALARIES.

I have interpreted the 49th section of the Civil Service Act as applying only to those employed under the Act, and therefore as allowing the Parliamentary staff, and other permanent employees not included in Schedules A and B, to receive addition to their salaries without being expressly mentioned in the Supply Bill.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Although the expenditure for the general election of 1882 does not appear in this year's accounts, I refer to a few items to which it has been found difficult to apply the Audit demanded by the Audit Act.

Copies of Voters' Lists are paid for at ten cents a hundred words, by the tariff. It is plainly impossible to verify the correctness of the charges by counting the words on each list. I would suggest that the tariff be changed to allow payment for a certain sum for each name on the Roll. A distinction should also be drawn between written and printed lists.

Many complaints have been made that the allowance of ten cents a mile for travelling expenses is not sufficient.

A fixed tariff for printing would relieve me from much labor and endless disputes.

The following letters, replies, &c., have been thought worthy of publication:—

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, November 28, 1882.

SIR,—I am often asked to authorize the Dominion Auditors to countersign duplicate cheques to replace those lost in the mails.

I think it would be an improvement if the Treasury Board were to request the various Departments to register all letters containing cheques, as I learn is done in the Departments of Finance, Interior and Indian Affairs. A cheque could then be traced to the owner if received by him, and proof of reasonable care on his part could be demanded before a duplicate would issue.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor General.

The Secretary of the Treasury Board.

EXTRACT from the minutes of a meeting of the Honorable The Treasury Board, held at Ottawa on the 4th day of December, 1882:

AUDIT.

The Board had under consideration a communication from the Auditor-General stating that he is often asked to authorize the Dominion Auditors to countersign duplicate cheques to replace those lost in the mails.

The Auditor-General considers that it would be an improvement if the Treasury Board were to request the various Departments to register all letters containing cheques. A cheque could then be traced to the owner, if received by him, and proof of reasonable care on his part could be demanded before a duplicate would issue.

The Board submit the communication for the favorable consideration of Council.

C. H. TERRY,
for the Secretary.

Approved by Council, December 6, 1882.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 28, 1881.

SIR,—With reference to the remarks copied on the accompanying sheets, of Mr. William Seely, the Dominion Auditor at St. John, and which appear on page 382 of the Civil Service Commission Report, I think it my duty to call your attention, (whether the local auditors are in any sense to be considered as connected with this office or not),to the admission of Mr. Seely, that he in effect exercises no control over the expenditure when he countersigns cheques. It seems to me that one of two things should be done. The Auditors should be instructed not to countersign any cheques without receiving such evidence of the indebtedness of the Government as an examination of the vouchers or other available information can give, or they should be relieved of the duty of countersigning. While it is important to continue any reasonable check on expenditure, it is unwise to have the appearance without the reality, and it would be well to save other officials and the public the inconvenience and loss of time necessary to obtain a countersignature which means nothing.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

The Secretary of the Treasury Board.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 6, 1882.

(*Circular to Departments.*)

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to an Order in Council of August 20, 1869, which requires that all Departmental credit cheques should be signed by the Deputy of the Department and some other person in it.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 24th July, 1882.

The Committee have had before them a Report dated 21st July, 1882, from the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council, who were charged with the duty of reporting

what action should be taken to give effect to the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1882.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the said Report herewith annexed, and advise that the same be approved and carried into effect.

JOHN J. McGEE.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, July 21st, 1882.

The Sub-Committee of the Privy Council who were charged with the duty of reporting what action should be taken by the Governor in Council to give effect to the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1882, beg to report :—

C. S. Act, 1882, Sec. 3. 1. They recommend the appointment of three Examiners, one of whom should be thoroughly conversant with the French language.

Sec. 5. 2. That the members of the Board of Examiners be paid ten dollars per diem exclusive of travelling expenses.

Sec's. 5 and 6. 3. That the Board of Examiners be authorized to obtain from time to time the assistance of persons who have had experience in education, each of such persons to be paid five dollars per diem, exclusive of travelling expenses, for such time as his services may be required.

Sec. 4. 4. That the Board be directed to frame rules for its own guidance, and submit them to the Governor in Council for approval.

Sec. 24. 5. That a circular be addressed to the Head of each Department requesting him to furnish a list of the number of each class necessary in his Department.

Sec. 28. 6. That the fee to be paid by each applicant for examination be fixed at two dollars, such fee to be transmitted with the application for examination.

Sec. 36. Sec. 43. 7. The Sub-Committee further recommend that the Deputy Heads of Departments be directed to prepare regulations for promotion, and that the Head of each Department be requested to submit without delay a classification of the staff of their respective Departments.

Sec. 50. 8. That the Treasury Board prepare and submit for the approval of the Governor in Council, Attendance Books to be used in both the Inside and Outside Service.

(Signed), A. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 27th July, 1882.

The Committee have had under consideration the annexed Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, dated 24th July, 1882, having reference to Rules in connection with the Civil Service Act, 1882.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, the Committee advise that the said Minute and recommendations therein submitted, be approved and carried into effect.

JOHN J. McGEE.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Board had before them a memorandum from the Secretary of the Treasury Board in connection with the Civil Service Act, passed at the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, and they now submit the following Rules for the favourable consideration of Council :—

(1.) In the creation, by Orders in Council, of Chief Clerks, First Class Clerks, Second Class Clerks and Third Class Clerks, the reports on which the Orders will be founded to state in each case the recommendation of the Deputy Head, giving the reasons which, in his opinion, render it desirable to create such offices. (*Vide* Sec. 12, 14, 16 and 18.)

(2.) The Board recommend in the reports to Council, recommending that Probationary Clerks receive permanent appointments, it be stated in accordance with Sec. 33, that in each case the Deputy-Head had signified to the Head of the Department, in writing, that the Clerk is considered by him as competent for the duty of the Department.

(3.) The Board recommend that the Statutory increases be paid in future on the reports of the several Deputy-Heads stating the officers who are eligible, and whom for reasons of efficiency they consider should receive the same, such reports to be approved by the heads of the Departments.

(4.) The Board recommend that in accordance with Section 35, for the purposes of the Audit Office, the Auditor-General make such recommendations and render such returns as are required.

(5.) The Board recommend that for the full understanding of the Estimates to be hereafter submitted to Parliament, reports be prepared by the several Deputy-Heads of the changes and new appointments they recommend to be made in the staff of the various Departments, giving the reasons therefor, such report to be prepared on or before the 1st January, and to be approved by the Heads of the Departments. (*Vide* Sec. 37.)

(6.) The Board recommend that after the 1st of October next, the authority of an Order in Council be obtained for the employment of temporary Clerks for more than one month; and to carry out the provisions of Section 45 the Deputy-Heads of the several Departments to which Extra Clerks are now attached do render to the Heads of the Departments reports on the qualifications of said Extra Clerks, with a view to their retention if necessary, and also with reference to the remuneration to be granted to them.

(7.) The Board recommend that in all cases where longer leave of absence be considered necessary than the period allowed by the Statute, the assent of the Governor in Council be obtained, in accordance with Sec. 47, Sub-sec. 2.

(8.) The Board recommend that the Clerks shall not be allowed to leave their respective Departments, unless sent on official business by the Deputy-Head, nor shall they spend any time out of their respective offices unless through necessity or upon assigning a sufficient reason when called upon to do so by the Deputy-Head.

(9.) The Board recommend that in accordance with sec. 50, Attendance Books be kept in the several Departments and in the office of the Auditor General at Ottawa, and in the several offices of the Outside Service therein named; that the hours of attendance in the Departments and in the Audit Office at Ottawa be from 9.30 a.m., till 4 p.m., except on Sundays and legal holidays, and on Saturdays from 9.30 a.m., till 1 p.m., except during the Session of Parliament, when, if required, the Heads of Departments or Deputy-Heads to have power in their discretion to retain for longer attendance such officers as may be required; also, that at any time, if the Public Service requires it, the Heads of Departments or Deputy-Heads to have the right to call for the attendance of all or any of the Officers or Clerks an an earlier or later hour than those named. The Board also recommend, in accordance with section 50, that all Officers and Clerks of whatever rank do sign their names in the Attendance Book, with the hour of their arrival; the Attendance Books in the Departments to be closed at 10 a.m. by drawing a line, under which late arrivals to sign their names; that the Deputy-Heads or those acting for them for the Inside Service, and the principal Officers of the Outside Service, do initial the Attendance Books daily, noting the names of those who may be absent and the cause of their absence, and that once in each year on or before the 1st of January, the Deputy-Heads to report to the Heads of the Departments on the attendance of the employés, both for the Inside and Outside Service. The Board further recommend that in the matter of employés

going out to luncheon, the Order in Council of the 2nd April, 1879, be re-enacted, and that in those cases where leave be granted, a medical certificate to be submitted.

(10.) The Board recommend that to carry out the provisions of the Act relating to Superannuation, (Section 54,) they be furnished in each case with a report of the Head of the Department, recommending such superannuation and giving his reasons therefor, and in case of ill-health, the same to be accompanied by a medical certificate.

(11.) The Board recommend that the particular attention of the Deputy-Heads be called to Section 54, Sub-section 3, wherein it is provided that only those *hereafter* to be appointed, who come under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, are deemed eligible for superannuation, and that due care be taken that no abatements be deducted from the salaries of any persons who may be hereafter employed and who do not come under the provisions of the Act.

(12.) The Board recommend that an Establishment Book to cover names, rank, salaries and promotions be kept for the Treasury Board, and that the Deputy-Heads of the several Departments be requested to furnish yearly to the Secretary, on or before the 1st January, statements of the changes made in the several Departments both in the Inside and Outside Service.

(13.) The Board recommend that as the allowances under the Superannuation Act are based upon the average salaries paid to Public Servants during the last three years of their being in office, the Deputy-Heads of those Departments wherein the Heads may determine the salaries be requested to furnish the Secretary of the Board with statements of changes in salaries authorized by the Heads of the Departments.

(14.) The Board recommend that the Secretary of the Board do present yearly to them a list of those Officers in the Public Service over the age of 60 years, giving the age of each, and for this reason the Establishment Book be written up with all despatch.

(15.) The Board recommend that to carry out the provisions of Section 55, Sub-sec. 3, the Deputy-Heads of the several Departments do furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury Board the names of Officers appointed to positions vacated through superannuation, and that they do state the salary granted, and whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion or by a new appointment.

(16.) The Board recommend that the Board of Examiners do render to the Auditor General, from time to time, lists of those persons who have passed qualifying examinations.

(17.) It being the desire of the Board to carry out the provisions of the Act, they recommend that their Minute of the 28th of January, 1879, be re-enacted as far as regards employés obtaining and using political influence to procure promotion.

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. TILLEY,

Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Honourable the Treasury Board.

I cannot close without placing on record the universal willingness shown by the various Departments to supply me with all necessary information.

J. L. McDOUGALL,

Auditor-General.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, January 15, 1883.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1882.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year end d 30th June, 1882.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sum estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Estimate.

Service.	—	Estimate.	Expenditure	Expenditure compared with Estimate.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Payable in London.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Consolidated Canadian 5 per cent. Loan ..... *a*	.....	1,568,730 12	1,568,681 42	48 70	
5 per cent. Loan (12 Vic., cap. 5), due Jan. 1, 1882	.....	2,956 50	2,956 50		
Issue of Canada, at 6 per cent..... *b*	.....	273,195 20	274,188 00	.....	992 80
do New Brunswick, at 6 per cent.....	.....	269,194 80	269,194 80		
do Nova Scotia, at 6 per cent. .	.....	64,970 00	64,970 00		
do British Columbia do	.....	55,480 00	55,480 00		
do Dominion, at 4 per cent.... .	.....	3,562,400 00	3,562,400 00		
do do 5 do .... *c*	.....	121,666 67	121,666 66	0 01	
do Prince Edward Island, at 6 per cent..... *d*	.....	65,466 40	55,947 20	9,519 20	
	.....	5,984,059 69	5,975,484 58	8,575 11	
Payable in Canada.					
Issue of Canada, at 5 per cent	.....	5,722 50	5,722 50		
do Nova Scotia, at 6 per cent. .	.....	57,115 20	57,115 20		
do New Brunswick, at 6 per cent	.....	7,374 00	7,374 00		
do Prince Edward Island, at 6 per cent..... .	.....	3,600 00	3,600 00		
do Prince Edward Island, due Sept. 21, 1881..... *e*	.....	538 93	1,185 00	.....	646 07
do Prince Edward Island, due June 1, 1882... ..... *f*	.....	4,790 96	5,220 00	.....	429 04
Debentures, 6 per cent..... .	.....	32,280 00	32,280 00		
A Stock, 6 per cent..... .	.....	918 00	918 00		
A do 6 do redeemable Sept. 30, 1881..... *g*	.....	21 17	84 00	.....	62 83
B do 6 do .... *h*	.....	2,776 97	1,737 84	1,039 13	
A do 5 do .... *i*	.....	21,903 84	21,903 80	0 04	
B do 5 do	.....	141,305 00			
B do 5 do ½-yearly dividends..... .	131,958 42				
B do 5 do interest on withdrawals..... *j*	2,850 55				
	.....		134,808 97	6,496 03	
C do 5 do .... *k*	.....	3,080 80	3,080 78	0 02	
D do 5 do	.....	319,980 90			
D do 5 do ½-yearly dividends..... .	313,805 66				
D do 5 do interest on withdrawals..... *l*	2,757 85				
	.....		316,563 51	3,417 39	
Savings Banks:—					
Post Office, 4 per cent .... *m*	.....	176,148 15	291,065 07	.....	114,916 92
do 5 do ..... *n*	.....	7,765 00	.....	7,765 00	
Toronto, at 4 do ..... *o*	.....	18,646 49	19,420 89	.....	774 40
Winnipeg 4 do ..... *p*	.....	6,143 59	12,597 28	.....	6,453 69
Nova Scotia 4 do ..... *q*	.....	140,376 60	176,337 77	.....	35,961 17
Carried forward.....	.....	6,934,547 79	7,066,499 19	.....	131,951 40

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sum estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Estimate.

Service.	—	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Estimate.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		6,934,547 79	7,066,499 19		131,951 40
Payable in Canada—Concluded.					
Savings Banks:					
New Brunswick, at 4 per cent. *r*		90,458 50	115,086 30		24,627 80
British Columbia 4 do *s*		56,649 50	60,955 17		4,305 67
Prince Edward Island, at 4 per cent. *t*		21,489 69	27,551 20		6,061 51
Indian Fund, at 6 per cent. *u*		70,704 63	67,385 97	3,318 66	
do 5 do *v*		93,971 16	98,877 56		4,906 40
Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends, at 5 per cent. *w*		570 08	416 56	153 52	
Interest on Trust Funds, at 5 per cent.		192,155 95			
Interest on Trust Funds, Ontario.	136,696 62				
do do Quebec *x*	55,459 32				
			192,155 94	0 01	
Probable amount required to meet interest on new loans *y*		400,000 00		400,000 00	
C. P. R. Co.—Interest on Security. *z*			54,575 34		54,575 34
do Interest on Land Grant Bonds, Deposit Account... *a'*			27,648 39		27,648 39
Seignorial Indemnity to Townships *b'*			237 48		237 48
Compensation to Seigniors. *c'*			23,758 02		23,758 02
Bank of Montreal, London—Interest on account current *d'*			1,367 65		1,367 65
W. W. Fitzgerald—Interest on deposit of $140, at 4 per cent. *e'*			37 83		37 83
L. M. M. Willett—Interest on price of Commissary Island *f'*			35 65		35 65
Interest on Quebec Harbor Sinking Fund, at 3 per cent. *g'*			4,093 09		4,093 09
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.—Interest on deposit, at 6 per cent. *h'*			123 13		123 13
Total		7,860,547 30	7,740,804 47	119,742 83	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
F. HAYTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

STATEMENT of the Public Debt payable in London, showing the amount of each Loan bearing Interest, 30th June, 1882, and the Interest paid during the Year 1881–82.

——	——	Amount.	Amount.	Interest.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Issue of Canada at 5 per cent. :				
22 Vic., Cap. 84 and 14		6,446,636 2 9	31,373,629 20	1,568,681 42
12 Vic., Cap. 5				2,956 50
Issue of Canada at 6 per cent. :				
19 and 20 Vic., cap. 86, and 12 Vic., Cap. 5	228,900 0 0			
22 Vic., Cap. 83, and 20 Vic., Cap. 17	268,200 0 0			
— Vic., Cap. —	200 0 0			
		497,300 0 0	2,420,193 33	274,188 00
Issue of New Brunswick at 6 per cent. :				
New Brunswick and Canada Railway	42,000 0 0			
19 Vic., Cap. 14 and 16, N.B.	96,800 0 0			
19 Vic., Cap. 16, N.B.	782,100 0 0			
		920,900 0 0	4,481,713 33	269,194 80
Issue of Nova Scotia at 6 per cent. :				
27 Vic., Cap. 6, N.S.		222,500 0 0	1,082,833 33	64,970 00
Issue of British Columbia at 6 per cent. :				
British Columbia Loan Act, 1863	50,000 0 0			
Vancouver Loan Act, 1863	40,000 0 0			
British Columbia Loan Act	100,000 0 0			
		190,000 0 0	924,666 67	55,480 00
Issue of Dominion at 4 per cent. :				
Guaranteed Loan of 1869	1,500,000 0 0			
do 1873	1,500,000 0 0			
do 1873 (Rupert's Land).	300,000 0 0			
do 1875	1,500,000 0 0			
do 1878	1,500,000 0 0			
		6,300,000 0 0	30,660,000 00	1,226,400 00
Unguaranteed Loan of 1874	4,000,000 0 0			
do 1875	1,000,000 0 0			
do 1876	2,500,000 0 0			
do 1878	1,500,000 0 0			
do 1879	3,000,000 0 0			
		12,000,000 0 0	58,400,000 00	2,336,000 00
Issue of Dominion at 5 per cent. :				
Intercolonial Railway Loan		500,000 0 0	2,433,333 34	121,666 66
Issue of Prince Edward Island at 6 per ct. :				
24 Vic., Cap. 4, P.E.I.		40,400 0 0	196,613 33	55,947 20
		27,117,736 2 9	131,972,982 53	5,975,484 58

STATEMENT of Sinking Funds held against Debt in England, showing the Amount of each Fund, 30th June, 1882, and the Interest received during the Year 1881--82.

——	Amount.	Amount.	Interest.
Sinking Fund.	£ s. d.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Consolidated Canadian Loan	1,296,725 15 3	6,310,731 96	287,960 30
Intercolonial Railway Loan	458,000 0 0	2,228,933 34	92,101 67
Rupert's Land Loan	51,800 0 0	252,093 31	10,847 80
British Columbia Loans	170,600 0 0	830,253 35	37,297 84
Loan of 1874	181,590 11 10	883,740 89	32,330 67
do 1875	154,232 10 6	750,598 27	27,811 10
do 1876	69,657 4 1	338,998 39	11,865 42
do 1878	84,238 16 2	409,962 20	14,094 36
do 1879	38,100 0 0	185,420 00	5,280 33
	2,504,944 17 10	12,190,731 71	519,589 49

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, November 16, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 13th instant, I have now the honor to enclose herewith statement of the appropriation accounts for the service for "Interest on Public Debt" for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1882, and to give you the following explanations of the causes of the differences between the estimates and the expenditures:—

a and *b*. Error in calculation.

c. Calls for no remarks.

d. A less expenditure caused by redemption of principal on the 1st January, 1882.

e, *f*, and *g*. Interest estimated from the 1st July, 1881, instead of for the full half year.

h. Diminution caused by redemption of 6 per cent. stock.

i and *k*. Call for no remarks.

j and *l*. Diminution caused by withdrawal of 5 per cent. stock.

m, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s* and *t*. Increase caused by increased deposits in the Savings Banks.

n. Diminution caused by the rate of interest at 5 per cent. having been discontinued.

u and *w*. Diminution caused by decrease of capital.

v. Increase caused by increase of capital.

x. Calls for no remarks.

y. Was the probable amount required to meet interest on new loans. No new loans were placed on the market, the increase in Savings Banks and Pacific Railway deposits being sufficient to carry on the increased services of the year.

z. Interest on security of the Pacific Railway deposit not estimated for, as the Act was passed after the estimates were laid before Parliament.

a'. Interest on the Land Grant Bonds of the Pacific Railway not estimated for the same reason as *z*.

b', *c'*. Expected to have been paid off before this.

d'. Included in the estimate for new loans.

e' and *f'*. Interest on deposits for purchase of lands, which purchases were not completed, and on the principal of which interest was allowed. I consider should not have been charged to Interest on Public Debt.

g'. Interest on Quebec Harbor Sinking Fund omitted to be estimated for.

h'. Interest allowed London and Lancashire Insurance Company while deposit was in abeyance.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

The Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.—Continued.

PREMIUM AND EXCHANGE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Estimate.

Service.	—	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Estimate.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Premium and Exchange	.....	20,000 00			
Premium on Bonds purchased for Sinking Funds:—					
Consolidated Canadian Loan	21,124 76				
Intercolonial Railway Loan	12,680 10				
Rupert's Land Loan	1,660 14				
British Columbia Loans	4,706 67				
Loans of 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878 and 1879	24,347 43				
	64,519 10				
Exchange on remittances to British Columbia	2,850 00				
Exchange on remittances to London	1,106 65				
A. R. G., Montreal—Loss on Mexican gold coin	0 75				
	.....	.....	68,476 50	.....	48,476 50

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
F. HAYTER.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 13th instant, I have now the honor to enclose statement of expenditure, compared with estimate for the services of "Premium and Exchange." The increase over the estimate is occasioned by the securities for Sinking Fund having been purchased at rates over par. An increased sum has been asked during the current fiscal year, from Parliament, and I believe the expenditure will not run over the estimate.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

The Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.—Continued.

SINKING FUND.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sum estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Estimate.

Service.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Estimate.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.
Consolidated Canadian Loan	438,862 83	418,211 87	20,650 96	
Intercolonial Loan	253,096 19	224,840 00	28,256 19	
Rupert's Land Loan	25,671 51	23,846 67	1,824 84	
British Columbia Loan	67,428 81	54,993 33	12,435 48	
Dominion 4 per cent. Loan, 1874	131,729 74	123,815 06	7,914 68	
do do 1875	126,056 20	118,790 95	7,265 25	
do do 1876	73,970 46	69,613 17	4,357 29	
do do 1878-79	204,590 01	192,094 75	12,495 26	
	1,321,405 75	1,226,205 80	95,199 95	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
F. HAYTER.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 13th instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith Appropriation Accounts for "Sinking Fund," for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882, and to state that the expenditure is less than the estimate, on account of investments having been made at rates over par. The services for the current year will be on a different footing, and the investments under the Sinking Fund will show the exact amounts paid.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance

The Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

REDEMPTION OF DEBT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sum estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Estimates.

Service.		Estimate.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Estimate.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Province of Canada Sterling Debentures ... *a*	.....	2,622,646 67	2,654,766 67	.....	32,120 00
Province of New Brunswick Sterling Debentures ...	.....	9,733 33	9,733 33		
Province of Prince Edward Island Sterling Debentures ... *b*	.....	.....	813,706 67	.....	813,706 67
Province of Prince Edward Island Currency Debentures ... *c*	.....	126,500 00	117,000 00	9,500 00	
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent. A ...	8,700 00				
do 6 do B ...	28,964 22				
do 5 do B ...	184,500 00				
do 5 do D ... *d*	340,073 07				
	.....	.....	562,237 29	.....	562,237 29
Compensation to Seigniors ... *e*	.....	.....	149,659 80	.....	149,659 80
Provincial Notes, Nova Scotia ... *f*	.....	.....	215 09	.....	215 09
		2,758,880 00	4,307,318 85	.....	1,548,438 85

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
F. HAYTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, November 16, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 13th inst., I have now the honor to enclose herewith statement of Appropriation Accounts for "Redemption of Debt," for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882, and give you the following explanations of the variations between the estimates and the expenditures:—

a. Caused by an amount of past due debentures, unpaid in the previous fiscal year, now paid off.

b. Caused by redemption of debentures which were issued for thirty years, but were subsequently found to be redeemable, at the option of the Government, in ten years.

c. Caused by certain debentures not having been tendered for payment during the fiscal year.

d. Caused by payment of stocks before maturity.

e. This item was expected to be paid off in previous fiscal year.

f. A small amount of Provincial Notes belonging to the old Province of Nova Scotia, and now redeemed.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

The Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Financial Inspector		2,600 00	2,600 00		
Office of Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto *a*		8,100 00	7,231 57	868 43	
Office of Assistant Receiver-General, Montreal *b*		5,500 00	5,681 04		181 04
Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, Halifax *c*		10,100 00	10,921 15		821 15
Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, St. John, N.B. *d*		11,400 00	11,400 12		0 12
Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, Winnipeg	3,050 00				
do Supplementary *e*	500 00				
		3,550 00	4,454 77		904 77
Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, Victoria, B C *f*		7,000 00	6,628 30	371 70	
Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, Charlottetown	4,000 00				
do Supplementary *g*	500 00				
		4,500 00	3,919 70	580 30	
Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, Prince Arthur's Landing *h*			407 22		407 22
Country Savings Banks, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia *i*		12,700 00	14,084 16		1,384 16
Savings Bank Agent at Wallace, N.S. *j*		200 00	183 32	16 68	
London Agents—					
Commission on debt redeemed *k*		26,323 80	7,024 59	19,299 21	
Commission on interest paid *l*		58,000 00	30,828 35	27,171 65	
Commission and Brokerage, Consolidated Canadian Loan Sinking Fund		4,416 08			
Commission, Consolidated Canadian Loan Sinking Fund	3,023 48				
Brokerage Consolidated Canadian Loan Sinking Fund *m*	1,045 55				
			4,069 03	347 05	
Brokerage, Intercolonial Loan Sinking Fund *n*		632 74	649 70		16 96
Brokerage, Rupert's Land Loan Sinking Fund *o*		64 18	85 17		20 99
Brokerage, British Columbia Loan Sinking Fund *p*		168 57	380 81		212 24
Brokerage, Sinking Funds, Loans of 1874, '75, '76, '78 and '79		4,022 59			
Commission, Sinking Funds, Loans of 1874, '75, '76, '78 and '79	2,098 18				
Brokerage, Sinking Funds, Loans of 1874, '75, '76, '78 and '79. *q*	1,260 78				
			3,358 96	663 63	
Carried forward		159,277 96	113,907 96	45,370 00	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	159,277 96	113,907 96	45,370 00	.....
London Agents—					
Stamps, postages and telegrams. *r*	.....	2,000 00	6,395 25	.....	4,395 25
Commutation of stamp duty on Inscribed Bonds..... *s*	.....	.....	4,916 55	.....	4,916 55
Expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion Notes..... *t*	.....	30,000 00	5,763 46	24,236 54	
Printing, advertising, inspection, express charges, &c., including the printing of Dominion Notes *u*	.....	25,000 00	60,091 84	.....	35,091 84
Total.....	.....	216,277 96	191,075 06	25,202 90	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
F. HAYTER.

Charges of Management—Details of Expenditure.

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Financial Inspector			2,600 00
Office of Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto :—			
Salaries		6,397 55	
Contingencies—Coin and note expenses	30 15		
Postage, telegrams and telephone	188 69		
Caretaker and office cleaning	98 00		
Gas	87 51		
Water	37 50		
Fuel	146 68		
Repairs	42 82		
Subscriptions	10 00		
Printing	4 50		
Queen's Printer	49 80		
Stationery	42 38		
Stationery Office	61 84		
Sundries	31 15		
		834 02	
			7,231 57
Office of Assistant Receiver-General, Montreal :—			
City and District Savings Bank		5,500 00	
Contingencies—Rent of boxes	115 00		
Cash book	30 00		
Boxes for silver	27 80		
Stationery	3 00		
Stationery Office	1 00		
Queen's Printer	4 24		
		181 04	
			5,681 04
Office of Assistant Receiver-General and Auditor, Halifax :—			
Assistant Receiver-General's Office :			
Salaries		5,875 00	
Contingencies—Postage	79 00		
Cleaning office	50 46		
Furniture and repairs	42 42		
Telegrams	35 52		
Labor and truckage	9 40		
Coin expenses	12 62		
Subscriptions	6 00		
Printing	2 00		
Sundries	17 56		
		254 98	
Audit Office :			
Salaries		3,600 00	
Contingencies—Postage	81 27		
Telegrams	51 47		
Cleaning office	60 00		
Subscriptions	19 00		
Printing	2 25		
Sundries	15 65		
		229 64	
Contingencies of both offices—Stationery Office	113 70		
Queen's Printer	299 83		
Maintenance of Dominion Building	548 00		
		961 53	
			10,921 15
Carried forward			26,433 76

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—DETAILS of Expenditure—*Continued.*

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			26,433 76
Offices of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, St. John:—			
Assistant Receiver-General's Office:			
Salaries		7,300 00	
Contingencies—Gas	81 15		
Water	77 00		
Coal	233 82		
Postage and telegrams	97 06		
Printing	152 25		
New atlas	20 00		
Subscriptions	10 00		
Repairs and furniture	45 16		
Stationery	19 00		
W. H. Shaw, writing, &c	70 87		
Sundries	129 09		
		935 40	
Audit Office:			
Salaries		2,900 00	
Contingencies—Postage	27 35		
Repairs	1 75		
Freight	0 90		
		30 00	
Contingencies of both offices—Stationery Office	33 76		
Queen's Printer	200 96		
		234 72	
			11,400 12
Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, Winnipeg:—			
Salaries		3,340 00	
Contingencies—A. C. McMicken, sleeping in office	60 00		
C. F. Street, living allowance	80 00		
C. B. Brodie do	100 00		
Postage	64 00		
Repairs and furniture	52 65		
Cleaning office	212 00		
Fuel	196 00		
Subscriptions	18 00		
Night watchman	36 00		
Stationery	37 25		
Stationery Office	112 56		
Printing	51 00		
Queen's Printer	46 46		
Sundries	48 85		
		1,114 77	
			4,454 77
Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, Victoria:—			
Salaries		6,048 00	
Contingencies—Postage and telegrams	34 25		
Stationery	90 40		
Fuel	46 00		
Water	12 00		
Freight	11 55		
Coin expenses	1 75		
Printing	330 15		
Queen's Printer	4 71		
Stationery Office	18 40		
Sundries	31 09		
		580 30	
			6,628 30
Carried forward			48,916 95

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—DETAILS of Expenditure—*Continued.*

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			48,916 95
Offices of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, Charlottetown :—			
Salaries		3,300 00	
Contingencies—F. Loughran, Extra Clerk	115 50		
E. R. Brow, Extra Clerk	54 00		
P. DesBrisay	20 00		
D. McLeod, cleaning office	22 50		
Postage	29 00		
Water	4 58		
Repairs and furniture	8 73		
Stationery	2 20		
Stationery Office	35 76		
Queen's Printer	64 96		
Maintenance of Dominion building	258 98		
Sundries	3 49		
		619 70	
			3,919 70
Offices of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, Prince Arthur's Landing :—			
Salary		300 00	
Contingencies—Rent	50 00		
Coal	42 00		
Coal oil	6 00		
Stationary Office	9 22		
		107 22	
			407 22
Country Savings Banks—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia :—			
Salaries—Nova Scotia		6,109 17	
New Brunswick		3,800 00	
British Columbia		799 95	
Contingencies—Nova Scotia—Acadia Mines	7 50		
Amherst	5 25		
Annapolis	27 96		
Antigonish	3 59		
Arichat	77 60		
Baddeck	7 08		
Barrington	7 89		
Digby	5 85		
Guysboro'	10 11		
Kentville	22 00		
Lingan	7 00		
Liverpool	9 89		
Lunenburg	4 61		
Maitland	13 72		
New Glasgow	4 67		
Parrsboro'	22 50		
Pictou	3 97		
Port Hood	10 50		
Shelburne	7 06		
Sherbrooke	8 30		
Sydney, C.B	16 75		
Truro	13 39		
Weymouth			
Wallace	8 11		
Windsor	7 14		
Yarmouth	7 76		
		320 20	
Carried forward		11,029 32	53,243 87

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—DETAILS of Expenditure—*Continued.*

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		11,029 32	53,243 87
Country Savings Banks—*Concluded.*			
Contingencies—New Brunswick:			
Chatham	10 53		
Dalhousie	37 00		
Fredericton	14 00		
Hillsboro'	10 42		
Moncton	18 00		
Newcastle	11 78		
St Andrews	58 31		
Sussex	16 42		
Woodstock	12 95		
		189 41	
Contingencies—New Westminster, B.C.:			
Stationery	24 61		
Advertising	8 00		
Furniture	14 87		
Coal	23 00		
Cleaning office	15 50		
		85 98	
General Contingencies—Country Savings Banks:			
Thos. Gilmour, Extra Clerk, Finance Department	268 00		
Emile Capbert do do	184 00		
W. Tyndall do do	180 00		
C. J. Anderson, travelling expenses	600 00		
A. C. Johnston do	537 52		
C. M. Chambers	25 00		
Hon. H. A. N. Kaulbach, legal services	120 00		
Queen's Printer	1,002 40		
Stationery Office	45 85		
		2,962 77	
			14,267 48
London Agents:—			
Commission on redemption:			
Baring Bros.	569 39		
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co	287 13		
Morton, Rose & Co	4,430 61		
Bank of Montreal, London	1,737 46		
			7,024 59
Commission on interest:			
Baring Bros	16,062 07		
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co	14,347 86		
Morton, Rose & Co	279 72		
Crown Agent for the Colonies	138 70		
			30,828 35
Commission on purchases for Sinking Funds:			
Baring Bros. & Co	2,560 83		
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co	2,560 83		
			5,121 66
Brokerage on purchases for Sinking Funds:			
Glyn & Baring	2,610 50		
Crown Agent for the Colonies	380 81		
Bank of England	430 70		
			3,422 01
Stamps, Postage and Telegrams:—			
Glyn & Baring for Sinking Funds	55 36		
Baring Bros.	2,438 30		
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co	3,012 72		
Morton, Rose & Co	163 29		
Carried forward	5,669 67		113,907 96

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—DETAILS OF Expenditure—*Continued.*

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,669 67		113,907 96
London Agents—*Concluded.*			
Stamps, Postage and Telegrams—*Concluded.*			
Crown Agent for the Colonies	38 89		
Bank of Montreal, London	686 69		
			6,395 25
Expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion Notes:—			
Pay of Ladies in Currency Branch:			
L. L. Sutton	256 50		
J. F. Hyndman	156 75		
R. C. Waddell	156 75		
M. M. Hutchison	156 75		
L. Fitzgerald	154 50		
M. L. Ross	154 50		
A. M. Chesley	151 50		
G. S. Fleming	143 25		
M. A. Barrie	142 50		
M. Macaulay	141 75		
G. Simpson	141 00		
G. Dorion	140 25		
A. Armstrong	129 00		
M. A. Jolly	124 50		
M. A. Kelly	112 50		
F. Yeilding	75 00		
S. J. Munro	62 25		
C. Steacy	49 50		
A. B. Yeilding	48 00		
		2,496 75	
Extra Clerks, Finance Department:			
J. P. Taylor	912 50		
J. C. Beatty	670 00		
C. E. Anderson, jun	64 00		
E. L. Taylor	62 00		
A. Lett	60 00		
		1,768 50	
Travelling Expenses			
F. Toller	52 15		
S. Williams	26 00		
		78 15	
Commission on Dominion Notes redeemed:			
Bank of British Columbia		286 51	
Cutting Bills, Assistant Receiver-General, Montreal		8 55	
Bank of Montreal, commission on specie delivered		1,125 00	
			5,763 46
Commutation of Stamp Duty on Inscribed Bonds			4,916 55
Printing, Advertising, Inspection, Express Charges, &c., including the printing of Dominion Notes:—			
Paid to English Agents:			
Baring Bros.	46 36		
Sir John Rose	855 19		
Morton, Rose & Co	76 41		
Crown Agent for the Colonies	21 90		
		999 86	
Carried forward		999 86	130,983 22

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—DETAILS of Expenditure—*Concluded.*

Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	999 86		130,983 22
Printing, Advertising, &c.—*Concluded.*			
Express charges:			
Paid at Ottawa	2,448 76		
Toronto	807 26		
Montreal	1,108 95		
Halifax	133 25		
St. John	50 75		
Winnipeg	83 75		
Victoria	945 00		
		5,572 72	
Expenses in connection with compensation to Seigniors:—			
H. S. Watson, extra Clerk, Finance Department	730 00		
J. G. Archambault, law costs	10 00		
L. N. Dumouchel do	104 00		
P. Huot	108 00		
		952 00	
Travelling Expenses:			
T. D. Tims	1,400 00		
C. Stanton	280 85		
J. A. Torrance	160 20		
C. B. Brodie	120 00		
G. Y. Crookshank	93 00		
C. F. Street	84 00		
		2,138 05	
British American Bank Note Co		49,244 16	
Stationery Office		728 92	
Miscellaneous Law Costs:			
J. N. Ritchie, *in re* garnishee upon Assistant Receiver-General, Halifax	15 00		
J. N. Ritchie, *in re* Bank of Liverpool	36 00		
		51 00	
Bank of Montreal, Moncton, postage, &c., on P.E.I. Notes		336 28	
Sundry Expenses:			
Bank of Montreal, Moncton, boxes for specie	8 00		
W. Porter, packing boxes, &c	31 00		
S. & H. Borbridge, bags for coin	23 40		
D. N. Charlebois, ice	6 45		
		68 85	
			60,091 84
			191,075 06

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, November 16th, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing abstract of expenditure compared with estimates of the appropriation for Charges of Management, and requesting explanations of the differences,

I beg to return the statement with the following remarks:—

a. Diminution caused by economy of administration.

b. Increase made up chiefly of rent of boxes for insurance securities now transferred to Ottawa.

c, e. Saved in general vote.

d. Calls for no remark.

f, g. Savings through economy of administration.

h. An expenditure will probably soon cease.

i. Includes travelling expenses which appear to me to be properly inspection charges, and which account for the excess.

j. Agent only employed for part of year.

k, l, m, q. Diminution caused by reduction of charges made by London Agents in consequence of new arrangements.

n, o, p. Under-estimated.

r. Ditto. A greater amount is asked in the current fiscal year.

s. Not estimated for. An Act respecting the stamp duties on Canadian bonds passed through the Parliament of Great Britain during the last Session. An estimate will henceforth be made for this service.

t. This estimate has been recast for the current year.

u. The above remark *t*, applies also to this estimate. I may add that the printing of notes occasioned heavy payments during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

The Auditor-General.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, October 5th, 1881.

SIR,—I observe that the expense of transmitting the Prince Edward Island notes, taken by the bank at Moncton from the Intercolonial Railway, is not treated as a deduction from the Intercolonial Railway Revenue. In my opinion it should be.

Perhaps you will instruct Mr. Pottinger to see that the expense above named is covered by his voucher, and goes to lessen the revenue by so much.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Government Railways,
Ottawa.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, October 10th, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have a letter from Mr. Schreiber enclosing a copy of a letter from you to his address, requesting him to give instructions to Mr. Pottinger to charge to the Railway Expenditure the cost of the transport of Island notes from Moncton. This letter has been transferred to me for action, on account of an arrangement made by

this Department with the railway, that these notes should be taken at the several stations at par in order to disturb as little as possible the currency of the country.

Before submitting the correspondence to the Treasury Board, I shall be obliged by your giving me the reason why, in your opinion, this charge should be made against the railway.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

The Auditor-General.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, October 12th, 1881.

SIR,—In reply to your letter regarding the charges for sending the Prince Edward Island notes from Moncton, I would say that the Intercolonial Railway cannot be said to have earned $1,000 if what represents the amount, although it has the face value named, cannot legally call for $1,000 in gold.

The sum which must be expended to secure the $1,000 is, to my mind, properly a charge against revenue, and cannot be legitimately charged against any expenditure account.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

The Deputy Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, October 13th, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have submitted to the Treasury Board to-day the correspondence relative to the charge for the transmission of Prince Edward Island notes from Moncton to the Island, and I am directed to inform you that the Board consider the expenditure as relating to the transportation of currency, and properly chargeable to the service now bearing it, viz., Charges of Management.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

The Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNOR GENERAL AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General.		48,666 66			
Salary from 1st July to 10th November, 1881, at $48,666.63 per annum; salary from 21st January to 30th June, 1882, at $48,666.63 per annum, and from 11th November, 1881, to 20th Jan'y, 1882, at $36,499.99 per annum	46,322 70				
His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Patrick L. McDougall, K.C.M.G.: Salary as Administrator from 11th November, 1881, to 20th January, 1882, at $12,166.67	2,343 93				
			48,666 63	0 03	
Lieut. Governor of the Province of Ontario		10,000 00			
His Honor John Beverley Robinson: Salary as Lieut. Gov. from 1st July, 1881, to 22nd June, 1882, at $10,000 per annum, and from 23rd to 30th June, 1882, at $7,500	9,944 45				
Honorable J. H. Hagarty: Salary as Administrator of Ontario from 23rd to 30th June, 1882, at $2,500 per annum	55 55				
			10,000 00		
Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec		10,000 00			
His Honor Théodore Robitaille			10,000 00		
Lieut. Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia		9,000 00			
His Honor A. G. Archibald, C.M.G.			9,000 00		
Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick		9,000 00			
His Honor R. D. Wilmot			9,000 00		
Lieut. Governor of the Provinces of Manitoba and Keewatin		10,000 00			
His Honor J. E. Cauchon			10,000 00		
Carried forward		96,666 66	96,666 63	0 03	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

GOVERNOR GENERAL AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS—*Con.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		96,666 66	96,666 63	0 03	
Lieut. Governor of the North-West Territories		7,000 00			
His Honor David Laird: Salary from 1st July to 2nd December, 1881	2,955 01				
His Honor Edgar Dewdney: Salary from 3rd December, 1881, to 30th June, 1882 *b*	1,155 87				
			4,110 88	2,889 12	
Lieut. Governor of the Province of British Columbia		9,000 00			
His Honor A. N. Richards: Salary from 1st to 19th July, 1881	459 68				
His Honor C. F. Cornwall: Salary from 20th July, 1881, to 30th June, 1882	8,540 32				
			9,000 00		
Lieut. Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island		7,000 00			
His Honor T. H. Haviland			7,000 00		
High Commissioner of Canada in United Kingdom		10,000 00			
Sir Alex. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.			10,000 00		
Total		129,666 66	126,777 51	2,889 15	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. $1,000 of this is payable as Governor of Keewatin.

b. This saving is effected by the agreement of His Honor, E. Dewdney, to perform the duties for $2,000 per annum, as he also holds the position of Indian Commissioner

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Additional to Governor General's Secretary.....	600 00	600 00		
Comptroller and Aides-de-Camp.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
1 Chief Clerk..... *a*	2,350 00	2,337 35	12 65	
1 1st Class Clerk..... *b*	1,800 00	1,766 66	33 34	
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk..... *c*	1,350 00	1,237 50	112 50	
1 Junior do and Shorthand Writer *d*	1,000 00	1,008 29	.....	8 29
1 Messenger.....	500 00	500 00		
1 Orderly..... *e*	500 00	.....	500 00	
	11,100 00	10,449 80	658 49	8 29
1 Governor's Secretary, authorized by 31 Vic., cap. 33.....	2,400 00	2,400 00		
	13,500 00	12,849 80	650 20	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a, b & c. The Chief Clerk receiving $2,350 was superannuated from the 1st June 1882, and his successor, who was promoted from 1st Class to the vacancy, was only placed at $2,200. A Senior 2nd Class Clerk was promoted to the vacant 1st Class clerkship from same date.

d. This salary increased from $1,000 to $1,100 from 1st June.

e. The Orderly estimated for, but paid out of contingencies.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, covering account of sums expended, compared with the sum granted on account of Governor General's Secretary's Office, I have the honor to inform you in reply that the items under *a, b, c, d,* are accounted for from the fact of the superannuation of the Chief Clerk being dated 1st June, 1882, and the promotion that took place in consequence of Mr. Kidd's retirement.

With reference to item *e*, it was, upon consideration, deemed expedient to pay the salary of the Orderly out of the contingent account in place of out of the estimate as at first contemplated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. STUART,
For Governor General's Secretary.

The Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

PRIVY COUNCIL.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy-Head, Clerk..... *a*	3,200 00	3,036 52	163 52	
1 Chief Clerk Assistant..... *b*	1,662 50	1,465 98	196 52	
1 1st Class Clerk.....	1,500 00	1,500 00		
2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks.....	2,550 00	2,600 00		
To provide for promotion of one Senior 2nd to 1st Class, from 1st July, 1881.....	50 00			
2 Junior 2nd Class Clerks.....	1,750 00	1,750 00		
2 3rd Class Clerks..... *c*	900 00	799 98	100 02	
Allowance for Private Secretary..... *d*	600 00	500 00	100 00	
1 Door-keeper and Messenger.....	600 00	600 00		
4 Messengers.....	1,900 00	1,900 00		
	14,712 50	14,152 44		
1 Minister, authorized by 36 Vic., cap. 31—Hon. A. W. McLelan.....	7,000 00	7,000 00		
	21,712 50	21,152 44	560 06	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a and *b*. Late Clerk died 23rd April. His successor was promoted on 20th May from 1st Class. No Assistant Clerks salary paid from 20th May to 30th June.

c. No 3rd Class Clerks employed in months of November and December, 1881, and of January, 1882.

d. No Private Secretary employed in July and August, 1881.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

JUSTICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy-Head	3,600 00	3,600 00		
1 Chief Clerk	1,650 00	1,783 30	1 70	
To provide for increase to Chief Clerk *a*	135 00			
2 1st Class Clerks *b*	2,800 00	233 32	2,566 68	
2 Senior 2nd Clerks	2,550 00	5,075 01		2,525 01
To provide for salary of 1 Senior 2nd, from 13th February to 30th June *c*	420 00	419 00	1 00	
2 Junior 2nd Class Clerks	1,600 00	1,600 00		
1 3rd Class Clerk *d*	450 00	375 00	75 00	
Allowances for Private Secretary	600 00	600 00		
2 Messengers *e*	900 00	632 58	267 42	
	14,705 00	14,318 21	2,911 80	2,525 01
1 Minister, authorized by 36 Vic., c. 31	7,000 00			
Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G		7,000 00		
	21,705 00	21,318 21	386 79	
Penitentiaries Branch.				
1 Inspector of Penitentiaries	2,750 00	2,750 00		
1 Accountant	1,200 00	1,200 00		
1 Assistant Inspector, British Columbia *f*	250 00	83 33	166 67	
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk	1,150 00	1,150 00		
	5,350 00	5,183 33	166 67	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Justice.—Mr. Lash, Deputy Minister of Justice, in addition to his salary, received as follows:—

Re Mercer Escheat	$500 00
" Doutre *vs.* Queen	200 00
" MacLean, Roger *vs.* Queen	290 00
Fee on two demurrers do	100 00
" in account D. O'Connor	20 00
As Solicitor of Indian Affairs	400 00
	$1,510 00

Mr. A. Keefer, in addition to his salary, received as follows:—

As Commissioner of Dominion Police	$400 00

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

OTTAWA, 8th November, 1882.

MEMORANDUM *for the Auditor-General.*

a. Re $1.70.—The amount, $135, was roughly estimated to provide for the difference in the increase in salary between $1,650 and $2,000, of one Chief Clerk from 13th February, 1882, to 30th June, 1882.

b. Re $233.32.—Mr. Leslie and Mr. Hall were appointed 1st Class Clerks from the 1st June, 1882, therefore, two months salary was paid out of the $2,800 voted, $233.32.

Out of the balance remaining of the $2,800, viz.....	$2,566 68
And the vote of.....	2,550 00
Total	$5,116 68

Was paid as follows:—

Mr. Fraser, at $1,400 per annum.....	$1,400 00
Mr. Keefer, at $1,200 "	1,200 00
Mr. Hall, 11 months, at $1,300 per annum.....	1,191 67
Mr. Leslie, 11 months, at $1,400 "	1,283 34
	$5,075 01

An amount of $50 was voted for one Senior 2nd Class Clerk which was not utilized.

Mr. Hall in being promoted from the senior 2nd class, at $1,300 per annum, to the 1st Class, at $1,400 per annum, was paid for the *June* month $8.33 in excess of the amount voted. This amount has been paid out of the $50 not used, and would, therefore, leave a balance over-estimated of $41.67, as appears by your figures.

c. This amount was voted for one Senior 2nd Class Clerk, appointed from 1st February, 1882, to 1st July, 1882, $1,—voted in excess.

d. Mr. A. J. Fraser, 3rd Class Clerk, at $450 per annum, resigned on 1st May, and was paid to that date; no successor having been appointed, balance $75 remains unused.

e. P. Lynch, who was receiving $500, was superannuated from the 1st February, 1882. Mr. Floyd, who was receiving $216 per annum, was promoted from 1st April, 1882, to $250, and J. H. Lynch appointed at $250, from 1st April, 1882.

f. Assistant-Inspector was paid to the 1st April, 1882, when he resigned.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy Head	3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 1st Class Clerk	1,750 00	1,750 00		
2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks *a*	2,400 00	2,362 50	37 50	
1 Junior do *b*	800 00	466 62	333 38	
1 Chief Clerk, Accountant	2,050 00	2,050 00		
1 1st Class Clerk *c*	1,600 00	1,612 50		12 50
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk	1,400 00	1,400 00		
2 Junior do *d*	1,800 00	1,825 00		25 00
1 do do *e*	800 00	617 16	182 84	
1 Director of Stores	3,000 00	3,000 00		
1 1st Class Clerk	1,600 00	1,600 00		
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk	1,400 00	1,400 00		
1 Junior do	1,000 00	1,000 00		
1 do do Stores	900 00	900 00		
1 Chief Clerk, Military Branch	2,200 00	2,200 00		
1 1st Class Clerk *f*	1,450 00	1,400 00	50 00	
1 do Supernumerary	1,400 00	1,400 00		
2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	2,400 00	2,400 00		
2 Junior do *g*	2,000 00	2,025 00		25 00
Allowance to Private Secretary *h*	600 00	586 50	13 50	
3rd Class Clerk *j*		59 68		59 68
1 Office Keeper	500 00	500 00		
3 Messengers *k*	1,490 00	1,169 93	320 07	
	35,740 00	34,924 89	937 29	122 18
1 Minister authorized by 36 Vic., c. 31	7,000 00			
Hon. A. P. Caron		7,000 00		
	42,740 00	41,924 89	815 11	
Amount charged to Vote for extension of Staff			59 68	
			755 43	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Militia and Defence.—

Mr. C. B. O'Meara, in addition to his salary, received as Military Staff Paymaster in Military District No. 4 ..... $200 00

Mr. D A. McDonald, in addition to his salary, received as Supply officer of the Ottawa Camp 75 00

$275 00

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, November 4th, 1882.

SIR,—In answer to your letter, of the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying statement, showing the causes of the difference between the sub-heads of grant and the corresponding expenditure in last year's salaries for this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. EUG. PANET,
Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Auditor General.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, November 4th, 1882.

MEMORANDUM *in reply to the Auditor-General's Letter of the 25th October*, 1882, *asking Explanations on Salary Expenditure, Department of Militia and Defence*, 1881-82.

a. One statutory increase from 1st April, 1882, under Order in Council 3rd April, 1882. Increase estimated for whole year.

b. One Junior 2nd Class Clerk resigned 31st January, 1882.

c. Portion of statutory increase from 1st April, 1882, under Order in Council 3rd April, 1882.

d. One Junior 2nd Class Clerk promoted from 1st June, 1882, to be Senior 2nd Class, under Order in Council 23rd May, 1882.

e. Resignation of one Junior 2nd Class Clerk on 18th January, 1882. Order in Council 18th October, 1881. His successor appointed on 1st May, 1882, under Order in Council 23rd May, 1882.

f. One statutory increase over-estimated.

g. One Junior 2nd Class Clerk promoted to be Senior 2nd Class from 1st April, 1882, under Order in Council 28th July, 1882.

h. Private Secretary's allowance; portion not paid.

j. One Messenger dismissed prior to 1st July, 1881, his successor appointed from 29th January, 1882, under Order in Council 3rd April, 1882.

k. Appointment of one 3rd Class Clerk from 26th May, 1882, under Order in Council 28th July, 1882.

C. EUG. PANET,
Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sum granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.		Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy Head		3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Chief Clerk		2,100 00	2,100 00		
1 do		1,900 00	1,900 00		
1 do Keeper of Records		2,100 00	2,100 00		
1 Queen's Printer		2,200 00	2,250 00		
To provide for statutory increase, from 1st July, 1881, to 30th June, 1882		50 00			
1 Deputy Registrar General	*a*	2,100 00	2,125 00		25 00
4 1st Class Clerks	*b*	6,450 00	6,437 50	12 50	
2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	*c*	2,650 00	2,625 00	25 00	
8 Junior do	*d*	6,750 00	9,095 77		2,195 77
To provide for promotion of three 3rd Class Clerks to Junior 2nds		150 00			
10 3rd Class Clerks	*e*	6,250 00	4,041 66	2,358 34	
To provide salary of one 3rd Class Clerk, from 1st April to 30th June, 1882		150 00			
Allowance for Private Secretary		600 00	600 00		
To provide salary for one Assistant Messenger, from 1st January to 30th June, 1882	*f*	100 00		100 00	
To provide salary of one Assorter and Packer, from 1st January to 30th June, 1882	*g*	175 00		175 00	
5 Messengers	*h*	2,435 00	2,420 00	15 00	
		39,660 00	39,194 93	2,685 84	2,220 77
1 Minister, authorized by 36 Vic., c. 31		7,000 00			
Hon. Jos. Alfred Mousseau			7,000 00		
		46,660 00	46,194 93	465 07	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Secretary of State.—Mr. Grant Powell, in addition to his salary, received as follows:—

As Clerk to Civil Service Board, under the Civil Service Act, 1868..... $200 00

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
OTTAWA, 8th November, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have the honor to offer the following explanations as to the differences between the sub-heads of Grant and the corresponding expenditure.

Expenditure Less than Estimated.	Expenditure More than Estimated.			
$	$ 25 00	*a.* Statutory increase of Deputy Registrar General overlooked.....	$	$ .....
$ 12 50	.....	*b.* Statutory increase of one 1st Class Clerk estimated for 12 months.....	.....	.....
25 00	.....	*c.* Statutory increase of one Senior 2nd Class Clerk estimated for 12 months.....	.....	.....
.....	2,195 77	*d.* Statutory increases of 8 Junior 2nd-Class Clerks, estimated for 12 months.....	150 00	.....
.....	.....	—One Junior 2nd Class Clerk transferred to the outside service and replaced by a new appointment.....	62 50	.....
.....	.....	—One Junior 2nd transferred to Department of Public Works.....	850 00	.....
.....	.....	—Five 3rd Class Clerks promoted to the Junior 2nd Class.....	.....	.....
			1,062 50	3,258 27
2,358 34	.....	*e.* Statutory increases of five 3rd Class Clerks, estimated for 12 months.....	83 34	.....
.....	.....	—Five 3rd Class Clerks promoted to the Junior 2nd Class	3,250 00	.....
.....	.....	—One 3rd Class Clerk estimated for as Junior 2nd.....	.....	600 00
.....	.....	—One 3rd Class Clerk could not be estimated for, as he was appointed in May, 1881.....	.....	400 00
.....	.....	—One 3rd Class Clerk estimated for at the rate of $600, appointed at $500 per annum.....	25 00	.....
			3,358 34	1,000 00
100 00	.....	*f.* None appointed.....	.....	.....
175 00	.....	*g.* None appointed.....	.....	.....
15 00	.....	*h.* Statutory increase of one Messenger, estimated for 12 months.....	.....	.....
$2,685 84	$2,220 77			
2,220 77				

$ 465 07 Loss than estimated.

The Statement enclosed in your letter is herewith returned, in compliance with your request.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under-Secretary of State.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

INTERIOR.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy-Head	3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Chief Clerk *a*	3,000 00	1,299 96 960 00	800 04	
1 do	2,200 00	2,200 00		
3 1st Class Clerks *b*	5,200 00	4,900 00	300 00	
7 do *c*	10,250 00	962 72	9,287 28	
8 Senior 2nd Class Clerks *d*	9,450 00	11,808 22		2,358 22
18 Junior do *e*	13,950 00	11,666 55	2,283 45	
Allowance for Private Secretary	600 00	600 00		
3rd Class Clerks *f*		1,300 00		1,300 00
North-West Mounted Police.				
Chief Clerk	2,100 00	2,100 00		
1st Class Clerk	1,350 00	1,350 00		
Senior 2nd Class Clerk	1,150 00	1,150 00		
Messengers.				
5 Messengers *g*	2,130 00	1,777 50	352 50	
	54,580 00	45,214 95	13,023 27	3,658 22
1 Minister, authorized by 36 Vic., cap. 31 $7,000 00 Additional as Primer Minister 1,000 00	8,000 00			
Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, P.C., K.C.B.		8,000 00		
	62,580 00	53,214 95	9,365 05	
Amount charged to vote for extension of staff.			1,300 00	
			8,065 05	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Interior.—Mr. C. C. Rogers, in addition to his salary, received for copying Public documents in Governor General's Office, $30.

The following gentlemen received also as members of the Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors, in addition to their salaries, the amounts opposite their respective names:—

Mr. A. Russell	$30
E. Deville	30
A. Lang	30
W. F. King	30

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. Caused by promotion of one to be Deputy-Head and the promotion of his successor from the rank of Senior 2nd, with a salary of $1,800.

b and g. Over-estimated.

c. The estimate was, as shewn, for seven 1st Class Clerks, but the only charge made against it was for the salaries of four, who were promoted from the position of Junior 2nd Class late in the financial year.

d. Though only eight were estimated for, there were twelve in this class at the end of the financial year, only four of whom were paid for the whole year.

e. Only twelve Clerks employed in this class, one of whom resigned in April.

f. Estimated for in Junior 2nd Class, but the intended promotion was not carried out.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 27th October, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of the Interior, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th inst., with the appropriation statement of last year's salary expenditure, for explanations of the causes of the difference between the sub-heads of grant and the corresponding expenditure, and to reply that the action of the Treasury Board prevented the payment of certain increases that had been provided for in estimates submitted to Parliament and voted by it for salaries for this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General, Ottawa.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of vote.

Service.		Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy Head		3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Chief Clerk		2,000 00	2,000 00		
2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks		2,800 00	2,800 00		
3 do	*a*	3,350 00	3,224 99	125 01	
6 Junior do	*b*	5,000 00	3,949 99	1,050 01	
3 3rd Class Clerks	*c*	1,950 00	2,080 70	....	130 70
2 Messengers	*d*	800 00	579 44	220 56	
		19,100 00	17,835 12	1,395 58	
		19,100 00	17,835 12	1,264 88	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th October, 1881.

EXPLANATION *of the causes of the Differences between the Amounts estimated and the Amounts expended for Salaries during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June,* 1882.

a. Two Senior 2nd Class were estimated for 12 months, and only paid for 6 months.

b. One resigned 1st April, 1882.

c. Two new appointments, one at $400, one at $600, also one not paid for one week, and one not paid for two weeks.

d. One raised to 3rd Class, and one removed 31st May, 1882.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Assistant Auditor	2,400 00	2,400 00		
4 1st Class Clerks	6,250 00	6,250 00		
2 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	2,550 00	2,550 00		
7 Junior do *a*	6,150 00	6,232 89		82 89
1 3rd Class Clerk *b*	475 00	349 96	125 04	
2 Messengers	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	18,825 00	18,782 85	125 04	82 89
1 Auditor-General, authorized by 41 Vic., cap. 7..	3,200 00			
J. L. McDougall		3,200 00		
	22,025 00	21,982 85	42 15	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions, and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. and *b.* The annual increases of two Clerks, though estimated for the whole year were only paid for six months. One who was absent for fifteen days was not paid for that period. The 3rd Class Clerk was promoted from the 1st April, 1882, to the Junior 2nd Class.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy Head	3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Chief Clerk, Dominion Book-keeper	2,075 00	2,075 00		
1 do Accountant of Contingencies	2,400 00	2,400 00		
1 do Savings Banks	2,150 00	2,150 00		
1 do Dominion Currency	2,200 00	2,200 00		
4 1st Class Clerks *a*	6,950 00	6,800 00	150 00	
14 Senior 2nd Class Clerks *b*	18,850 00	19,134 94		284 94
12 Junior do *c*	11,100 00	9,900 03	1,199 97	
2 3rd Class Clerks *d*	1,150 00	999 93	150 07	
Allowance for Private Secretary	400 00	400 00		
5 Messengers *e*	2,450 00	2,435 00	15 00	
Treasury Board.				
1 Secretary	1,000 00	1,000 00		
1 1st Class Clerk *f*	1,750 00		1,750 00	
	55,675 00	52,694 90	3,265 04	284 94
1 Minister authorized by 36 Vic., cap. 31	7,000 00			
Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, C.B., K.C.M.G.		7,000 00		
	62,675 00	59,694 90	2,980 10	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing appropriation statement of the Salaries of this Department, and requesting explanations of the variations between estimates and expenditures, and in reply I have to state that as regards the item marked *a*, the saving of $150 was occasioned by the promotion of a 1st Class Clerk whose salary was estimated at $1,550, and the vacancy being filled with an appointment at $1,400.

b. Caused by promotions arising from changes in the staff.

c. Saving caused by not filling up a vacancy and by transfers to higher grades.

d. Caused by resignation of Mr Brodie, and promotion of Mr. Stanton.

e. Over-estimate.

f. Not filled up.

Yours very truly,
J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

INLAND REVENUE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
1 Commissioner	3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Assistant Commissioner	2,400 00	2,400 00		
1 Chief Clerk Accountant *a*	2,000 00	2,025 00		25 00
5 1st Class Clerks *b*	7,900 00	7,800 00	100 00	
7 Senior 2nd Class Clerks *c*	8,100 00	8,071 39	28 61	
9 Junior do *d*	7,200 00	5,733 33	1,466 67	
1 Laboratory Clerk	700 00	700 00		
Allowance for Private Secretary	400 00	400 00		
2 Messengers *e*	980 00	990 00		10 00
	32,880 00	31,319 72	1,595 28	35 00
1 Minister, authorized by 36 Vic., c. 31	7,000 00			
Hon. Jas. C. Aikins, from 1st July, 1881, to 22nd May, 1882		6,266 09		
Hon. John Costigan, from 23rd May to 30th June, 1882		733 91		
	39,880 00	38,319 72	1,560 28	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

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a. and *e.* Under-estimated.

b. c. and *d.* Over-estimated. The annual increases were required for shorter periods than were calculated, and intended new appointments in the Junior 2nd Class were not made.

Mr. A. Brunel, the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, in addition to his salary, received as follows:—

Amount charged to Weights and Measures	$800 00
Member of Civil Service Commission	168 00
	$968 00

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 25th October, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of this day's date, I have the honor to state that the difference between vote and expenditure in respect of Inland Revenue Salaries (Inside Service) arises as follows:—

Mr. W. J. Johnston was estimated for at $1,800, but was paid only $1,675; difference, $125.

Two new officers estimated for at $700, equal to $1,400, were appointed only in the latter part of June, 1882.

These two items constitute the chief part of the difference alluded to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. MIALL,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Commissioner	3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Chief Clerk	2,350 00	2,350 00		
1 do Accountant	2,400 00	2,400 00		
7 1st Class Clerks	11,550 00	8,700 00	2,850 00	
5 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	6,050 00	7,474 97		1,424 97
6 Junior do	4,900 00	4,079 16	820 84	
2 3rd Class Clerks	1,100 00	2,208 26		1,108 26
Allowance to Private Secretary	600 00	575 00	25 00	
2 Messengers	960 00	869 58	90 42	
	33,110 00	31,856 97	3,786 26	2,533 23
1 Minister, authorized by 36 Vic., cap. 31	7,000 00			
Hon. M. Bowell		7,000 00		
	40,110 00	38,856 97	1,253 03	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

Mr. J. Johnson, the Deputy Minister of Customs, in addition to his salary, received as follows:—

Chairman, Board of Customs, from 1st January, 1879, to 30th June, 1882, at $800 per annum	$2,800 00
Less—Paid in 1880-81	,000 00
	$1,800 00

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 28th October, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 25th instant, with statement of appropriation and expenditure for salaries in this Department, and requesting explanation of the differences apparent therein.

I observe that the net excess of appropriation over expenditure amounts to $1,153.03, and this is accounted for by the deaths of two 1st Class Clerks during the year, and the fact that provision was made for the discharge of their duties by the appointment of Clerks of the lower classes. The following are the changes which have taken place in this staff:—

Five Junior 2nd Class Clerks promoted to the Senior 2nd, 1 3rd Class Clerk promoted to Junior 2nd, 2 new appointments to 3rd Class, 1 Messenger promoted to 3rd Class, 1 Messenger appointed at minimum salary *vice* Messenger promoted, and Private Secretary transferred to outside service, salary $600, successor receiving only $300.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.		Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy Head		3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Chief Clerk, Secretary		2,800 00	2,800 00		
1 do Assistant Secretary		2,000 00	2,050 00		
To provide for statutory increase to salary of Assistant Secretary		50 00			
4 1st Class Clerks	*a*	6,650 00	4,825 00	1,825 00	
7 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	*b*	9,500 00	9,316 67	183 33	
17 Junior do	*c*	12,550 00	4,166 59	8,383 41	
10 3rd Class Clerks	*d*	4,950 00	10,980 62	.....	6,030 62
Probationary Clerks	*e*	.....	455 00	.....	455 00
1 Chief Clerk, Accountant		2,800 00	2,800 00		
1 do Cashier		2,200 00	2,200 00		
1 do Assistant Accountant		2,200 00	2,200 00		
1 1st Class Clerk		1,650 00	1,650 00		
To provide salary of 1st Class Clerk, from 1st April to 30th June, 1882	*f*	450 00	1,050 02	.....	600 02
7 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	*g*	8,750 00	4,058 31	4,691 69	
13 Junior do	*h*	10,400 00	8,204 07	2,195 93	
3 3rd Class Clerks	*j*	1,700 00	5,417 44	.....	3,717 44
Probationary Clerk	*k*	.....	50 00	.....	50 00
1 Chief Clerk, Superintendent Money Orders	*l*	2,200 00	537 48	1,662 52	
To provide salary of Assistant Superindendent, from 1st Oct., 1881, to 30th June, 1882		1,500 00	1,500 00		
1 1st Class Clerk		1,800 00	1,800 00		
1 1st Class Clerk	*m*	.....	300 03	.....	300 03
5 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	*n*	6,350 00	6,287 50	62 50	
11 Junior do	*o*	9,200 00	6,426 91	2,773 09	
3 3rd Class Clerks	*p*	1,650 00	3,616 42	.....	1,966 42
Probationary Clerks	*q*	.....	532 25	.....	532 25
1 Chief Clerk, Superintendent Savings Banks		2,400 00	2,700 00		
To provide increase of salary of Superintendent, from 1st Oct, 1881, to 30th June, 1882		300 00			
1 1st Class Clerk		1,700 00	1,775 00		
To provide increase of salary to Assistant Superintendent, from 1st Oct., 1881, to 30th June, 1882		75 00			
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	*r*	1,250 00	1,225 00	25 00	
8 Junior do	*s*	6,900 00	5,553 16	1,346 84	
7 3rd Class Clerks	*t*	3,250 00	3,709 56	.....	459 56
1 Probationary Clerk	*u*	300 00	849 99	.....	549 99
3 Messengers	*v*	1,450 00	1,810 00	.....	360 00
Allowance for Private Secretary		600 00	600 00		
		112,775 00	104,647 02	23,149 31	15,021 33
1 Minister authorized by 36 Vic., c. 31		7,000 00			
Hon. John O'Connor, from 1st July, 1881, to 22nd May, 1882		.....	6,266 09		
Hon. John Carling, from 23rd May to 30th June, 1882		.....	733 91		
		119,775 00	111,647 02	8,127 98	
Amount charged to Vote for extension of Staff		.....	.....	1,037 25	
				7,090 73	

Mr. W. H. Griffin, the Deputy Postmaster-General, in addition to his salary, received as follows:—

As Chairman of Civil Service Board, under the Civil Service Act of 1860	$400 00

Mr. White also received in addition to his salary:

As member of Civil Service Commission	313 00
	$713 00

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a. There were only three employed, and their annual increase though estimated for the whole year, was only required for six months.

b. Six were employed for the whole year, and two promoted from Junior 2nd Class from 1st June.

c. Only six employed, two of whom to 31st May, when promoted to Senior 2nd Class.

d. Twenty remained in this class, intended promotions to Junior 2nd not having been carried out.

e. New appointments.

f. This promotion was made from 1st October, 1881, instead of from 1st April, 1882, as estimated.

g. Two employed for whole year, one died in September, 1881, one promoted from 1st October, 1881, and one promoted to this class from Junior 2nd, from 1st October, 1881.

h. Eleven employed, one for one month only, one for three months, one for eleven months, the balance the whole year.

j. Eleven remained in this class, intended promotions not having been carried out.

k. New appointment from 1st May.

l. Superintendent died in September, no successor was appointed, the control having been vested in Superintendent of Savings Banks, whose salary was increased to cover the additional service.

m. This promotion was made from 1st April, 1882.

n. Annual increases though estimated for the whole year, were only required in two cases for six months, and in one case for three months.

o. Only nine employed, two of whom were only promoted into this class rom 1st April, 1882.

p. Seven remained in this class, intended promotions not having been carried out.

q. New appointments from 1st January, 1882.

r. The annual increase though estimated for the whole year, was only required for six months.

s. Two intended promotions estimated for the whole year, were only made on 30th September, 1881, and 1st April, 1882, respectively, one was only appointed on 1st June, 1882, and one did not work full time.

t. Eleven employed, three of whom served broken periods.
Three employed instead of one as estimated.

v. Four employed instead of three as estimated.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1882.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant enclosing the appropriation statement of this Department's last year's salary expenditure, for explanation of the causes of the difference between the sub-heads of grant and the corresponding expenditure, and in reply to state that the difference arises from promotions and other changes that were estimated for, but not carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. WHITE,
Secretary.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.		Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy Head		3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Secretary		2,450 00	2,450 00		
3 1st Class Clerks	*a*	4,650 00	4,504 02	145 98	
3 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	*b*	4,000 00	4,050 00		50 00
1 Junior do		800 00	800 00		
1 3rd Class Clerk		450 00	450 00		
1 Attaché, on special service	*c*	1,350 00	1,400 00		50 00
1 Probationary Clerk	*d*	300 00		300 00	
1 Office Keeper	*e*	500 00		500 00	
Allowance for Private Secretary		600 00	600 00		
2 Messengers	*f*	830 00	1,360 41		530 41
1 Chief Clerk		2,200 00	2,200 00		
1 1st Class Clerk	*g*	1,400 00	1,425 00		25 00
3 Senior 2nd Class Clerks	*h*	3,950 00	5,972 75		2,022 75
4 Junior do	*j*	3,400 00	3,029 91	370 09	
4 3rd Class Clerks	*k*	2,640 00	1,313 35	1,326 65	
1 Probationary Clerk	*l*	300 00		300 00	
1 Model Repairer		450 00	450 00		
2 Model Keepers		900 00	900 00		
		34,370 00	34,105 44	2,942 72	2,678 16
1 Minister, authorized by 36 Vic., c. 31		7,000 00			
Hon J. H. Pope			7,000 00		
		41,370 00	41,105 44	264 56	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a, *d*, *e*, *j*, *k* and *l*. Over-estimated.
b, *e* and *g*. The annual increases not estimated for.
f. Four Messengers employed, one for June only.
h. Three promotions from Junior 2nd to this class, at $1,100.00 each, making six in the class instead of three as estimated.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, November 8, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th October, enclosing the appropriation statement of last year's salary expenditure, I have to state that the difference between the sub-heads of grant and the corresponding expenditures is apparently caused by the promotion of C erks rom one class to another.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,
Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ s.	$ cts.
1 Deputy-Head	3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Chief Clerk, Commissioner of Fisheries	2,400 00	2,400 00		
1 do Accountant	2,250 00	2,250 00		
1 do	2,250 00	2,250 00		
2 1st Class Clerks	3,600 00	3,600 00		
4 Senior 2nd Class Clerks *a*	5,100 00	4,000 00	1,100 00	
9 Junior do *b*	8,050 00	8,726 55	.....	676 55
4 3rd Class Clerk *c*	2 150 00	2,172 91	.....	22 91
Allowance for Private Secretary	300 00	300 00		
2 Messengers	890 00	890 00		
	30,190 00	29,789 46	1,100 00	699 46
1 Minister, authorized by 36 Vic., cap. 31	7,000 00			
Hon. J. C. Pope	.....	7,000 00		
	37,190 00	36,789 46	400 54	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. Owing to the death of one, the amount estimated was not paid.
b. Three new appointments made in the latter part of the year, and one from 23rd July, 1881.
c. Appointment of one as a 3rd Class Clerk, from 15th June, 1882.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy Head	3,200 00	3,200 00		
1 Chief Clerk Secretary *a*	1,850 00	1,825 00	25 00	
1 Chief Engineer	3,000 00	3,000 00		
1 Chief Architect *b*	3,000 00	3,000 00		
1 Chief Clerk, Accountant *c*	1,900 00	1,875 00	25 00	
3 do Engineering Branch	1,850 00	1,850 00		
4 1st Class Clerks *d*	4,700 00	3,475 00	1,225 00	
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerks *e*	4,750 00	4,999 63		249 63
4 Junior do *f*	2,550 00	3,530 87		980 87
3 3rd Class Clerks *g*	2,100 00	1,680 83	419 17	
Allowance for Private Secretary *h*	600 00	208 30	391 70	
2 Messengers *j*	1,000 00	786 87	213 13	
	30,500 00	29,431 50	2,299 00	1,230 50
1 Minister authorized by 36 Vic., cap. 31	7,000 00			
Sir H. Langevin, C.B., K.C.M.G.		7,000 00		
	37,500 00	36,431 50	1,068 50	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

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a and *c*. Statutory increases estimated for whole year, but paid for half year only.

d. $1,20 voted for a Law Clerk. Position still vacant.

e. One Clerk appointed at $1,100, and another one transferred to Junior 2nd Class.

f. One Clerk transferred from Senior 2nd Class, and another one appointed at $700.

h. Salary paid from 1st February only.

j. One Messenger promoted to 3rd Class.

b. $322 besides this amount was paid to the new holder of this office which amount is charged against the vote for new appointments of $5,000.

g. Three appointed only from 1st June, 1882. Two paid for whole year.

j. One Messenger was employed at rate of $330, but was promoted to 3rd class from 23rd May, 1882.

Mr. A. J. Kingston, in addition to his salary, received for extra work in Office of Secretary of State, $34.85.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 8th November, 1882.

SIR,—I am directed to return herewith the appropriation statement of this Department's last year's salary expenditure enclosed, for explanation, with your letter of the 25th ultimo; and to draw your attention to the Accountant's notes thereon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Deputy	4,100 00	4,100 00		
1 Chief Clerk, Secretary	2,400 00	2,400 00		
1 do Accountant *a*	2,200 00	2,212 50		12 50
1 do *b*	1,900 00	1,862 50	37 50	
1 Chief Engineer, Canals	4,500 00	4,500 00		
1 do Government Railways in operation	4,000 00	4,000 00		
7 1st Class Clerks *c*	11,200 00	10,425 00	775 00	
1 Senior 2nd Class Clerk *d*	1,400 00	2,139 44		739 44
7 Junior do *e*	6,450 00	5,737 64	712 36	
2 3rd Class Clerks *f*	950 00	866 67	83 33	
Allowance for Private Secretary	600 00	600 00		
2 Messengers *g*	884 00	840 00	44 00	
	40,584 00	39,683 75	1,652 19	751 94
1 Minister, authorized by 36 Vic., c. 31	7,000 00			
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., K.C.M.G.		7,000 00		
	47,584 00	46,683 75	900 25	

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. Under-estimated. Promoted to 1st grade from 1st April, 1882.

b, *c*, *f* and *g*. Over-estimated. Annual increases in some cases estimated for whole year, and only required for three months.

d. Caused by promotions from Junior 2nd to this class, and appointment of one *vice* another resigned.

Mr. C. Schrieber, in addition to his salary, received as Engineer-in-Chief, Pacific Railway	$1,500 00
Mr. L. K. Jones, in addition, received as Private Secretary to C. Schreiber	100 00
Mr. T. Cross, in addition, received for translating in office of Secretary of State	5 00
	$1,605 00

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, November 3rd, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, requesting information with reference to the differences between the sub-heads of grant and the corresponding expenditure in the appropriation statement of this Department of last year's salary expenditure, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of statement with necessary explanations attached.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

EXTENSION OF STAFF.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To meet the possible amount required for new appointments, by an extension of the Staff or by any other change	5,000 00			
Militia and Defence:—1 3rd Class Clerk, part of the year		59 68		
Interior:—2 3rd Class Clerks, for year		1,300 00		
Post Office Department:—Probationary Clerks, for parts of the year		1,037 25		
Public Works:—Chief Architect, from 1st November to 9th December, 1881		322 00		
	5,000 00	2,718 93	2,281 07	
Civil Service Board	600 00			
Salaries of Chairman and Secretary		600 00		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

RECAPITULATION.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT for the Year 1881-82.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salary of the Governor-General	48,666 66	48,666 63		
do Lt.-Governor of Ontario	10,000 00	10,000 00		
do do Quebec	10,000 00	10,000 00		
do do Nova Scotia	9,000 00	9,000 00		
do do New Brunswick	9,000 00	9,000 00		
do do Manitoba & Keewatin	10,000 00	10,000 00		
do do N.-W. Territories	7,000 00	4,110 88		
do do British Columbia	9,000 00	9,000 00		
do do P. E. Island	7,000 00	7,000 00		
do 12 Ministers at $7,000 each	84,000 00	84,000 00		
do Premier	8,000 00	8,000 00		
do Governor-General's Secretary	2,400 00	2,400 00		
do Auditor-General	3,200 00	3,200 00		
do High Commissioner of Canada	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Authorized by special Acts	227,266 66	224,377 51		
Governor-General's Secretary's office	11,100 00	10,449 80		
Privy Council	14,712 50	14,152 44		
Justice	14,705 00	14,318 21		
do Penitentiaries Branch	5,350 00	5,183 33		
Militia and Defence	35,740 00	34,865 21		
Secretary of State	39,660 00	39,194 93		
Interior	54,580 00	43,914 95		
do Indian Branch	19,100 00	17,835 12		
Auditor-General	18,825 00	18,782 85		
Finance	52,925 00	51,694 90		
Treasury Board	2,750 00	1,000 00		
Inland Revenue	32,880 00	31,319 72		
Customs	33,110 00	31,856 97		
Postmaster-General	112,775 00	103,609 77		
Agriculture	34,370 00	34,105 44		
Marine and Fisheries	30,190 00	29,789 46		
Public Works	30,500 00	29,431 50		
Railways and Canals	40,584 00	39,683 75		
Extension of staff, new appointments, &c.	5,000 00	2,718 93		
Civil Service Board	600 00	600 00		
Departmental Contingencies	141,250 00	162,061 61		
Stationery Office for Stationery	5,000 00	4,172 47		
Contingent expenses of High Commissioner of Canada in London	5,250 00	5,085 25		
Total	968,223 16	950,204 12		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
			16,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers		810 01				
Advertising in do		109 41				
				919 42		
Books of reference *a*				297 82		
Telegraphing and telephones—						
Montreal Telegraph Co	428 70					
Dominion do	76 53					
Western Union do	231 25					
G. N. Western do	966 88					
Canada Mutual do	38 24					
Lt.-Col. De Winton	251 68					
Major Chater	14 06					
		2,007 34				
Bell Telephone Co		215 00				
				2,222 34		
Postages, freight and express charges—						
Postmaster, Quebec	25 39					
do Halifax	14 93					
do Ottawa	200 39					
do Winnipeg	109 52					
do Montreal	7 31					
Lt.-Col. De Winton	0 10					
		357 64				
Freight and express charges		25 07				
				382 71		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
His Excellency the Governor General travelling expenses		5,000 00				
Sir Patrick L. McDougall, K.C.M.G., travelling expenses		74 85				
Lt.-Col. De Winton, travelling expenses *b*	298 45					
Lt.-Col. De Winton, cab hire	36 75					
		335 20				
Lt.-Col. Stuart, trav. expenses	190 00					
do cab hire	30 50					
		220 50				
W. Campbell, trav. expenses *c*		501 26				
C. J. Jones do		150 00				
J. C. Barker do		18 95				
H. G. Clarke do		399 05				
G. Carpenter do		468 78				
Thomas Rogers do		15 00				
W. Ackland do *d*		10 00				
Sundry persons, cab hire		86 60				
				7,280 19		
Carried forward			16,000 00	11,102 48		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	.....	16,000 00	11,102 48	.....	.....
Extra Clerks ..... *e*	.....	.....	.....	288 00		
Translating	.....	.....	.....	11 05		
etty expenses ..... *f*	.....	.....	.....	20 02		
Prderlies—						
H. G. Clarke	503 67					
Thos. Rogers	433 29					
W. Cherry	74 00					
W. Ackland	46 00					
J. Morris	8 00					
Extra Orderlies	10 00					
		1,074 96				
Uniforms	.....	130 82				
			.....	1,205 78		
Engraving and lithographing	.....	.....	.....	6 00		
Drawing plan of Diploma .. .. *g*	.....	.....	.....	15 00		
Sundries—						
Telegraphic messages, postages and cab hire ..... *h*	.....	20 80				
Goods	.....	0 40				
Repairs	.....	12 80				
Telegraph boys	.....	3 00				
			.....	37 00		
Stationery Office—						
Stationery	.....	317 98				
Books of reference	.....	7 00				
			.....	324 98		
Queen's Printer—						
Paper, printing and binding	.....	.....	.....	290 77		
			16,000 00	13,301 08	2,698 92	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,

Auditor-General.

Examined,

THOS. PORTER.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that books should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. Subsistence charged at rate of $5 per day should be certified as actual disbursements, if such.

(The whole question of travelling expenses will be submitted by Lt.-Col. De Winton on his return.—T. Ross, Acct. of Con.)

c. Subsistence charged at rate of $2 per day should be certified as actual disbursements.

(Mr. Campbell, on his return to Ottawa, will certify.—T. Ross, Acct. of Con.)

d. Details required. (This man has been discharged.—T. Ross, Acct. of Con.)

e. The payments of $22 and $8 to C. C. Rogers, a Clerk upon the staff of the Department of the Interior, appear to be in contravention of 31 Vic., cap. 34, sec. 23.

(The Treasury Board have sustained the legality of such payments.—T. Ross, Acct. of Con.)

f. Balance of advance for petty expenses has been accounted for in vouchers rendered with accounts of 1882-83.

g. This does not appear to be, properly speaking, a charge against Civil Government Contingencies.

h. Amounts paid under sub-heads of Telegrams, &c., are not distinguished.

(Attention has been called to this. It will be attended to in the future.—T. Ross, Acct. of Con.)

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SECRETARY,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the chief causes in the difference between grant and expenditure in the contingent account of this office for the year ending 30th June, 1882, is chiefly due to the items under the heads of telegrams, postages, freight and travelling expenses being much less during the past year than anticipated.

It is unlikely so large a balance will appear in 1883.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C. STUART,
for Governor-General's Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated	More than Est mated
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
			3,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers				754 14		
Books of reference *a*				47 95		
Telegraphing and Telephones—						
Montreal Telegraph Co	7 98					
Dominion do	1 14					
G. N.-Western do	117 12					
Hon. A. W. McLelan	30 65					
		156 89				
Montreal Telegraph Co., hire of telephone		15 00				
				171 89		
Postages, Postmaster, Ottawa				52 55		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
Hon. A. W. McLelan, travelling expenses	191 00					
Hon. A. W. McLelan, cab hire.	15 50					
		206 50				
L. J. Burpeé, travelling expenses		14 10				
F. K. Bennett do		6 10				
Sundry persons, cab hire		30 00				
				256 70		
Extra Clerks				589 50		
Petty expenses *b*				5 00		
Translating				20 00		
Sundries—						
Washing towels		65 00				
Ice		9 68				
Repairs		1 50				
				76 18		
Stationery Office—						
Stationery		360 34				
Books of reference		67 15				
				427 49		
Queen's Printer—						
Paper, printing and binding				329 48		
			3,000 00	2,730 88	269 12	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that books should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. Details have not been furnished. Expenditure was made by the late Clerk of the Privy Council.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts. 3,500 00	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Subscriptions to newspapers				525 56		
Books of reference *a*				304 64		
Telegraphing and telephones—						
Montreal Telegraph Co	181 05					
Dominion do	29 16					
G. N.-Western do	565 19					
Canada Mutual do	11 04					
H. G. Hopkirk	0 55					
		786 99				
Bell Telephone Co.		65 00				
Postages, freight and express charges				851 99		
Postmaster, Ottawa	89 83					
G. L. Foster	0 90					
		90 73				
Freight and express charges		2 80				
Travelling expenses, including cab-hire—				93 53		
Sir Alex. Campbell, trav. expenses	123 40					
do cab-hire	50 80					
		174 20				
Z. A. Lash, trav. expenses *b*		34 85				
H. G. Hopkirk do		294 40				
Sundry persons, cab-hire		21 85				
				525 30		
Extra Clerks				267 92		
Petty expenses				15 99		
Extra Messengers *c*				46 00		
Engraving and lithographing				24 00		
Stationery outside of Stationery Office *d*				3 25		
Sundries—						
Goods		22 56				
Furniture *e*		4 50				
Ice		16 13				
Cartage		1 00				
Labo		0 30				
Washing towels		24 00				
Telegraph boys		3 00				
Newspapers		0 25				
Stationery Office—				71 74		
Stationery		626 43				
Books of reference		1 60				
Queen's Printer—				628 03		
Paper, printing and binding				396 57		
			3,500 00	3,754 52		254 52

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that books should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. $19.35 for hotel expenses should be certified as actual disbursements (left the Service, called upon for certificate T. Ross, A. of C.).

c. In the payment of a gratuity of $10 to Extra Messengers, the time should be stated for which the services of the temporary Messengers were paid.

d. Order in Council of the 18th June, 1869, requires that all stationery should be procured from the Government Stationery Office.

e. 31 Vic., cap. 35, sec. 2, provides that furniture shall be supplied by the Department of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, October 20th, 1882.

SIR,—In answer to your communication of the 13th instant, asking for information as to the cause of difference between the estimate and expenditure on account of Civil Government contingencies, I have the honor to state that I am informed by the officers of the Department that it was not found possible to reduce the amount of telegraphing and travelling expenses, as compared with the previous year, as much as was anticipated.

The work of an extremely long Session made the employment of Extra Clerks necessary.

On account of the illness of one of the Messengers it was necessary to employ an Extra Messenger.

If you think that the over expenditure is a matter of sufficient importance, and you desire me to do so, I will refer the matter to my predecessor. Personally I have no knowledge of the matter.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—PENITENTIARY BRANCH.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ts.
		2,250 00			
Subscription to newspapers	13 00				
Advertising in do	12 00				
			25 00		
Telegraphing—					
Montreal Telegraph Co.	55 10				
Dominion do	1 14				
G.N.-Western do	162 78				
			219 02		
Cleaning offices			25 00		
Travelling expenses—					
J. G. Moylan	1,329 70				
Geo. L. Foster	247 66				
W. W. Walkem	5 00				
			1,582 36		
Sundries, goods			4 00		
Stationery Office—					
Stationery	120 89				
Books	0 20				
			121 09		
Queen's Printer, printing, paper and binding			85 00		
		2,250 00	2,061 47	188 53	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		6,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers			567 00		
Books of reference *a*	83 63				
Maps *a*	14 50				
Telegraphing :—			98 13		
Montr al Telegraph Co	255 17				
Dominion do	199 02				
G. N. Western do	654 04				
Canada Mutual do	37 48				
			1,145 71		
Postages—Postmaster, Ottawa			157 08		
Travelling expenses, including cab-hire :—					
Hon. A. P. Caron, travelling expenses $370 74					
Hon. A. P. Caron, cab-hire 550 50					
	921 24				
Lt.-Col. Panet, travelling expenses	164 41				
A. Benoit, travelling expenses $158 50					
A. Benoit, cab-hire 11 25					
	169 75				
B. Sulte, travelling expenses	11 00				
F. E. P. Aldrich do	59 25				
S. Lelièvre do	50 00				
			1,375 65		
Extra Clerks			1,215 77		
do Messengers			38 75		
Stationery, outside of Stationery Office *b*			3 25		
Sundries :—					
Goods	39 60				
Repairs	1 50				
Picture frames *c*	20 00				
Filters	5 50				
Washing towels	23 25				
Ice	12 90				
Photographic views	8 00				
Stationery Office :—			110 75		
Stationery	1,018 27				
Books of reference	104 85				
Queen's Printer :—			1,123 12		
Paper, printing and binding			1,186 36		
		6,000 00	7,021 57		1,021 57

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that these should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. Order in Council of the 18th June, 1869, requires that all stationery be procured from the Government Stationery Office.

c. 31 Vic. cap. 35, sec. 2, provides that Furniture and Fittings shall be supplied by the Department of Public Works.

(The Deputy-Minister's attention has been called to this account.—T. Ross, A. of C.)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, October 31st, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 13th instant, requesting an explanation with reference to the excess of expenditure Civil Government contingencies, 1881-82, over the appropriation, I beg to state that the only explanation I can give is that it is impossible to estimate the actual amount which may be required for the departmental services during any year; hence the estimates and appropriations for 1881-82 have been found inadequate to meet the requirements of the Service for that year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. EUG. PANET,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant	
				Less than Estimated	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		7,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers			604 28		
Books of reference *a*			72 01		
Telegraphing—					
Montreal Telegraph Co	136 64				
Dominion do	34 43				
Great North-Western Telegraph Co.	543 72				
Canada Mutual do	25 73				
T. O'Keefe	0 75				
			741 27		
Postages, Freight and Express charges—					
Postmaster, Ottawa	139 35				
Freight and express charges	33 87				
			173 22		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—					
Hon. J. A. Mousseau, travelling expenses $500 00					
Hon J. A. Mousseau, cab hire 331 00					
	831 00				
G. Emond, travelling expenses	183 40				
Sundry persons, cab hire	26 50				
			1,040 90		
Extra Clerks *b*			1,621 71		
Extra Messengers			548 00		
Sundries—					
Goods	11 20				
Washing towels	48 00				
Postage stamps	0 48				
Telegraph boys	3 00				
Furniture *c*	17 50				
Cartage	340 00				
Photographic views	17 00				
Ice	26 13				
Repairs	4 50				
			487 81		
Stationery Office—					
Stationery	858 12				
Books of reference	136 45				
			994 57		
Queen's Printer—					
Paper, printing and binding			661 14		
		7,000 00	6,924 91	75 09	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions, and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Books should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office, as required by Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877.

b. Payments, included in this expenditure, of $5 to T. Cross, upon the staff of the Department of Railways and Canals, and of $34.88 to A. G. Kingston, upon the staff of the Department of Public Works, appear to be in contravention of Sec. 23 of the Civil Service Act of 1868.

(Treasury Board have sustained such payments.—T. Ross, A. of C.)

c. Furniture should be supplied by the Department of Public Works, as provided by 31 Vic., Cap. 35, Sec. 2.

CONTINGENCIES,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the enclosed voucher which has been presented to me for payment.

As there are doubts as to the legality of such accounts, I have to request that I may be furnished with instructions from you as to the course I am to follow when these demands are made upon contingencies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. ROSS,
Accountant of Contingencies.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR-GENERAL OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, 4th January, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 31st ult., which accompanied Mr. A. G. Kingston's account for extra work in the Department of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, the 23rd section of 31st Vic., cap. 34, makes the payment of the account illegal, Mr. Kingston being a Clerk in another Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

THOS. ROSS, Esq.,
Accountant of Contingencies.

TREASURY BOARD, CANADA.
OTTAWA, 25th January, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Treasury Board have decided, on the report of the Department of Justice, to pay the amount of the claim of Mr. A. G. Kingston for extra work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Secretary.

THOS. ROSS, Esq.,
Accountant of Contingencies.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts. 8,000 00	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Subscriptions to newspapers				458 88		
Books of reference *a*		17 50				
Maps *a*		23 35				
				40 85		
Telegraphing—						
Montreal Telegraph Co		156 51				
Dominion do		106 80				
G. N. Western do		556 55				
Canada Mutual do		30 72				
Hon. D. L. McPherson, refund cable		5 00				
				849 58		
Postages, freight and express charges—						
Postmaster, Ottawa		759 97				
Freight and express charges		3 75				
				763 72		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
Sir J. A. Macdonald—						
Travelling expenses to England	1,508 25					
Personal do *b*	540 80					
Cab hire	277 75					
		2,326 80				
Hon. D. L. McPherson, cab hire		11 50				
Col. Dennis, travelling expenses	7 80					
do cab hire	42 75					
		50 55				
L. Russell do		36 75				
Frederick White, travelling expenses *b*	224 00					
Frederick White, cab hire	60 25					
		284 25				
A. M. Burgess do		15 75				
F. W. Smith, travelling expenses		115 05				
Sundry persons, cab hire		165 10				
				3,005 75		
Extra Clerks				558 00		
Extra Messengers				811 85		
Engraving, printing, binding and lithographing				201 25		
Stationery outside of Stationery Office *c*				1 75		
Sundries—						
Goods		56 46				
Repairs		14 50				
Ice		46 13				
Cartage		6 05				
Postage stamps		12 00				
Furniture *d*		4 75				
Washing towels		24 00				
Marking do		2 00				
Telegraph boys		3 00				
				168 89		
Carried forward			8,000 00	6,860 52		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	.....	8,000 00	6,860 52	.....	.....
Stationery Office—						
Stationery	.....	2,709 07				
Books of reference.....	161 04					
Maps	14 00					
		175 04				
			.....	2,884 11		
Queen's Printer—						
Paper, printing and binding	.....	.....	.....	4,271 55		
			8,000 00	14,016 18	.....	6,016 18

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

a. These should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office, as required by Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877.

b. Refunded.

c. Order in Council of the 18th June, 1869, requires that all stationery should be procured from the Government Stationery Office.

d. 31 Vic., cap. 35, sec. 2, provides that furniture shall be supplied by the Department of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 4th November, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of the Interior, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., respecting the excess of expenditure over appropriation in the matter of the contingencies of this Department for the year ended 30th June, 1882.

The unforeseen expenses in connection with the visit to Europe of the Minister will account for a portion of the excess, while the extraordinary increase of the Dominion Lands business, rendering necessary a considerable unexpected outlay for maps, printing and Extra Clerks and Messengers, made it absolutely impossible that the sum required to meet contingent expenses for a year in advance could have been correctly estimated.

I may add that, with a view to meeting the anticipated but necessarily indefinite increase, both in kind and extent, of contingent expenditure, that must attend the expansion of the business of this Department, a comparatively large sum was asked for in the Departmental estimates, but the amount was subsequently cut down in such wise as to make an over-expenditure unavoidable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. BURGESS,
Secretary.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

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Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.			Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		2,500 00				
Subscriptions to newspapers	69 25					
Advertising in do	10 00					
		.....	79 25			
Books of reference *a*	18 50					
Maps *a*	6 60					
		.....	25 10			
Freight and express charges	.....	.....	5 40			
Wages of Charwomen *b*	.....	.....	150 00			
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
L. Vankoughnet, travelling expenses $61 30						
L. Vankoughnet, cab hire 24 94						
	86 24					
Sundry persons do	11 50					
		.....	97 74			
Extra Clerks	.....	.....	1,378 28			
do Messengers	.....	.....	589 50			
Special Constables	.....	.....	7 50			
Engraving and lithographing	.....	.....	141 55			
Sundries—						
Goods	30 26					
Repairs	0 25					
Cartage	4 00					
Washing towels	18 00					
		.....	52 51			
Stationery Office—						
Stationery	642 18					
Books of reference $8 35						
Maps 6 00						
	14 35					
Queen's Printer—		.....	656 53			
Paper, printing and binding	.....	.....	989 05			
		2,500 00	4,172 41	.....		1,672 41

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions, and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that these be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. Authority for this expenditure was obtained by Order in Council of the 10th November, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 28th October, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing a statement of the expenditure of this Department for Civil Government contingencies as compared with the estimates for the year ended 30th June, 1882, and requesting explanations as to the causes of difference between grant and expenditure.

In reply, I beg to state that the difference between the grant and expenditure is the result of the increased business of the Department, demanding the employment of extra clerks and necessitating a larger expenditure on that account than was anticipated when the estimates were framed. The removal of this Department from the eastern block to the building it at present occupies also entailed expense which was unforeseen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Subscription to newspapers			2,500 00	108 38		
Books of reference ..... *a*				12 00		
Telegraphing and Telephones—						
Montreal Telegraph Co	4 82					
Dominion do	5 97					
Great North-Western Telegraph Co	5 50					
Auditor-General	0 25					
		16 54				
Bell Telephone Co		40 00				
				56 54		
Postages, Freight and Express charges—						
Postmaster, Ottawa		86 65				
Express charges		0 50				
				87 15		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
J. L. McDougall, trav. expenses to and from Winnipeg		180 50				
Sundry persons, cab hire		4 75				
				185 25		
Legal advice				80 00		
Extra Clerks				1,003 00		
Engraving and lithographing				48 00		
Sundries—						
Goods		41 31				
Filter ..... *b*		2 75				
Ice		6 45				
Washing towels		16 00				
Telegraph and telephone boys		5 00				
				71 51		
Stationery Office—						
Stationery office		396 76				
Books of reference	11 20					
Maps	2 50					
		13 70				
				410 46		
Queen's Printer—						
Paper, printing and binding				436 32		
			2,560 00	2,498 61	1 39	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that Books should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. 31 Vic., cap. 35, sec. 2, provides that furniture and fittings shall be supplied by the Department of Public Works.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

[CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
			8,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers.				738 44		
Books of reference *a*				49 75		
Telegraphing and telephones—						
Montreal Telegraph Co	454 63					
Dominion do	155 43					
Anglo-American do	16 77					
G. N. Western do	1,785 36					
Canada Mutual do	21 91					
Bank of Montreal, refund cable	1 25					
		2,435 35				
Bell Telephone Co.		92 50				
				2,527 85		
Postage, freight & express charges—						
Postmaster, Ottawa		497 08				
Freight and express charges		23 25				
				520 33		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
Sir S. L. Tilley, trav. expenses	375 50					
do cab hire	5 50					
		381 00				
J. M. Courtney, trav. expenses	85 20					
do cab hire	19 50					
		104 70				
F. Toller, trav. expenses		25 00				
G. Y. Crookshank, trav. expenses		184 25				
Sundry persons, cab hire		54 35				
				749 30		
Extra Clerks				1,560 00		
Translating				3 00		
Engraving and lithographing				757 15		
Special—						
Enquiries relative to iron industries *b*		260 00				
Tabulated Statement of Bank Returns *c*		50 00				
				250 00		
Sundries:						
Goods		48 64				
Ice		6 45				
Repairs		3 45				
Washing towels		40 50				
Telegraph boys		3 00				
				102 04		
Carried forward			8,000 00	7,277 86		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	7,277 86	.....	.....
Stationery Office—						
Stationery.....	.....	1,396 98				
Books of reference.....	149 74					
Maps.....	2 00					
		151 74				
			.....	1,548 72		
Queen's Printer—						
Paper, printing and binding.....	.....	.....	.....	2,048 45		
			8,000 00	10,875 00	.....	2,875 00

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

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a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that books should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. This does not appear to be, properly speaking, a charge against Civil Government Contingencies under the Act.

c. Number of days' services and rate per day in preparing this Statement have not been furnished as required by Section 19 of the Civil Service Act of 1868.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th instant, asking for an explanation of the variation between estimate and expenditure of the contingencies of this Department, I have the honor to state that the over-expenditure arose from extra expenditure being incurred for stationery, printing and telegrams, and that during the present year Parliament has been asked for an increased sum to cover the Departmental contingencies.

Your very truly,
J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sum granted, for the year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
			9,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers		610 77				
Advertising in do		357 52				
				968 29		
Books of reference *a*		113 50				
Maps *a*		8 00				
				121 50		
Telegraphing—						
Montreal Telegraph Co		399 45				
Dominion do		114 48				
Great North Western Telegraph Co		1,721 23				
Canada Mutual Telegraph Co		54 98				
				2,290 14		
Postages, freight and express charges—						
Postmaster, Ottawa	158 87					
J. M. Bowell	0 72					
		159 59				
Freight and express charges		81 49				
				241 08		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
Hon. M. Bowell, travelling expenses	181 25					
Hon. M. Bowell, cab hire	22 75					
		204 00				
Sundry persons, cab hire		11 75				
				215 75		
Copying				4 00		
Engraving and lithographing				90 50		
Sundries—						
Goods		49 85				
Caligraph		80 00				
Ice		9 68				
Photographic views		5 00				
Washing towels		21 00				
Repairs		2 00				
Cartage		13 20				
Telegraph boys		4 25				
				184 98		
Stationery Office—						
Stationery		1,028 38				
Books of reference		12 25				
				1,040 63		
Queen's Printer—						
Paper, printing and binding				1,241 89		
			9,000 00	6,398 76	2,601 24	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that these should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, enclosing statement of expenditure by this office, on account of Civil Government, for the year ended 30th June last, and have noted your request that I would furnish you with an explanation of the cause of difference between the amount granted and that actually spent for the above mentioned service.

In reply, I have to state that the amount short expended (say $2,601.24) is to be attributed primarily to the economy with which the public money is expended by this Department; but I might mention that during the past year it was not found necessary to employ any extra assistance, the permanent staff having been found equal to all the emergencies which arose. But, as you are aware, it is impossible to anticipate what statements may be called for by the Houses of Parliament, or to estimate exactly for all the exigencies that may arise, and, therefore, it is necessary to provide a reasonable margin for such purposes. Further, I would state that the expenditure for statistical and other books of record varies greatly different years, and the amount under that particular head (Queen's Printer) would have been much larger the year just ended, but for the delays in printing and binding, which prevented the delivery of many books until after the beginning of the present fiscal year. I beg to return herewith the comparative statement furnished, with your letter above referred to, and trust that the explanations just given may be quite satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts. 9,000 00	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.
Subscriptions to newspapers				523 53		
Books of reference ... *a*		164 60				
Maps ... *a*		8 50				
				173 10		
Telegraphing—						
Montreal Telegraph Co		83 39				
Dominion do		25 58				
G. N.-Western do		352 89				
Canada Mutual do		21 55				
Hon. J. C. Aikins		21 50				
				504 91		
Postages, freight and express charges—						
Postmaster, Ottawa	176 58					
W. H. Aikins	5 00					
		181 58				
Freight and express charges		139 10				
				320 68		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
Hon. J. C. Aikins, trav. expenses	250 00					
do cab hire	6 00					
		256 00				
A. Brunel, trav. expenses ... *b*		144 73				
E. Miall do ... *c*		273 65				
W. H. Aikins do		139 77				
Sundry persons, cab hire		11 25				
				825 40		
Extra Clerks				2,555 50		
Petty expenses ... *d*				8 71		
Translating				4 00		
Extra Messengers				11 00		
Engraving and lithographing				22 09		
Stationery outside of Stationery Office ... *e*				2 50		
Sundries—						
Goods		95 57				
Writing machine		64 62				
Cartage		50 05				
Washing towels		51 30				
Labor		1 50				
Repairs		2 50				
Filters ... *f*		8 25				
Furniture ... *f*		18 50				
Fittings ... *f*		0 75				
Ice		4 84				
Photographic views		5 00				
Telegraph boys		3 00				
Expressmen		2 00				
				307 98		
Carried forward			9,000 00	5,259 52		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	.....	9,000 00	5,259 52	.....	.....
Stationery Office—						
Stationery	.....	967 03				
Books of reference.....	.....	66 81				
			.....	1,033 84		
Queen's Printer—						
Paper, printing and binding	.....	.....	.....	699 35		
			9,000 00	6,992 49	2,007 51	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that these should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. Details of $90 of this expenditure have not been furnished. (Details called for.—T. Ross, A. of C.)

c. Details of $200 of this expenditure have not been furnished. (Details will be furnished.—T. Ross, A. of C.)

d. Balance of advance for petty expenses has been accounted for in vouchers rendered with accounts of 1882-83.

e. Order in Council of 18th June, 1869, requires that all stationery should be procured from the Government Stationery Office.

f. 31 Vic., cap. 35, sec. 2, provides that furniture and fittings shall be supplied by the Department of Public Works.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, October 19th, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to your communication of the 13th October, I have the honor to state that the difference between grant and expenditure can only be accounted for in one of two ways: Either the Department must have over-estimated its pecuniary requirements, or, having estimated them aright, the surplus must be deemed to constitute the measure of its economy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

E. MIALL,
Acting Commissioner.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	cts.
			6,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers				631 77		
Books of reference *a*		506 26				
Maps *a*		103 00				
				609 26		
Telegraphing—						
Montreal Telegraph Co		770 17				
Dominion do		346 62				
G. N.-Western do		498 31				
				1,615 10		
Postages, freight and express charges—						
Postmaster, Ottawa	249 49					
do Quebec	2 27					
J. W. Harper	0 11					
		251 87				
Freight and express charges		25 29				
				277 16		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
Sir H. L. Langevin, travelling expenses	249 00					
Sir H. L. Langevin, cab hire	117 25					
		366 25				
G. F. Baillairgé, do		21 00				
F. J. Mackay, trav. expenses *b*	1,081 00					
do cab hire	28 00					
		1,109 00				
E. F. E. Roy, trav. expenses *c*		61 75				
Sundry persons, cab hire and street-car tickets		119 25				
				1,677 25		
Petty expenses *d*				40 00		
Translating				25 00		
Engraving and lithographing				151 25		
Stationery outside of Stationery Office *e*				16 75		
Special services—						
Preparing Departmental Report of 1879-80		100 00				
do do 1880-81		120 00				
				220 00		
Removal expenses, J. E. Gervais. *f*				195 52		
Sundries—						
Goods		188 72				
Repairs		0 50				
Washing towels		45 00				
Ice		19 35				
Telegraph boys		5 00				
Bank charges		0 50				
				259 07		
Carried forward			6,000 00	5,718 13		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	5,718 13		
Stationery Office—						
Stationery	.....	630 86				
Books of reference.....	.....	76 75				
			.....	707 61		
Queen's Printer—						
Paper, printing and binding....	.....	.....	.....	522 05		
			6,000 00	6,947 79	....	947 79

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

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a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that these should be obtained through the Government Stationery Office.

b. Details furnished are not sufficient. Railway fares are charged in bulk sums instead of in sums disbursed for fares from one point to another. Hotel allowance at $3.50 per day is not certified as actual disbursements. Days of departure and of return are apparently charged for as whole days at $3.50 per day. See Order in Council of the 6th May, 1876.

(Mr. Mackay's attention has been called to these memos.: I have received no answer to my memo., on the subject, T. Ross, A of C.)

Details of $100 of this expenditure have not been furnished (details called for, T. Ross, A. of C.)

c. Details of $50 of this expenditure have not been furnished. (Details called for, T. Ross, A. of C.)

d. Advance for petty expenses has been accounted for in vouchers rendered with accounts of 1882-83.

e. Order in Council of the 18th June, 1869, requires that all stationery should be procured from the Government Stationery Office.

f. Authorised by Order in Council of the 14th October, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 7th November, 1882.

SIR,—Having reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, enclosing a statement of sums expended by this Department, during the last fiscal year, on account of "Civil Government Contingencies," as compared with the grant made for that purpose, and requesting to be informed as to the over-expenditure incurred, I am directed to draw your attention to the fact that had the cost of telegrams for the months of July to November, 1881, inclusive, instead of being defrayed from "Contingencies," been charged, as is now done, to the various works, the expenditure would have been $1,615.10 less than shown, and consequently $667.31 within the amount of the vote.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		25,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers			637 27		
Books of reference *a*			730 83		
Telegraphing—					
Montreal Telegraph Co.	135 39				
Dominion do	35 21				
G. N.-Western do	681 03				
Canada Mutual do	4 01				
			855 64		
Postages, freight and express charges					
Postmaster, Ottawa...$603 20					
British postage stamps .. 20 00					
	623 20				
Freight and express charges	144 44				
			767 64		
Cleaning offices *b*			1,458 00		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—					
Hon. J. O'Connor, travelling expenses ...$509 93					
Hon. J. O'Connor, cab hire ... 506 20					
	1,016 13				
W. White, travelling expenses	34 85				
J. C. Stewart do	57 47				
Jos. Kavanagh, Special Agent to Winnipeg, travelling expenses	162 00				
A. L. Jarvis	250 00				
Sundry persons, cab hire.	7 00				
			1,527 45		
Extra Clerks			10,620 20		
Translating			121 00		
Engraving and lithographing			57 50		
Stationery outside of Stationery Office *c*			17 00		
Sundries—					
Goods	421 53				
Washing towels	94 61				
Cartage and cab hire *d*	27 13				
Ice	19 35				
Telegraph Boys	6 00				
Making and marking towels	4 60				
			573 22		
Carried forward		25,000 00	17,365 75		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	25,000 00	17,365 75	.....	.....
Stationery Office—					
Stationery	2,763 41				
Books of reference $120 65					
Maps 15 20					
	135 85				
		.....	2,899 26		
Queen's Printer—					
Paper, printing and binding.....	.....	.....	10,122 99		
		25,000 00	30,388 00	.....	5,388 00

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that books should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. Authorized by Order in Council of the 30th June, 1882, and placed under the control of the Accountant of Contingencies.

c. Goods and repairs are included which apparently should be obtained through the Department of Public Works, as provided by 31 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 2.

d. Amounts paid for cartage and cab hire should be distinguished (will be so distinguished under petty cash in the future.—T. Ross, A. of C.)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 25th October, 1882.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant calling attention to the expenditure of this Department during the last fiscal year, on account of Civil Government contingencies, as compared with the estimates, and asking an explanation of the cause of difference between the authorized and actual disbursements, and I am, in reply, to state that the excess of expenditure to which you refer occurred in the item for Extra Clerks, $10,620.20, which the Postmaster-General regrets considerably exceeds the estimate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

W. WHITE,
Secretary.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		8,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers	646 82				
Advertising in do	135 00				
			781 82		
Books of reference ... *a*	145 50				
Maps ... *a*	19 58				
			165 08		
Telegraphing—					
Montreal Telegraph Co.	217 80				
Dominion do	23 79				
G. N.-Western do	860 20				
Canada Mutual do	14 53				
Postages, freight and express charges—			1,116 32		
Postmaster, Ottawa	1,187 45				
Freight and express charges	470 09				
			1,657 54		
Cleaning offices ... *b*			950 25		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—					
Hon. J. H. Pope, cab hire	122 50				
Sundry persons do	5 12				
			127 62		
Extra Clerks			2,346 27		
Extra Messengers			33 00		
Engraving and lithographing			208 25		
Stationery outside of Stationery Office ... *c*			65 00		
Sundries—					
Goods	171 97				
Repairs	0 75				
Furniture ... *d*	21 50				
Washing towels	90 00				
Ice	17 74				
Photographic views	5 00				
Cartage	3 50				
P. O. Orders	3 30				
Commission on draft	0 58				
Customs entries	0 50				
Newspapers	0 30				
Telegraph boys	4 00				
Stationery Office—			319 14		
Stationery	1,033 15				
Books of reference	83 26				
Queen's Printer—			1,116 41		
Paper, printing and binding			1,786 41		
		8,000 00	10,673 11		2,673 11

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that these should be purchased through the Government Stationery Office.

b. This expenditure seems to be unauthorized, taken in connection with the Order in Council of the 31st October, 1881.

(These women have been employed for years in the Bureau of Agriculture.—T. Ross, A. of C.)

c. Order in Council of the 18th June, 1869, requires that all stationery should be procured from the Government Stationery Office.

d. 31 Vic., cap. 35, sec. 2, provides that furniture shall be supplied by the Department of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, October 26, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to return to you herewith statement of expenditure of this Department for Civil Government contingencies for fiscal year ended 30th June last, and to inform you that the amount of total expenditure is correct.

I am further to state, in reply to the enquiry in your letter of the 13th instant, that the difference between the grant and expenditure is due to the very large increase of business in the Patent Branch of this Deparment, as evidenced in the payments for Extra (Copying) Clerks, as well as for freight and express charges for the same service, during the last fiscal year as compared with the previous one.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. LOWE,
Secretary Department of Agriculture.

To the Auditor-General, Ottawa.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts. 7,000 00	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Subscriptions to newspapers				535 79		
Books of reference *a*		85 43				
Maps *a*		11 00				
				96 43		
Telegraphing and Telephones—						
Montreal Telegraph Co	216 73					
Dominion do	80 10					
G. N.-Western do	649 91					
Canada Mutual do	4 53					
		951 27				
Bell Telephone Co		62 50				
				1,013 77		
Postages, freight, express charges—						
Postmaster, Ottawa		341 92				
Express charges		16 61				
				358 53		
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—						
Hon. A. W. McLelan, travelling expenses	185 00					
Hon. A. W. McLelan, cab hire	2 00					
		187 00				
Wm. Smith, travelling expenses		167 05				
W. H. Whitcher, cab hire		6 00				
				360 05		
Extra Clerks				3,445 40		
Petty expenses *b*				31 60		
Engraving and lithographing				141 19		
Stationery outside of Stationery Office *c*				4 00		
Sundries—						
Goods		24 40				
Furniture *d*		5 75				
Ice		6 45				
Plan for fishing station *e*		15 00				
Notarial fees		6 00				
Postage stamps		0 54				
Newspapers		0 10				
Cartage		4 83				
Washing towels		24 00				
Telegraph boys		3 00				
Repairs		1 10				
Premiums and commission		2 45				
				93 62		
Stationery Office—						
Stationery		857 11				
Books of reference		40 45				
				897 56		
Queen's Printer—						
Paper, printing and binding				697 66		
			7,000 00	7,675 60		675 60

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that these should be obtained through the Government Stationery Office.

b. Balance of advance for petty expenses has been accounted for in vouchers rendered with accounts of 1882-83.

c. Order in Council of the 18th June, 1869, requires that all stationery should be procured from the Government Stationery Office.

d. 31 Vic., Cap. 35, Sec. 2, provides that furniture shall be supplied by the Department of Public Works.

e. This does not appear to be a proper charge against Civil Government contingencies under the Act.

(The attention of the Department has been called to this item.—T. Ross, A. of C.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, October 25, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, with the Appropriation Account for 1881-82, having reference to the Civil Government contingencies expenditure of this Department for the fiscal year referred to, and requesting to be favored with explanations of the causes of difference between grant and expenditure.

On referring to the details of the item for $3,445, charged as payments to Extra Clerks, I find that the sums of $184 and $138, paid respectively to Messrs. Mann and Lampey, draughtsmen, and employed solely upon lighthouse plans, should be a charge against construction of lights and not against Civil Government contingencies.

I, therefore, beg to request that you will cause an entry to be made, transferring this amount ($322) to the appropriation for construction of lights, and that a further sum of $245.53 paid to Mr. W. Owen, for services in connection with investigations into wrecks, may also be transferred to the vote for this service.

This will still leave an expenditure in excess of the appropriation of $108.07, which was rendered necessary in the administration of the business of the Department.

The apparently large sum paid to Extra Clerks, as compared with previous years, is, to a considerable extent, consequent upon your request that all payments to such Clerks should appear under the head of contingencies and not, as heretofore, be a charge against any particular appropriation.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR-GENERAL OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, October 26, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, with the comparative statement, forwarded with my letter of the 13th instant, upon the subject of the expenditure as compared with the grant for the contingencies of your Department in 1881-82.

With regard to your request that the sums of $322 and $245.53 should be transferred from above service to "Construction of Lights" and "Investigations into Wrecks," respectively, I regret to say, that as Civil Government contingencies is now published in the Public Accounts of 1881-82, it is too late to make these transfers, but I will cause your letter to be published in explanation of the apparent over-expenditure.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		7,000 00			
Subscriptions to newspapers.			513 25		
Books of reference *a*	400 16				
Maps *a*	6 00				
Telegraphing and telephones—			406 16		
Montreal Telegraph Co. $289 20					
Dominion do ... 141 09					
G. N.-Western do ... 1,177 14					
Canada Mutual do ... 61 01					
Western Union do N.S., per A. P. Bradley..... 17 27					
Tel. Office, Parrsboro', per Sir Chas. Tupper. 15 45					
Anglo-American Telegraph Co..... 5 20					
	1,706 36				
Bell Telephone Co	95 00				
Postages, freight and express charges—			1,801 36		
Postmaster, Ottawa	390 13				
Freight and express charges	48 16				
Travelling expenses, including cab hire—			438 29		
Sir Chas. Tupper, cab hire	212 50				
Sundry persons do	31 25				
			243 75		
Engraving and lithographing			144 25		
Stationery outside of Stationery Office *b*			27 00		
Books and binding			20 54		
Sundries—					
Goods	48 08				
Repairs	4 50				
Washing towels	80 00				
Photographic views	5 00				
Ice	16 13				
Telegraph boys	10 00				
Stationery Office—			163 71		
Stationery	2,753 24				
Books of reference	48 88				
Queen's Printer—			2,802 12		
Paper, printing and binding			1,289 41		
		7,000 00	7,849 84		849 84

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, requires that these should be obtained through the Government Stationery Office.

b. Order in Council of the 18th June, 1869, requires that all stationery should be procured from the Government Stationery Office.

The over-expenditure arises from charges for paper in Queen's Printer's account which was inadvertently charged to contingencies instead of other appropriations.

(The above explanation was sent in a letter from the Department of Railways and Canals, dated 3rd November, 1882.)

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

THE TREASURY BOARD.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882. showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	500 00			
Engraving and lithographing		7 50		
Stationery Office—				
Books of reference		2 00		
Queen's Printer—				
Printing, paper and binding		172 21		
	500 00	181 71	318 29	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, October 26, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 13th, asking for an explanation of the variation between the estimate and expenditure of the contingencies of the Treasury Board, I have the honor to state that the same has been caused by the office requiring less printing and stationery than was required in the previous year.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, shewing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	10,000 00			
Wages of Labourers and Charwomen		12,991 50		
do do in Post Office Department. *a*		2,906 25		
Noon gun		241 73		
Printing and binding		67 50		
Sundries—				
Goods $680 64				
Repairs 13 65				
Washing towels 126 70				
		820 99		
Stationery Office—				
Stationery		217 62		
Queen's Printer—				
Paper, printing and binding		32 92		
	10,000 00	17,278 51		7,278 51

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions, and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

a. Authorized under Order in Council of the 30th June, 1882, and placed under the control of the Accountant of Contingencies.

CONTINGENCIES,
OTTAWA, October 31, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., I have the honor to inform you that the sum voted for the contingent expenses of Departments generally for the last fiscal year was not sufficient for the duty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. ROSS,
Accountant of Contingencies.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Extra Clerks— Balancing, and computing interest in Depositors Accounts, Savings Bank Branch, Post Office and Finance Departments, to 30th June, 1882.....	1,000 00	300 00		
	1,000 00	300 00	700 00	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, October 19, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, asking for an explanation of the cause of difference between the sum of $1,000, appropriated by Parliament in the Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882, for the payment of extra labor involved in balancing and computing interest on depositors' accounts in Savings Bank Branches of the Post Office and Finance Departments, and the sum of $300 expended for the service by this Department, I have the honor to say that, as shown by the pay-list furnished, $300 represents the amount of work done in this Department in the special duty referred to, up to the 30th June.

For the completion of the work, which extended into the month of July, further payment of $539.55 was made out of a further vote for the same purpose, in the estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1883.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CANADA IN LONDON.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated	More than Estimated.
	£ s. d.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
			5,250 00			
Balance from 1880-81	11 12 4	56 53				
House rent and repairs, June, 1881.	27 3 0	132 13				
Fuel account	9 5 0	45 02				
Gas account	8 11 0	41 60				
Income tax, year ended 5th April,'81	50 0 0	243 33				
Travelling expenses—						
Sir A. T. Galt, expenses to Manitoba and N.-W. Territories £ 97 9 6						
Sir A. T. Galt and J. A. Crowe (Her B.M. Consul at Berlin), expenses on mission to Paris connected with negotiation for Commercial Convention.. 103 2 0						
Sir A. T. Galt, expenses to and from Dublin... 9 0 0						
Sir A. T. Galt, ocean passage to Canada... 26 5 0						
	235 16 6	1,147 68				
Discount on drafts	7 1 4	34 39				
Cable despatches, 1st July, 1881, to 30th June, 1882	82 17 7	403 34				
Allowance in lieu of house rent, fuel, light and taxes, per O.C. 23rd March, 1881	719 3 6	3,500 00				
Sundry expenses—						
Subscription to Women's Emigration Society £ 5 0 0						
Subscription to Royal Canadian Institute... 2 0 0						
Cheque books 4 2						
J. Sutcliffe, preparing analysis of Home, Foreign and Colonial Trade 15 0 0						
J. G. Colmer, miscellaneous expenses 27 0 0						
	49 4 2	239 48				
LESS—This amount due Sir A. T. Galt on vouchers rendered, for expenditure as above, credit to be given him for same on advances for Contingencies in 1882-83	1200 14 5	5,843 50				
	.....	758 25	.....	5,085 25		
			5,250 00	5.085 25	164 75	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR-GENERAL OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, October 18, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a statement of your account for Civil Government contingencies, 1881-82, showing a balance of $758.25 due you on vouchers rendered.

Credit for this amount will be given you on advances for your contingencies of 1882-83.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Sir A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner of Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, October 19, 1882.

SIR,—Acting upon the request made by you in our recent conversation upon the subject of the details of the account rendered of your contingent expenses during the past fiscal year year, I beg to suggest that you will cause the following to be observed in making out the account of your expenditure for contingencies during the current year.

1. Receipts to be stated as proceeds of cheques drawn against letters of credit, giving dates and amounts respectively.

2. Expenditure to be classed under sub heads of:—

a. Allowance in lieu of house rent, fuel, light and taxes.

b. Travelling expenses, showing:—1. Hotel expenses; 2. Moving expenses, and, 3. Other expenses.

c. Cable despatches and telegrams.

d. Sundry expenses.

Details of the expenditure to be placed under these sub-heads, and vouchers obtained, where practicable, and forwarded with account when rendered.

I would prefer that the expenditure covered by the Order in Council of the 23rd March, 1881, viz: $3,500 for house rent, etc., should be paid monthly by cheque to the order of the High Commissioner directly, and that all other expenditure made by the High Commissioner directly should be by cheque to his order for the specific amount expended in each case.

Travelling expenses of the High Commissioner will be considered as sufficiently vouched for, when, for moving expenses, a statement is given of the cost of each trip from London to destination and return; and for living expenses, the number of days and the nature of the mission, with hotel receipts, where practicable, without details, the certificate of the High Commissioner being appended to each voucher.

This modification of the regulations governing support of the expenditure for travelling expenses, is subject to a minute of the Treasury Board, bearing it out.

I should like to see such an appropriation for the High Commissioner's contingencies, as will prevent the necessity of drafts on the Minister of Finance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Sir A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner of Canada, &c.

OTTAWA, October 20, 1882.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th instant, respecting the form in which you desire that the future accounts and vouchers of the High Commissioner's contingencies should be rendered.

Upon my return to London I shall give the necessary instructions, but as a portion of the current year has now passed, it may not be possible to comply with your directions in regard to the cheques already drawn. The fact being that as at present, I have myself been in advance on the account, and have drawn the cheques on my private bank account.

For the future you may rely on your instructions being closely adhered to.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

A. T. GALT,
High Commissioner.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Stationery Office—					
Stationery	19 07				
Books	0 10				
			19 17		
Expenditure unprovided for					19 17

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Continued.*

STATIONERY OFFICE, FOR STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		5,000 00			
Stationery Office—					
Increased stock			2,112 82		
Queen's Printer's Stationery—					
Increased stock			2,059 65		
		5,000 00	4,172 47	827 53	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CONTINGENCIES—*Concluded.*

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Services.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
The Governor-General's Office	16,000 00	13,301 08	2,698 92	
Privy Council	3,000 00	2,730 88	269 12	
Department of Justice	3,500 00	3,754 52		254 52
do do Penitentiary Branch	2,250 00	2,061 47	188 53	
do Militia and Defence	6,000 00	7,021 57		1,021 57
do Secretary of State	7,000 00	6,924 91	75 09	
do the Interior	8,000 00	14,016 18		6,016 18
do Indian Affairs	2,500 00	4,172 41		1,672 41
Office of the Auditor-General	2,500 00	2,498 61	1 39	
Finance Department	8,000 00	10,875 00		2,875 00
Customs do	9,000 00	6,398 76	2,601 24	
Inland Revenue Department	9,000 00	6,992 49	2,007 51	
Department of Public Works	6,000 00	6,947 79		947 79
Post Office Department	25,000 00	30,388 00		5,388 00
Department of Agriculture	8,000 00	10,673 11		2,673 11
do Marine and Fisheries	7,000 00	7,675 60		675 60
do Railways and Canals	7,000 00	7,849 84		849 84
Treasury Board	500 00	181 71	318 29	
Departments Generally	10,000 00	17,278 51		7,278 51
The Civil Service Board *a*		19 17		19 17
Post Office and Finance Departments	1,000 00	300 00	700 00	
	141,250 00	162,061 61	8,860 09	29,671 70
Expenditure more than granted *b*				20,811 61
High Commissioner of Canada in London	5,250 00	5,085 25	164 75	
Stationery Office, for Stationery	5,000 00	4,172 47	827 53	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
THOS. PORTER.

a. Unprovided for.

b. A Governor-General's warrant was issued on the 30th June, 1882, for $20,000, to provide for the over-expenditure on account of all Departments, for the year ended 30th June, 1882.

OTTAWA, November 16, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor, in reply to your queries contained in a letter of the 26th September, to draw your attention to the first clause of Act 31, Cap. 35, in which it is enacted that the purchase of books of reference is to be considered contingencies.

Clause 3 of said Act specifies the manner in which a Deputy-Head of a Department shall obtain any articles and have a service performed. Clause 4 lays down that upon the completion of a requisition the Accountant of Contingencies is to pay the same.

I am aware of the existence of an Order in Council, in which it is stated that all books should be obtained through the Stationery Office, but nothing is said as to the payment thereof by said Stationery Office.

I hold that upon the presentation of a voucher to me, properly certified under the provisions of the Act referred to, I have no option but to pay the amount.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. ROSS,
Accountant of Contingencies.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR-GENERAL OF CANADA,
OTTAWA, November 18, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant. I beg to state, in reply, that, taking the Order in Council of the 17th November, 1877, in connection with the 3rd and 4th sections of 31 Vic., Cap. 35, the rules laid down for obtaining books of reference, maps, etc., for the use of any Department would appear to be as follows:

The Deputy-Head of the Department shall apply therefor by requisition in writing to the Clerk of the Stationery Office, by whom the article shall be supplied. The account for same shall be rendered to the Deputy-Head for certificate, and, when certified by him, shall be forwarded to the Accountant of Contingencies for payment.

Your most obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

THOS. ROSS, Esq.,
Accountant of Contingencies.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE, INCLUDING NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	15,000 00			
North-West Mounted Police, maintenace of prisoners in N.-W. T.	.....	2,414 80		
North-West Mounted Police, jurors attending trials, witness fees and interpreters	.....	987 70		
Edouard Richard, services as Sheriff, N.-W.T.	.....	1,200 00		
S. S. Lazier, services as Acting Junior Judge, Co. Hastings, 29th Aug. to 28th Dec., 1881	.....	666 66		
Z. A. Lash, prof. services *re* Mercer escheat	.....	500 00		
do do MacLean, Roger & Co. *vs.* Queen	.....	390 00		
D. O'Connor do do	.....	427 18		
do do Doutre *vs.* Queen	.....	450 01		
J A. McDonell, costs Attorney General *vs.* O'Rielly *re* Mercer escheat	.....	342 17		
J. T. Garrow, counsel fee *re* Judge Squier	.....	200 00		
C. Robinson do do	.....	100 00		
D. B. Read, investigation do	.....	521 61		
do witness fees do	.....	150 00		
G. W. Burbidge, services as Deputy Minister of Justice, 20th April to 31st May, 1882	.....	444 44		
Hudson's Bay Co., transport of Indian from Fort Simpson to Prince Albert	.....	366 33		
Hudson's Bay Co., transport of Chas. Oig from Norway House to Winnipeg	.....	73 40		
D. Laird, witness fees in case of Queen *vs.* Caley	.....	240 00		
Sundry persons, criminal notes and notes of evidence	.....	283 96		
Justice Crease, B.C., copies of judgment in "Thrasher" case	.....	170 00		
J. W. Brereton, travelling expenses	.....	222 00		
M. Ryan do attending Royal Commission	.....	100 00		
J. W. Brereton, supporting prisoners in gaol	.....	41 31		
E. McGillivray, services as Associate Justice in murder case	.....	20 00		
John Cottingham, services as Constable *re* Queen *vs.* James Thompson	.....	10 00		
D. J. McPhalen, services as Constable *re* Queen *vs.* Turley	.....	7 50		
Stationery from Stationery Office	.....	6 95		
S. J Vankoughnet, copy of judgment *re* Judge Squier	.....	7 50		
a	15,000 00	10,343 52	4,656 48	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. This grant was over-estimated because the actual expenditure could not be previously ascertained.

OTTAWA, November 22, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to return you appropriation accounts of the Administration of Justice, Judges' Pensions and Dominion Police, for the year ended 30th June, 1882, with memoranda at the foot of the respective sheets explaining the causes of difference between grant and expenditure.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,

Deputy Minister of Justice.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Supreme and Exchequer Court—				
Salary of Chief Justice	8,000 00			
Sir W. J. Ritchie		8,000 00		
Salaries of five Puisne Judges, at $7,000 each.	35,000 00			
Hon. S. H. Strong		7,000 00		
do J. W. Gwynne		7,000 00		
do W. A. Henry		7,000 00		
do T. Fournier		7,000 00		
do H. E Taschereau		7,000 00		
Salary of Registrar *a*	2,600 00			
R. Cassels		2,600 00		
	45,600 00	45,600 00		
	Voted by Parliament.			
Precis Writer of Supreme and Exchequer Court	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Clerk in office of Registrar	700 00	700 00		
Second Clerk in office of Registrar	500 00	500 00		
Senior Messenger do *b*	500 00	500 00		
Second do do	360 00	360 00		
Third do do	300 00	300 00		
	4,360 00	4,360 00		
Contingencies and disbursements, including printing, binding and distributing reports, Judges travelling expenses; also salaries of Officers. (Sheriff, Usher, &c.,) and $150 for books of Judges	Voted by Parliament. 5,000 00			
To complete broken sets of Reports	648 50			
R. Cassels, disbursements for small contingencies		152 72		
R. Cassels, purchase of law books for library		150 00		
do payments to charwomen		439 00		
D. W. Macdonnell do		254 25		
Hon. James Cockburn, purchase of books for library		648 50		
Sheriff J. Sweetland, for self and constable attending Court		489 00		
Sheriff H. J Colbeck, for self and constable attending Court		88 54		
Sheriff F. J. O. Chauveau, for self and constable attending Court		68 50		
G. Duval, reporting cases for law journals		100 00		
Postages: Letters, $280.24; Reports, $46.11		326 35		
Telegrams		79 51		
Rent of telephones		80 00		
Carried forward	5,648 50	2,876 37		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,648 50	2,876 37	.....	.....
Justice Henry, travelling expenses in Prince Edward Island	.....	96 50		
G. Duval, travelling expenses in Prince Edward Island	.....	55 40		
Geo. Cox, engraving and lithographing	.....	54 00		
Holland Bros., reporting	.....	24 00		
Stitt & Co., towels	.....	19 82		
C. Christin, ice	.....	18 00		
Queen's Printer, printing	.....	2,553 22		
Stationery Office, stationery	.....	329 14		
Senior Messenger, salary as Usher	.....	100 00		
c	5,648 50	6,126 45	.....	477 95

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. By direction of the Department of Justice Mr. Cassels is paid out of receipts for Supreme Court Reports, $400 per volume for revising and publishing the reports.
b. Received $100 from Contingencies as Usher to Court.
c. Over-expenditure caused by heavy item of printing.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Ontario.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Court of Appeal—				
Salary of Chief Justice	6,000 00			
Hon. J. G. Spragge		6,000 00		
Salaries of three Justices, at $5,000 each	15,000 00			
Hon. G. W. Burton		5,000 00		
Chris S Patterson		5,000 00		
Jos. C. Morrison		5,000 00		
	21,000 00	21,000 00		
High Court of Justice—				
Queen's Bench Division—				
Salary of Chief Justice	6,000 00			
Hon. John H Hagarty		6,000 00		
Salaries of two Judges, at $5,000 each	10,000 00			
Hon J. D. Armour		5,000 00		
M. C. Cameron		5,000 00		
	16,000 00	16,000 00		
Common Pleas Division—				
Salary of Chief Justice	6,000 00			
Hon. Adam Wilson		6,000 00		
Salaries of two Judges, at $5,000 each	10,000 00			
Hon. Thomas Galt		5,000 00		
F. Osler		5,000 00		
	16,000 00	16,000 00		
Chancery Division—				
Salary of Chancellor	6,000 00			
Hon. J. A. Boyd		6,000 00		
Salaries of two Judges, at $5,000 each	10,000 00			
Hon. W. Proudfoot		5,000 00		
Thos. Ferguson		5,000 00		
	16,000 00	16,000 00		
Circuit Allowance	13,000 00			
Appeal—				
G. W. Burton		1,100 00		
C. S. Patterson		1,100 00		
J. C. Morrison		600 00		
Queen's Bench—				
J. H. Hagarty		500 00		
J. D. Armour		600 00		
M. C. Cameron		500 00		
Common Pleas—				
A. Wilson		1,000 00		
T. Galt		1,000 00		
F. Osler		600 00		
Carried forward	13,000 00	7,000 00		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Ontario—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	13,000 00	7,000 00		
High Court of Justice—Circuit Allowance—*Con.*				
Chancery—				
J. A. Boyd		1,600 00		
W. Proudfoot		1,600 00		
T. Ferguson		1,900 00		
a	13,000 00	12 100 00	900 00	
Maritime Court—				
Salary of Judge	600 00			
Hon. K. Mackenzie		600 00		
Sundry disbursements connected with the Court, Judges' travelling expenses, &c. (voted by Parliament)	100 00			
B. Williamson, seal, press and books, Collingwood		30 75		
Judge Kingsmill, seal		9 00		
A. Downey, reporting		5 00		
John Taylor, attendance as Constable at Court		1 50		
Robt. Hall, attendance as Constable at Court		1 50		
a	700 00	647 75	52 25	
County Court—				
Salaries of thirty-seven Judges (including Algoma) varying from $2 000 to $2,600 each	89,800 00			
Hon. G. M. Boswell, for year ended 30th June, '82		2,600 00		
Z. Burnham do		2,600 00		
Arch Bell, from 1st July to 1st Oct., 1881, at $2,000, and from 2nd Oct., 1881, to 30th June, 1882, at $2,400		2,298 93		
George Baxter, from 8th Dec., 1881, to 30th June, 1882, at $2,000		1,105 42		
J. Deacon, for year ended 30th June, 1882		2,400 00		
W. W. Dean do		2,400 00		
George Drew, from 23rd May to 30th June, 1882, at $2,000		207 77		
R. Dennistoun, for year ended 30th June, 1882		2,400 00		
J. Daniell do		2,400 00		
W. Elliott do		2,400 00		
E. B. Fralick, from 28th Dec., 1881, to 30th June, 1882, at $2,000		1,021 33		
J. R. Gowan, for year ended 30th June, 1882		2,600 00		
D. J. Hughes do		2,600 00		
S. J. Jones do		2,600 00		
Carried forward	89,800 00	29,633 45		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

AMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the ėurplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Oatario—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
Brought forward.....	89,800 00	29,633 45	.....	.....
County Court—Salaries of Judges—*Continued.*				
R. P. Jellett, for year ended 30th June, 1882...	.....	2,400 00		
J. J. Kingsmill do ...	.....	2,400 00		
G. W. Leggatt do ...	.....	2,400 00		
D. H. Lizars do ...	.....	2,400 00		
H. Macpherson do ...	.....	2,400 00		
W Miller do ...	.....	2,600 00		
D. S. McQueen do ...	.....	2,600 00		
T. Miller do ...	.....	2,400 00		
R. McDonald, from 1st July to 9th Dec., 1881, at $2,400.....	.....	1,058 95		
H. S cDonald, from 1st July to 22nd Dec., 1881, at $2,000, and from 23rd Dec., 1881, to 30th June, 1882, at $2,400	.....	2,209 70		
W. McCrae, for year ended 30th June, 1882	.....	2,400 00		
T B McMahon do ...	.....	2,400 00		
K. Mackenzie do ...	.....	2,400 00		
T. A. M. cCarthy do ...	.....	2,000 00		
J. F. Pringle do ...	.....	2,400 00		
C. V. Price do ...	.....	2,400 00		
C. Robinson do ...	.....	2,400 00		
W. A Ross do ...	.....	2,400 00		
J. G. Stevenson do ...	.....	2,400 00		
Geo. Sherwood, from 1st July to 31st Aug., 1881, at $2,600.....	.....	410 75		
A. F. Scott, for year ended 30th June, 1882	.....	2,400 00		
W S. Senkler do ...	.....	2,400 00		
J. S. Sinclair do ...	.....	2,400 00		
Edmund J. Senkler do ...	.....	2,400 00		
W. B. Squier do ...	.....	2,400 00		
W. H. Wilkison do ...	.....	2,400 00		
b	89,800 00	88,512 85	1,287 15	
Salaries of Twelve Junior Judges, at $2,000 each..	24,000 00			
Hon. J. A. Ardagh, for year ended 30th June, 1882...	.....	2,000 00		
J. Boyd do ...	.....	2,000 00		
G. McK. Clarke do ...	.....	2,000 00		
A. C. Chadwick do ...	.....	2,000 00		
F. Davis do ...	.....	2,000 00		
G. H. Dartnell do ...	.....	2,000 00		
A. Lacourse do ...	.....	2,000 00		
R. Lyon do ...	.....	2,000 00		
T. A. Lazier do ...	.....	2,000 00		
J. F. Toms do ...	.....	2,000 00		
c	24,000 00	20,000 00	4,000 00	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Ontario—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
Travelling allowances of County Court Judges....	9,800 00			
Hon. G. M. Boswell, for year ended 30th June, 1882...	.....	200 00		
Z. Burnham do ...	.....	200 00		
Arch. Bell do ...	.....	200 00		
George Baxter, from 8th Dec., 1881, to 30th June, 1882	.....	111 79		
J. Deacon, for year ended 30th June, 1882	.....	200 00		
W. W. Dean do ...	.....	200 00		
George Drew, from 23rd May to 30th June, 1882.....	.....	28 82		
R. Dennistoun, for year ended 30th June, 1882...	.....	200 00		
J. Daniell do ...	.....	200 00		
W. Elliott do ...	.....	200 00		
E. B. Fraleck, from 28th Dec., 1881, to 30th June, 1882.....	.....	102 34		
J. R. Gowan, for year ended 30th June, 1882...	.....	200 00		
D. J. Hughes do ...	.....	200 00		
S. J. Jones do ...	.....	200 00		
R. P. Jellett do ...	.....	200 00		
J. J. Kingsmill do ...	.....	200 00		
G. W. Leggatt do ...	.....	200 00		
D. H. Lizars do ...	.....	200 00		
H. Macpherson do ...	.....	200 00		
W. Miller do ...	.....	200 00		
D. S. Macqueen do ...	.....	200 00		
T. Miller do ...	.....	200 00		
R. McDonald, from 1st July to 9th Dec., 1881.....	.....	87 25		
H. S. McDonald, for year ended 30th June, 1882	.....	200 00		
W. McCrae do ...	.....	200 00		
T. B. McMahon do ...	.....	200 00		
K. McKenzie do ...	.....	200 00		
T. A. M. McCarthy do ...	.....	200 00		
J. F. Pringle do ...	.....	200 00		
C. V. Price do ...	.....	200 00		
C. Robinson do ...	.....	200 00		
W. A. Ross do ...	.....	200 00		
J. G. Stevenson do ...	.....	200 00		
Geo. Sherwood, from 1st July to 31st August, 1881	.....	33 33		
A.F. Scott, for year ended 30th June, 1882	.....	200 00		
W. S. Senkler do ...	.....	200 00		
J. S. Sinclair do ...	.....	200 00		
E. J. Senkler do ...	.....	200 00		
W. B. Squier do ...	.....	200 00		
W. H. Wilkison do ...	.....	200 00		
Carried forward	9,800 00	7,363 53	.....	.....

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Ontario—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	9,800 00	7,363 53		
Travelling allowances of County Court Judges—				
Minor Judges—				
J. A. Ardagh, for year ended 30th June, '82		200 00		
J. Boyd do		200 00		
G. McK. Clarke do		200 00		
A. C. Chadwick do		200 00		
F. Davis do		200 00		
G. H. Dartnell do		200 00		
A. Lacourse do		200 00		
R. Lyon do		200 00		
T. A. Lazier do		200 00		
J. F. Toms do		200 00		
d	9,800 00	9,363 53	436 47	
Law Fees, Maritime Court—				
G. W. Leggatt, Surrogate Judge, services to 30th September, 1881		225 00		
C. V. Price do		225 00		
J. F. Toms do		100 00		
E. J. Senkler do		50 00		
H. McPherson do		15 00		
W. H. R. Allison do		15 00		
J. S. Sinclair do		10 00		
J. F. Pringle do		10 00		
C. Robinson do		10 00		
e		660 00		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. SIMPSON.

a. It is impossible to estimate beforehand the exact amount required to meet these circuit allowances.

b. The amount not expended represents the savings resulting from death and other changes.

c. Unexpended. Two vacancies.

d. Over-estimated.

e. The receipts from Law fees of Maritime Court of Ontario were, for

1878	$ 21 50
1879	451 50
1880	164 50
1881	110 25
In all	747 75

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Quebec.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Court of Queen's Bench—				
Salary of Chief Justice	6,000 00			
Sir A. A. Dorion		6,000 00		
Salaries of four Puisne Judges, at $5,000 each	20,000 00			
Hon. S. C. Monk		5,000 00		
T. K. Ramsay		5,000 00		
U. J. Tessier		5,000 00		
Alex. Cross		5,000 00		
L. F. G. Baby		5,000 00		
a	26,000 00	31,000 00		5,000 00
Superior Court—				
Salary of Chief Justice	6,000 00			
Hon. W. C. Meredith		6,000 00		
Salaries of nine Judges, at $5,000 each	45,000 00			
Hon. L. E. N. Casault		5,000 00		
Louis B. Caron		5,000 00		
F. G. Johnson		5,000 00		
Louis A. Jetté		5,000 00		
R. McKay		5,000 00		
A. C. Papineau		5,000 00		
H. T. Rainville		5,000 00		
A. Stuart		5,000 00		
F. W. Torrance		5,000 00		
	51,000 00	51,000 00		
Salaries of thirteen Judges, at $4,000 each	52,000 00			
Hon. A. R. Angers		4,000 00		
R. Alleyn		4,000 00		
L. Belanger		4,000 00		
J. W. Bourgeois		4,000 00		
G. C. V. Buchanan		4,000 00		
W. W. Chagnon		4,000 00		
M. Doherty		4,000 00		
Chas. J. Gill		4,000 00		
M. Mathieu, from 3rd Oct., 1881, to 30th June, 1882		2,978 51		
Wm. McDougall		4,000 00		
L. A. Olivier, from 1st July to 18th Sept., 1881		866 66		
M. A. Plamondon		4,000 00		
L. V. Sicotte		4,000 00		
H. T. Taschereau		4,000 00		
b	52,000 00	51,845 17	154 83	
Salaries of three Judges, at $3,500 each	10,500 00			
Hon. M. Laframboise, from 1st July, 1881, to 1st February, 1882		2,052 03		
T. McCord		3,500 00		
A. B. Routhier		3,500 00		
c	10,500 00	9,052 03	1,447 97	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Quebec—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Court of Vice Admiralty—				
Salary of Judge (authorized by Statute)	2,000 00			
Hon. Geo. O'Kill Stuart		2,000 00		
Salary of Registrar (voted by Parliament)	666 66			
J. Dunbar		666 66		
Salary of Marshall (voted by Parliament)	333 34			
J. Parkin		333 34		
	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Circuit Allowances	13,000 00			
Queen's Bench—				
Sir A. A. Dorion		400 00		
Hon. S. C. Monk		500 00		
T. K. Ramsay		400 00		
U. J. Tessier		500 00		
Alex. Cross		500 00		
L. F. G. Baby		400 00		
Superior Court—				
Hon. A. R. Angers		782 00		
R. Alleyn		42 00		
L. Belanger		384 00		
J. W. Bourgeois		72 00		
G. C. V. Buchanan		204 00		
W. W. Chagnon		66 00		
Louis B. Caron		390 00		
M. Doherty		204 00		
Chas. J. Gill		180 00		
F. G. Johnson		656 00		
M. Laframboise		414 00		
M. Mathieu		888 00		
T. McCord		334 00		
Wm. McDougall		402 00		
L. A. Olivier		6 00		
M. A. Plamondon		252 00		
A. C. Papineau		54 00		
A. B. Routhier		578 00		
L. V. Sicotte		270 00		
F. W. Torrance		6 00		
H. T. Taschereau		950 00		
d	13,000 00	9,834 00	3,166 00	

a. Over-expended. One new Judge appointed to the court.

b. Unexpended, as Mr. Justice Mathieu was not appointed until fifteen days after Judge Olivier's decease.

c. Unexpended, on account of Judge Laframboise's death.

d. It is impossible to estimate beforehand the exact amount required to meet these circuit allowances.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Nova Scotia.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Supreme Court—				
Salary of Chief Justice	5,000 00			
Hon. Jas. McDonald		5,000 00		
Salary of Judge in Equity	5,000 00			
Hon. J. W Ritchie, from 1st July, 1881, to 29th May, 1882		4,556 38		
Salaries of five Puisne Judges, at $4,000 each	20,000 00			
Hon. R. L. Weatherbee		4,000 00		
W. H. Smith		4,000 00		
H. McDonald		4,000 00		
A. James		4,000 00		
W. F des Barres, from 1st July to 16th December, 1881		1,838 69		
S G. Rigby, from 17th December 1881, to 30th June, 1882		2,161 31		
a	30,000 00	29,556 38	443 62	
Circuit Allowances	4,000 00			
Hon. Jas. McDonald		400 00		
R. L. Weatherbee		1,100 00		
W. H. Smith		800 00		
H. McDonald		700 00		
A. James		700 00		
W. F. des Barres		200 00		
S. G. Rigby		100 00		
	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Court of Vice-Admiralty—				
Salary of Judge	600 00			
Hon Jas. McDonald		600 00		
County Court—				
Salary of Judge, County of Halifax	2,400 00			
G. A. Blanchard		2,400 00		
Salaries of six other Judges, at $2,400 each	14,400 00			
J. W. Johnston		2,400 00		
A. H. Savary		2,400 00		
B. E. Tremaine		2,400 00		
S. Campbell		2,400 00		
W. A. D. Morse		2,400 00		
M. B. DesBrisay		2,400 00		
	16,800 00	16,800 00		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Nova Scotia—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
County Court—*Concluded.*				
Travelling Allowance of County Court Judges	1,400 00			
G. A. Blanchard		200 00		
J. W. Johnston		200 00		
A. W. Savary		200 00		
B. E. Tremaine		200 00		
S. Campbell		200 00		
W. A. D. Morse		200 00		
M. B. DesBrisay		200 00		
	1,400 00	1,400 00		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

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a. Mr. Justice Ritchie resigned 29th May, 1882. Successor not appointed until July, 1882.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
New Brunswick.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Supreme Court—				
Salary of Chief Justice	5,000 00			
Hon. J. C. Allen		5,000 00		
Salaries of four Puisne Judges at $4,000 each.	16,000 00			
Hon. Chas. Duff		4,000 00		
G. King		4,000 00		
A. R. Wetmore		4,000 00		
J. W. Weldon		4,000 00		
Salary of Judge in Equity	4,000 00			
Hon. A. L. Palmer		4,000 00		
	25,000 00	25,000 00		
Circuit Allowances	3,200 00			
Hon. J. C. Allen		600 00		
Chas. Duff		600 00		
G. King		500 00		
A. R Wetmore		500 00		
J. W. Weldon		600 00		
A. L. Palmer		300 00		
	3,200 00	3,100 00	100 00	
Court of Vice-Admiralty—				
Salary of Judge	600 00			
Chas. Watters		600 00		
County Courts—				
Salaries of five C'ty Court Judges at $2,400 each	12,000 00			
B. Botsford		2,400 00		
Jas. Steadman		2,400 00		
Jas. Stevens		2,400 00		
Chas. Watters, from 1st July, 1881, to 17th May, 1882, at $2,400; from 18th May to 30th June, 1882, at $3,000		2,474 11		
Wm. Wilkinson		2,000 00		
a	12,000 00	11,674 11	325 89	
Travelling allowance of County Court Judges	1,000 00			
B. Botsford		200 00		
Jas. Steadman		200 00		
Jas. Stevens		200 00		
Chas. Watters		200 00		
Wm. Wilkinson		200 00		
	1,000 00	1,000 00		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. The salaries of five Judges were estimated for at $2,400 each. Judge Wilkinson was appointed on the 11th March, 1881, at $2,000, and is still receiving this salary. Judge Watters' salary was increased to $3,000 from the 18th of May, 1882.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Manitoba.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Court of Queen's Bench—				
Salary of Chief Justice	5,000 00			
Hon. E. B. Wood		5,000 00		
Salaries of two Puisne Judges at $4,000 each.	8,000 00			
Hon. J. A. Miller		4,000 00		
Jos. Dubuc		4,000 00		
	13,000 00	13,000 00		
Circuit allowances (voted by Parliament)	1,500 00			
Hon. E. B. Wood		582 00		
J. A. Miller		587 00		
Jos. Dubuc		609 00		
	1,500 00	1,778 00		278 00

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. It is impossible to estimate beforehand the exact amount required to meet these circuit allowances.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
British Columbia.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Supreme Court—				
Salary of Chief Justice	5,820 00			
Sir M. B. Begbie		5,820 00		
Salary of one Puisne Judge	4,850 00			
Hon. H. P. Crease		4,850 00		
Salaries of three Puisne Judges, at $4,000 each	12,000 00			
Hon. J. H. Gray		4,000 00		
J. F. McCreight		4,000 00		
A. R. Robertson, from 1st July to 30th November, 1881		1,666 65		
Geo. A. Walkem, from 23rd May to 30th June, 1882		430 10		
a	22,670 00	20,766 75	1,903 25	
Circuit Allowances (voted by Parliament)	6,000 00			
Hon. Sir M. B. Begbie		668 75		
H. P. Crease		1,424 86		
J. H. Gray		557 95		
J. F. McCreight		775 95		
A. R. Robertson		255 75		
b	6,000 00	3,683 26	2,316 74	
County Court—				
To pay arrears of salary due (voted by Parliament)	300 00			
E. H. Sanders		300 00		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. The successor to the late Mr. Justice Robertson was not appointed until about six months after the decease of the latter.

b. An approximate amount for this expenditure only can be made.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Prince Edward Island.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Superior Court—				
Salary of Chief Justice	3,000 00			
Hon. E. Palmer		4,000 00		
Salary of Master of Rolls	2,500 00			
Hon. Jas. H. Peters		3,200 00		
Salary of Vice-Chancellor	2,500 00			
Hon. Jos. Helmsley		3,200 00		
a	8,000 00	10,400 00		2,400 00
Circuit Allowances	600 00			
Hon. E. Palmer		200 00		
Jas. H. Peters		200 00		
Jos. Helmsley		200 00		
	600 00	600 00		
County Court—				
Salaries of three Judges, two at $2,400 and one at $2,000	6,800 00			
Geo. Alleyn		2,400 00		
Thos. Kelly		2,000 00		
D. O. M. Reddin		2,400 00		
	6,800 00	6,800 00		
Travelling Allowances of County Court Judges	600 00			
Geo. Alleyn		200 00		
Thos. Kelly		200 00		
D. O. M. Reddin		200 00		
	600 00	600 00		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a These Judges' salaries were increased under authority of 44 Vic. Chap. 6.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head.

Service.	Authorized by Statute.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
North-West Territories.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries of three Stipendiary Magistrates	9,000 00			
Hugh Richardson		3,000 00		
Lt.-Col. McLeod, C.M.G		3,000 00		
a	9,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	
Travelling expenses of Stipendiary Magistrates in the North-West Territories (Voted by Parliament)	4,500 00			
Hugh Richardson		1,040 00		
do holding Court at Qu'Appelle		356 92		
M. Ryan		195 00		
b	4,500 00	1,591 92	2,908 08	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. Three estimated for; only two appointed at present.
b. It is impossible to estimate beforehand the exact amount required to meet these travelling expenses.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head recapitulated.

RECAPITULATION.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To provide for payment of expenses *in re* Russell *vs.* Woodward	5,000 00			
Miscellaneous Justice, including North-West Territories	15,000 00	10,343 52		
Supreme and Exchequer Court, salaries of Judges and Registrar	45,600 00	45,600 00		
Supreme and Exchequer Court, salaries of staff	4,360 00	4,360 00		
do do contingencies, &c	5,648 50	6,126 45		
Ontario—				
Court of Appeal	21,000 00	21,000 00		
Queen's Bench	16,000 00	16,000 00		
Common Pleas	16,000 00	16,000 00		
Chancery	16,000 00	16,000 00		
Circuit Allowances	13,000 00	12,100 00		
Maritime Court	700 00	647 75		
County Courts' Judges	89,800 00	88,512 85		
do Junior Judges	24,000 00	20,000 00		
do Judges travelling allowances	9,800 00	9,363 53		
Law fees, Maritime Court	.....	660 00		
Quebec—				
Queen's Bench	26,000 00	31,000 00		
Superior Court	51,000 00	51,000 00		
do	52,000 00	51,845 17		
do	10,500 00	9,052 03		
Vice-Admiralty	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Circuit allowances	13,000 00	9,834 00		
Nova Scotia—				
Supreme Court	30,000 00	29,556 38		
Circuit allowances	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Vice-Admiralty	600 00	600 00		
County Courts	16,800 00	16,800 00		
Travelling allowance to County Court Judges	1,400 00	1,400 00		
New Brunswick—				
Supreme Court	25,000 00	25,000 00		
Circuit allowances	3,200 00	3,1·0 00		
Vice-Admiralty	600 00	600 00		
County Courts	12,000 00	11,674 11		
Travelling allowance to County Court Judges	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Manitoba—				
Queen's Bench	13,000 00	13,000 00		
Circuit allowances	1,500 00	1,778 00		
British Columbia—				
Supreme Court	22,670 00	20,766 75		
Circuit allowances	6,000 00	3,683 26		
County Courts—arrearage, 1879-80	300 00	300 00		
Carried forward	575,478 50	555,704 00	.....	.....

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head recapitulated.

RECAPITULATION—*Concluded.*

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	575,478 50	555,794 00		
Prince Edward Island—				
Superior Court	8,000 00	10,400 00		
Circuit allowances	600 00	600 00		
County Courts	6,800 00	6,800 00		
Travelling allowance to County Court Judges	600 00	600 00		
North-West Territories—				
Three Stipendiary Magistrates	9,000 00	6,000 00		
Trav. allowance to Stipendiary Magistrates	4 500 00	1,591 92		
	604,978 50	581,695 72		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

DOMINION POLICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Dominion Police.	$ cts. 13,500 00	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Augustus Keefer, Commissioner, services for year ended 30th June, 1882		400 00		
E. J. O'Neill, Superintendent, services for year ended 30th June, 1882		730 00		
Geo. Carpenter, Detective, services for year ended 30th June, 1882		638 75		
John Connor, Sergeant, services for year ended 30th June, 1882		638 75		
John Hughes, Sergeant, services for year ended 30th June, 1882		602 25		
Thos. Kane, Policeman, services for year ended 30th June, 1882		547 50		
P. Stringer, Policeman, services for year ended 30th June, 1882		547 50		
G. Brock, services as Constable, to 1st March, 1882.		364 50		
H. Deslauriers do for year ended 30th June, 1882		511 00		
J. Jones, services as Constable, for year ended 30th June, 1882		511 00		
T. Moffatt, services as Constable, to 1st Mar., 1882		303 75		
J. Purcell do for year ended 30th June, 1882		456 25		
M. Murphy do do		456 25		
P. Godin do do		456 25		
D. Egan do do		456 25		
C. Lafranboise do to 1st March, 1882		408 75		
J. Fink do do		303 75		
N. Morrison do for year ended 30th June, 1882		455 25		
W. H. Timbers do do		456 25		
A. Thibault do do		456 25		
J. Codd do do		456 25		
B. Biggs do to 5th May, 1882		385 00		
A. Paquette do from 1st March to 30th June, 1882		152 50		
B. d'Arpentigny do from 15th March to 38th June, 1882		133 75		
P. Stringer, tailoring		85 15		
R. J. Devlin, sundry goods		190 45		
Militia Department, 2,000 rounds of ammunition		39 76		
O Jolicœur, boots and gaiters		155 00		
Geo. Murphy, 21 pairs of overshoes		36 75		
Donaldson, Thomson & Co., 20 uniforms and 16 pairs of summer trowsers		471 55		
E. J. O'Neill, car tickets *re* Rideau Hall		10 00		
Five Special Constables at Drawing Room of His Excellency the Governor-General		7 50		
F. Curtis, two dozen of lightning powder		6 00		
John Connor, expenses on detective service		31 00		
Jos. R. Esmonde, handcuffs, &c		148 86		
Garrett Brock, gratuity on retirement		540 00		
Carried forward	13,500 00	12,549 77		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

DOMINION POLICE—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Dominion Police—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	13,500 00	12,549 77		
Jacob J. Fink, gratuity on retirement		115 00		
B. Biggs do		76 25		
R. W. Powell, M.D., professional services, 1st July to 22nd April, 1882		34 25		
Stationery Office, for stationery		55 38		
Queen's Printer, printing and binding		10 46		
	a 13,500 00	12,841 11	658 89	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

L. J. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a. Unexpended on account of the reduction of the members of the force.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	126,894 29				
Supplementary	11,168 00				
		138,062 29	123,107 58	14,954 71	
St. Vincent de Paul	82,740 69				
Supplementary	3,552 35				
		86,293 04	87,055 94		762 90
Dorchester		44,285 67	41,136 95	3,148 72	
Manitoba	21,541 28				
Supplementary	4,639 44				
		26,180 72	26,346 09		165 37
British Columbia		17,523 68	15,970 20	1,553 48	
		312,345 40	293,616 76	18,728 64	

Revenue from Penitentiaries..... $24,224.63

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN H. BALDERSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES—*Continued.*

DETAILS of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure Compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff Salaries—					
1 Warden		2,600 00	2,600 00		
1 Deputy Warden		1,400 00	1,400 00		
2 Chaplains		2,400 00	2,400 00		
1 Surgeon		1,800 00	1,800 00		
1 Accountant		1,000 00	1,000 00		
1 Warden's Clerk		700 00	700 00		
1 Storekeeper		700 00	700 00		
1 Chief Keeper		800 00	399 96	400 04	
1 Schoolmaster		600 00	600 00		
1 Steward		650 00	650 00		
1 Clerk of Works and Chief Trade Instructor		1,000 00	1,000 00		
2 Trade Instructors, 1st Class		1,400 00	700 00	700 00	
4 do 2nd Class		2,240 00	2,240 00		
1 Hospital Keeper		700 00	700 00		
6 Keepers		3,000 00	2,498 61	501 39	
43 Guards		19,350 00	18,175 48	1,174 52	
2 do Insane Ward		900 00	675 00	225 00	
4 Teamsters		1,400 00	1,400 00		
1 Matron		500 00	500 00		
1 Deputy Matron		300 00	300 00		
1 Assistant Deputy Matron		250 00	62 49	187 51	
a		43,690 00	40,501 54	3,188 46	
Retiring gratuities *b*		1,925 00	1,435 41	489 59	
Uniforms *c*		878 59	982 58		103 99
Maintenance		54,250 00			
Rations	29,347 89				
Clothing	6,390 19				
Convicts' discharge clothing	4,012 97				
do travelling expenses	2,828 23				
Bedding	1,097 92				
Chapels	132 34				
Libraries	294 14				
School	99 24				
Escapes	98 00				
Hospital	1,096 46				
Contingencies *d*	175 41				
			45,572 79	8,677 21	
Working expenses		24,050 70			
Heating	5,972 09				
Light	2,259 98				
Repairs to buildings	6,700 98				
Maintenance of machinery	1,110 90				
Armoury	48 60				
Kitchen	227 19				
Industries	3,394 97				
Farm and stable	105 95				
Carried forward	19,820 66	124,794 29	88,492 32	12,355 26	103 99

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES—*Continued.*

DETAILS of sums expended, compared with the sums granted on account of KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	19,820 66	124,794 29	88,492 32	12,355 26	103 99
Working expenses—*Concluded.*					
Stationery	84 70				
Freight.....	108 22				
Printing	23 00				
Sundries	105 31				
Queen's Printer.....	30 64				
Stationery Office.....	510 68				
Furniture ..... *e*	327 84				
		.....	21,011 05	3,039 65	
		124,794 29	109,503 37	15,394 91	103 99
Capital Account..... *f*	.....	2,100 00	2,455 73	.....	355 73
Supplementary Estimates—					
Compensation to Chief Keeper..	.....	500 00	500 00		
Arbitration in favor of S. T. Drennan *g*	.....	10,668 00	10,648 48	19 52	
		138,062 29	123,107 58	14,954 71	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN H. BALDERSON.

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a. Saving of Chief Keeper's salary from 31st December, 1881, to 30th June, 1882. Salary of one first-class Trade Instructor, for year ended 30th June, 1882. Salary of one Keeper, for year 1881-82. Salary of Assistant Deputy-Matron, for a portion of the year. There were less guards employed during the year than were estimated for.

b. Over-estimated.

c. More uniforms required than estimated for.

d. Caused by prison population being less than estimated for.

e. Over-estimated.

f. Caused by expenditure on account of steam and water pipes being larger than estimated for.

g. Saving in interest.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES—*Continued.*

DETAILS of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff Salaries—					
1 Warden		2,600 00	2,600 00		
1 Deputy Warden		1,400 00	1,400 00		
2 Chaplains		2,400 00	2,400 00		
1 Surgeon		1,200 00	1,200 00		
1 Accountant		1,000 00	1,033 32		33 32
1 Warden's Clerk		700 00	700 00		
1 Chief Keeper		800 00	800 00		
1 Storekeeper		700 00	733 32		33 32
1 Schoolmaster		600 00	600 00		
1 Steward		650 00	650 00		
1 Chief Clerk of Works and Chief Instructor		700 00	701 94		1 94
1 Stone Mason			163 37		163 37
2 Trade Instructors		1,400 00	1,236 59	163 41	
1 do		600 00	600 00		
2 do		1,120 00	1,120 00		
1 do		500 00	500 00		
1 Hospital Keeper		560 00	600 00		40 00
1 Engineer		780 00	650 00	130 00	
8 Keepers		4,000 00	4,333 36		333 36
28 Guards		12,600 00	12,149 80	450 20	
1 Messenger		450 00	450 00		
1 Farmer		560 00	560 00		
2 Teamsters		500 00	484 98	15 02	
E. Beland, ex-Clerk of Works			33 99		33 99
H. Demers, ex-Guard			8 34		8 34
S. W. H. Franckim, ex-Guard			4 17		4 17
	a	35,820 00	35,713 18	106 82	
Retiring gratuities	*b*	1,435 00	2,024 77		599 77
Uniforms	*c*	2,891 85	3,908 28		1,016 43
Maintenance		31,256 64			
Rations	14,951 20				
Clothing	5,750 49				
Convicts travelling allowance	1,107 82				
do discharge clothing	2,437 40				
Interments	3 90				
Chapels	171 29				
Libraries	116 11				
School	41 28				
Escapes	248 64				
Hospital	1,010 25				
Transfer of convicts	123 30				
Contingencies	325 42				
Bedding	1,033 13				
			27,320 23	3,936 41	
Working Expenses		11,347 20			
Heating	4,080 70				
Light	1,035 95				
Repairs to buildings	4,056 62				
Maintenance of machinery	220 80				
Carried forward	9,314 07	82,740 69	68,966 46	4,043 23	1,616 20

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES—*Continued.*

DETAILS of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	9,314 07	82,740 69	68,966 46	4,043 23	1,616 20
Working expenses—*Concluded.*					
Armoury.....	72 50				
Stationery Office.....	394 66				
Queen's Printer.....	136 97				
Sundries.....	103 92				
Farm and stable.....	3,587 40				
Freight.....	162 76				
Stationery.....	19 46				
Travelling expenses.....	181 02				
Industries.....	83 80				
Kitchen.....	236 96				
Printing and advertising.....	132 66				
Watchman at Quarry..... *e*	115 50				
		.....	14,541 68	.....	3,194 48
Supplementary Estimates—					
Bedson and Mackay, to and from Manitoba..... *f*	.....	1,200 00	1,195 45	4 55	
John Cooper, salary and rent, $200.00 and $366.20.....	.....	566 20	566 20		
H. B. Mackay, Acting Warden..	.....	1,121 20	1,121 20		
H. B. Mackay, balance due on trip to Manitoba.....	.....	264 95	264 95		
S. L. Bedson, balance due on trip to St. Vincent de Paul.....	.....	400 00	400 00		
		86,293 04	87,055 94	.....	762 90

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN. H. BALDERSON.

a. Caused by changes in the staff.

b. In consequence of the retirement of Chief Keeper Cooper and Keeper Kerrigan, the amount allowed was in excess of vote for retiring gratuities of year 1881-2.

c. Caused by furnishing the whole staff with uniforms.

d. Prison population being less than estimated for.

e. Caused by expenditure of materials furnished the Public Works Department, not estimated for.

f. Over-estimated.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES—*Continued.*

DETAILS of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff Salaries—					
1 Warden		2,000 00	2,000 00		
1 Deputy-Warden		1,200 00	1,200 00		
1 Accountant		900 00	900 00		
1 Surgeon		1,200 00	1,200 00		
2 Chaplains		1,000 00	1,000 00		
1 Chief Keeper		800 00	800 00		
1 Storekeeper		700 00	700 00		
1 Steward		650 00	650 00		
1 Hospital Keeper		560 00	560 00		
1 Farmer		560 00	560 00		
1 Keeper, Carpenter Instructor		700 00	700 00		
1 do Mason do		700 00	700 00		
1 do Blacksmith do		700 00	700 00		
1 Engineer		780 00	520 00	260 00	
1 Schoolmaster		600 00	600 00		
3 Keepers		1,500 00	1,500 00		
20 Guards		9,000 00	8,172 50	827 50	
2 Teamsters		600 00	425 00	175 00	
1 Matron		500 00	500 00		
1 Deputy-Matron		300 00	300 00		
1 Messenger		450 00	450 00		
John Taylor (Guard)			37 50		37 50
Beatteay & Seaman (Guards)			20 56		20 56
A. McNeil (Guard)			28 12		28 12
Total Staff Salaries .... *a*		25,400 00	24,223 68	1,176 32	
Uniforms (Officers') ..... *b*		1,000 00	728 12	271 88	
Removal of Officers ..... *c*			440 25		440 25
Maintenance		10,582 37			
Rations	4,804 87				
Clothing	1,395 52				
Convicts' travelling allowance	341 50				
do discharge clothing	666 18				
Interments	5 56				
Chapels	165 80				
Libraries	16 80				
School	5 10				
Escapes	356 21				
Hospital	241 57				
Contingencies ..... *d*	29 33				
			8,028 44	2,553 93	
Working Expenses		5,469 30			
Heating	1,074 38				
Light	353 22				
Repairs to buildings	556 36				
Carried forward	1,983 96	42,451 67	33,420 49	3,561 88	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES—*Continued.*

DETAILS of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,983 96	42,451 67	33,420 49	3,561 88	
Working Expenses—*Concluded.*					
Maintenance of machinery.....	711 13				
Armoury.....	49 03				
Kitchen.....	175 51				
Stationery.....	39 38				
Sundries.....	5 05				
Freight.....	1,219 92				
Printing.....	127 01				
Farm and stables.....	1,615 28				
Stationery office.....	98 42				
Queen's Printer.....	38 35				
Rent to John Curley.....	226 27				
Transfer of G. Keeffe &c., to Kingston..... *e*	118 45				
		.....	6,407 76	.....	938 46
Industries..... *f*	.....	1,134 00	934 74	199 26	
Capital Account..... *g*	.....	700 00	373 96	326 04	
		44,285 67	41,136 95	3,148 72	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN H. BALDERSON.

a. Less Guards were employed than were estimated for, and the salary of the Engineer was paid by the Public Works Department for four months.
b. Not required; over-estimated.
c. Not estimated for.
d. Caused by prison population being less than estimated for.
e. Expenditure on account of farm and stables being more than estimated for.
f. and *g.* Over-estimated.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES—*Continued.*

DETAILS of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, for the year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff Salaries:—					
1 Warden		2,000 00	2,000 00		
1 Chief Keeper		800 00	800 00		
2 Chaplains		600 00	600 00		
1 Surgeon		800 00	800 00		
1 Accountant and Storekeeper		800 00	800 00		
6 Guards		3,600 00	3,000 00	600 00	
1 Trade Instructor and Guard		220 00	820 00		600 00
1 School Teacher		350 00	350 00		
1 Steward		650 00	650 00		
1 Messenger and Guard		600 00	600 00		
1 Engineer			660 00		660 00
1 Assistant to Accountant			66 00		66 00
1 Engineer		720 00	60 00	660 00	
1 Trade Instructor			34 00		34 00
1 Shoe and Baker Instructor			49 00		49 00
1 Engineer			15 00		15 00
a		11,140 00	11,304 00		164 00
Uniforms (Officers) *b*		574 75	626 69		51 94
Retiring Gratuities *c*		325 00		325 00	
Maintenance of Convicts		4,391 53			
Rations	6,380 52				
Clothing	1,517 74				
Convicts' travelling allowance	200 00				
do discharge clothing	197 78				
Bedding	84 70				
Interments	36 00				
Chapels	1 05				
School	107 80				
Escapes	5 00				
Hospital	555 78				
Express	183 40				
Evergreens for Christmas	6 00				
Board for Holland	18 00				
do Keeper Ryan *d*	69 00		9,362 77		4,971 24
Working expenses		5,780 00			
Heating	3,844 23				
Light	562 22				
Repairs to buildings	152 05				
Maintenance of machinery	6 78				
Armoury	106 30				
Kitchen	173 35				
Stationery	39 91				
Farm and stables	1,993 68				
Sundries	12 30				
Livery and feed	503 00				
Freight	199 00				
Telephone rents	60 00				
Telegrams	74 67				
Teaming wood	39 00				
Carried farward	7,766 40	22,211 28	21,293 46		4,862 18

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES—*Continued.*

DETAILS of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	7,766 49	22,211 28	21,293 46	....	4,862 18
Working expenses—*Concluded.*					
S.L. Bedson travelling expenses to Winnipeg	143 50				
H. B. Mackay's travelling expenses to Winnipeg.....	43 10				
Travelling expenses to Winnipeg	206 50				
Queen's Printer	9 86				
Stationery Office.....	105 09				
Postage stamps.....	46 33				
One Tent.....	22 75				
Contingencies (details not received).....	189 54				
do do ... *e*	139 98				
	.....	.....	8,673 14	.....	2,893 14
Industries (details not received)... *f*	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	
Governor General's visit..... *g*	.....	.....	400 22	.....	400 22
Supplementary Estimates—					
To provide for difference in exchange of land.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	
To purchase sundries	.....	1,840 00	.....	1,840 00	
Dr. Macdonald, professional services.	.....	1,079 44	1,079 44		
		26,180 72	31,446 26	.....	5,265 54
LESS—Keep of lunatics transferred to Manitoba subsidy account..	3,400 80				
Miscellaneous, N.W.T.	365 00				
do Keewatin	1,334 37				
	.....	.....	5,100 17		
		26,180 72	26,346 09	....	165 37

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN. H. BALDERSON.

SIR,—I am unable to give you the explanations under the various sub-heads of service of this Penitentiary, having received no information on the subject from the Warden. I have written to Mr. Bedson, and expect a reply in a few days.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
GEO. L. FOSTER,
Accountant of Penitentiaries.

The Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENITENTIARIES—*Continued.*

DETAILS of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff Salaries—					
1 Warden		1,200 00	1,200 00		
1 Deputy Warden and Chief Keeper		900 00	900 00		
2 Chaplains		600 00	600 00		
1 Surgeon		500 00	499 92		
1 Accountant and Storekeeper		1,000 00	999 96		
1 Steward and Guard		650 00	649 91		
7 Guards, 1 Teamster and Messenger		4,200 00	4,472 58		
a		9,050 00	9,322 37		272 37
Uniforms *b*		300 00	329 58		29 58
Maintenance		5,023 68			
Rations	2,654 37				
Clothing	273 96				
Convicts' travelling allowance	207 00				
do discharge clothing	176 00				
Bedding	135 07				
Chapels	6 00				
Libraries	24 00				
School	7 00				
Escapes	4 00				
Hospital	283 70				
Contingencies *c*	36 82				
			3,807 92	1,215 76	
Working Expenses		2,000 00			
Heating	778 01				
Light	328 51				
Repairs to buildings	111 01				
Maintenance of machinery	11 25				
Armoury	61 75				
Kitchen	163 75				
Stationery	134 40				
Sundries	36 06				
Printing	65 30				
Furniture	72 25				
Stationery Office	13 96				
Queen's Printer	0 49				
Farm and stables *d*	74 57				
			1,850 31	149 69	
Maintenance of Ah Bow (lunatic) *e*			184 27		184 27
Capital Account *f*		950 00	449 25	500 75	
Industries *g*		200 00	26 50	173 50	
		17,523 68	15,970 20	1,553 48	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
JOHN H. BALDERSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a, One extra guard for a portion of the year. Not estimated for.
b. Under-estimated.
c. Caused by prices of supplies and prison population being less than estimated for.
d. Expenditure on account of heating, light and farm being less than estimated.
e. Not estimated for.
f and *g*. Over-estimated.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated under Statute, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Senate—					
Salary of Speaker		4,000 00			
Hon. D. L. McPherson			4,000 00		
Indemnity to members	77,000 00				
Mileage do	10,300 00	87,300 00	77,188 80	10,111 20	
House of Commons—					
Salary of Speaker		4,000 00			
Hon. Dr. Blanchet			3,999 96	04	
Indemnity to members	206,000 00				
Mileage do	26,000 00				
		232,000 00	220,737 60	11,262 40	
Election expenses, 36 Vic., cap. 9		5,000 00			
Pictou, N.S	$626 25				
Carleton, N.B	416 33				
Yamaska	16 50				
Argenteuil	651 80				
Selkirk	10 00				
Northumberland, West	537 49				
Simcoe, South	712 16				
Charlevoix	12 00				
Lanark, South	84 60				
Iberville	60 13				
Sherbrooke	72 40				
Halifax	1000 00				
Bagot	86 00				
New Westminster	588 75				
			4,874 71	125 29	
Controverted Elections—					
Argenteuil			940 20		
Bellechasse			142 00		
			1,082 20		1,082 20

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated under Vote, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Senate—				
Salaries and contingencies	55,938 00	57,996 85		2,058 85
House of Commons—				
Salaries, per Clerk's estimates	59,000 00	57,996 44	1,003 56	
Expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, &c.	12,800 00	13,497 03		697 03
Contingencies $20,500 00				
Supplementary for stationery 500 00				
	21,000 00	19,576 54	1,423 46	
Publishing Debates $18,562 50				
Supplementary 1,200 00				
	19,762 50	21,194 60		1,432 10
Special vote to pay indemnity to the family of the late J. S. Thompson, M.P	1,000 00		1,000 00	
Salaries and contingencies per Sergeant-at-Arms estimate	27,475 00	27,541 24		66 24
Miscellaneous—				
Grant to Parliamentary Library	3,500 00	3,500 00		
Salaries of Library Staff, previously included under heading provided by Statute $12,610 00				
Salaries of officers of Library, additional and contingencies 5,250 00				
	17,860 00	15,359 23	2,500 77	
Amount required to readjust salaries of three Library Clerks and Chief Messenger.	550 00	550 00		
To defray expenses of new catalogues	920 00	920 00		
Printing, binding and distributing the Laws	12,000 00	9,613 71	2,386 29	
Printing, printing paper and bookbinding	70,000 00	38,465 05	31 534 95	
Salary of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Contingencies of Clerk of Crown in Chancery	1,200 00	1,090 43	109 57	
Miscellaneous printing	2,000 00	1,015 97	984 03	
Total voted	307,005 50			
Total expended		270,317 09	40,942 63 4,254 22	4,254 22
Expenditure less than voted			36,688 41	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE SENATE.

SALARIES—SENATE.

Name.	Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant	
				Less than Estimated	More than Estimated
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
R. LeMoine	Clerk, Master in Chancery, &c.	3,400 00	3,400 00		
F. Taylor	Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant and Master in Chancery, 10 months $2,333 33	2,800 00			
James Adamson	do do 2 mos. 434 41		2,767 74	32 26	
E. L. Montizambert	Law Clerk, Clerk of Committees and Translator, 7 mos. $1,633 33	2,800 00			
*J. G. Creighton	do 4 mos. 661 30		2,294 63	505 37	
Canon Johnson	Chaplain	400 00	400 00		
James Adamson	Second Clerk Assistant, &c.	1,600 00	1,333 33	266 67	
Peter Miller	Second English Clerk, &c.	1,400 00	1,400 00		
N. W. McLean	Third do do	1,400 00	1,400 00		
A. A. Boucher	Third Clerk Assistant, &c.	1,900 00	1,900 00		
Alfred Garneau	First French Traslator	1,600 00	1,600 00		
St. Denis LeMoine	Clerk of French Journals, &c.	1,200 00	1,200 00		
Ivanhoe Taché	Asst. Clerk of French Journals, &c.	900 00	913 99		13 99
R. W. Stephen	Assistant Accountant	1,200 00	1,200 00		
Alex. Souter	Junior Clerk	900 00	914 79		14 79
R. E. Kimber	Gentleman Usher Black Rod	1,350 00	1,350 00		
†J. B. Myrand	Postmaster	1,000 00	1,029 57		29 57
†Peter Dunne	Housekeeper	1,000 00	1,029 57		29 57
Pierre Rattey	Doorkeeper	800 00	800 00		
S. J. Jones	News-room Keeper	800 00	800 00		
‡Chas. Young	Speaker's Messenger	700 00	713 96		13 96
J. P. Doherty	Wardrobe Messenger	600 00	600 00		
F. Gilbert	Bank Messenger	750 00	750 00		
§Thos. Wheeler	Permanent Messenger	600 00	614 79		14 79
§John Dunne	do do	600 00	614 79		14 79
§A. Gravelle	House Carpenter	600 00	614 79		14 79
‖O. Archambault	Messenger		95 15		95 15
	Total Grant	30,300 00			
	Total Expended		29,737 10	804 30	241 40
				241 40	
	Expenditure less than Grant			562 90	

* J. G. Creighton, appointed 2nd February at $2,000 per annum.
† J. B. Myrand's and Peter Dunne's salaries were raised $200 on the 1st May.
‡ Charles Young's Salary was raised $100 per annum on the 1st May.
§ Thos. Wheeler, John Dunn and A. Gravelle had salaries raised $100 each on the 1st May.
‖ Odilon Archambault appointed 1st May as Messenger, at $600 per annum.

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.		Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Senate.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Miscellaneous—					
5 Pages, at $1.50 per diem	1	750 00	594 00	156 00	
7 Sessional Messengers, at $2.50	2	1,750 00	1,750 00		
Charwomen, &c	3	1,568 00	1,560 00	8 00	
Newspapers	4	5,570 00	5,632 76		62 76
Stationery	5	2,000 00	1,421 04	578 96	
Postage and carriage of mails	6	700 00	762 19		62 19
Tradesmen's accounts	7	3,500 00	3,938 39		438 39
Senate Debates and Short-hand Writers	8	5,000 00	6,410 40		1,410 40
To meet unforeseen charges	9	4,800 00	6,190 97		1,390 97
Total Vote		25,638 00			
Total Expenditure			28,259 75	742 96	3,364 71 742 96
Expenditure more than Voted					2,621 75

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

THE SENATE,
OTTAWA, 30th November, 1882.

1. Pages.—Only four employed.
2. Messengers.
3. Charwomen.
4. Stationery.—Invoice exceeded estimate.
5. Newspapers.—Advertising and telegraphs used to form part of this item, but they are now placed to "Unforeseen Accounts."
6. Postage and carriage of mails.—Over-expenditure caused by length of Session.
7. Tradesmen's accounts.—Over-expenditure caused by replacing carpets and furniture.
8. Debates and Short-hand writers.—Under-estimated.
9. Unforeseen Accounts.—Under-estimated.

JAMES ADAMSON,
Deputy Clerk, Senate.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

SALARIES of the House of Commons.

Name.	Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated	More than Estimated
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
J. G. Bourinot	Clerk of the House	3,400 00	3,400 00		
H. Hartney	Accountant	2,800 00	2,800 00		
*P. Leprohon	Clerk Assistant (11 months) $1,833 32				
F. F. Rouleau	do 1 do 200 00				
		2,000 00	2,033 32		33 32
	2nd Clerk Assistant	1,800 00		1,800 00	
D. W. McDonnell	Sergeant-at-Arms	2,400 00	2,400 00		
H. Smith	Deputy do	1,200 00	1,200 00		
G. W. Wicksteed	Law Clerk	3,400 00	3,400 00		
W. Wilson	Assistant Law Clerk	2,000 00	2,000 00		
T. G. Coursolles	do	2,000 00	2,000 00		
J. R. E. Chapleau	Translator of Votes, &c	1,800 00	1,800 00		
F. B. Hayes	Assistant English Translator	1,600 00	1,600 00		
A. F. Gingras	do French do	1,700 00	1,700 00		
A. Frechette	do do do	1,400 00	1,200 00	200 00	
R. J. Wicksteed	do English do	1,200 00	1,200 00		
J. A. Genand	do French do	1,200 00	1,400 00		200 00
D. L. Desaulnier	do do do	1,200 00	1,200 00		
L. Laframboise	do do do	1,000 00	1,200 00		200 00
E. Query	do do do and Proof Reader	800 00	800 00		
R. Brewer	Book-keeper and Assistant Accountant	1,200 00	1,200 00		
F. McGillivray	Clerk of Routine and Records	1,400 00	1,400 00		
E. P. Hartney	do Public Accounts	1,200 00	1,200 00		
H. B. Stuart	English Engrossing Clerk	1,200 00	1,200 00		
*R. Romaine	Proof Reader and Clerk of Stationery	1,000 00	1,166 65		166 65
I. B. Taylor	Indexing Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00		
C. Panet	Clerk of Private Bills	1,200 00	1,200 00		
W. Todd	Assist. do	800 00	800 00		
R. McG. Moffat	Clerk of Railway and Banking Committees	1,200 00	1,200 00		
Elie Tasse	Principal Clerk of Committees	1,450 00	1,450 00		
F. X. Blanchet	Assist. do	1,200 00	1,200 00		
H. Poetter	Clerk of Votes and Proceedings	1,700 00	1,700 00		
Wm. Bowles	Assist. do	1,450 00	1,450 00		
W. B. Ross	English Journal Clerk	1,800 00	1,800 00		
A. D. G. Taylor	Assist. do	1,300 00	1,300 00		
W. F. Costigan	Clerk of Sessional Papers	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Pierre Rivet	French Journal Clerk	1,500 00	1,500 00		
J. H. Blais	Assist. do	1,000 00	1,000 00		
P. Poirier	Postmaster	1,200 00	1,200 00		
F. Falardeau	Assistant Postmaster (7 mos.) $466 66				
*J. Stansfeld	do 5 do 333 32				
		800 00	799 88	0 02	
E. Pelletier	do 11 do $825 00				
*A. E. Pelletier	do 1 do 41 68				
		900 00	866 68	33 32	
do	Temporarily employed from 9th Feb. to 31st May		154 81		154 81
J. Dalton	Junior Clerk	600 00	600 00		
	Total Vote	59,000 00			
	Total Expenditure		57,721 44	2,023 34	754 78
				754 78	
	Expenditure less than Vote			1,278 56	

* F. Rouleau appointed 1st June, at $2,400 per annum; J. Stansfeld appointed 1st February, at $800 per annum; A. E. Pelletier appointed 1st June, at $500 per annum; R. Romaine, salary from 1st February increased $400 per annum.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, &c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Speaker's Secretary	300 00	275 00	25 00	
Permanent Sessional Clerks	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Sessional Clerks at $3 per diem	7,500 00	7,708 00		208 00
Expenses of Committees, Witnesses and Shorthand Writers	1,000 00	1,285 03		285 03
Sessional French Translators	2,000 00	2,504 00		504 00
Total Vote	12,800 00			
Total expended		13,772 03	25 00	997 03
				25 00
Expenditure more than Vote				972 03

CONTINGENCIES.

Stationery	$8,500 00				
do supplementary	500 00				
		9,000 00	9,425 40		425 40
Postage and telegraph		1,000 00	1,326 96		326 96
Newspapers and advertising		3,000 00	1,421 42	1,578 58	
Miscellaneous		4,000 00	3,931 59	68 41	
Unforeseen expenses by special order of Commissioners		4,000 00	3,471 17	528 83	
Total Vote		21,000 00			
Total expended			19,576 54	2,175 82	752 36
				752 36	
Expenditure less than Vote				1,423 46	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 25, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to draw your attention to some points which have been brought out by the examination of the Appropriation Accounts of the House of Commons, portion of the legislative expenditure of 1881-82.

SUPERANNUATION.

It is with regret that I have again to allude to the disregard of the Act of Parliament which, in describing those public servants who are to pay the superannuation, charges, makes special reference to the officials of both Houses.

Any doubt as to the present feeling of Parliament being different from that which existed when the Superannuation Act (33 Vic., cap. 4) was passed, was withdrawn by the removal from the Supply Act of 1881-82 of the amount which had for some years previously been annually included to cover the superannuation abatements. I trust that whatever may be done in the future in this matter shall have the sanction of law, either by the practice being made conformable to the law, or by the law being changed to suit the practice.

CHEQUES FOR THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF PAY LISTS.

This question has also been the subject of correspondence on a previous occasion.

I should like if a cheque were given to each individual for his salary, no matter how small the amount of the cheque, being made payable to the order of the person entitled to the money. There may be an objection to the carrying out of this system so far as the indemnity expenditure is concerned, on account of instructions from the Internal Economy Commission, but there seems no good ground for distributing the monthly salaries to the staff in cash. The departmental expenditure, without a single exception, and that of the Senate, are made in the way which, I think, should be followed in the Commons.

The best evidence of the receipt of the money by the person entitled to get it is furnished by his endorsation on the cheque for the amount. Then it is a great comfort to an anxious-minded accountant to feel that he need not handle any money, and the Government interest would be served by the adoption of a system which would secure it from the misappropriation of funds, which may continue for a lengthened period when cash is used, but which cannot fail of almost immediate detection when cheques are made the medium of payment. I need scarcely say that this observation is not based upon the suspicion of dishonesty in disbursing money in the Commons, but on general grounds.

Kindly make an immediate reply to this, if there are any observations you desire to make, as I am placing the manuscript of my Report in the hands of the printer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

HON. J. G. BLANCHET,
Chairman of the Internal Economy Commission,
House of Commons.

LÉVIS, December 2, 1882.

SIR,—I am aware that the officials of both Houses come under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, but they don't come under the provisions of the "Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada" and they don't receive the benefit of an annual increase of salary granted by the said Act to the officials of the other Departments of the Civil Service. It is, I presume, for that reason, that the Internal

Economy Commission adopted a resolution the 18th June, 1872, setting forth "that the salaries shall be paid to the officers and servants of the House respectively without any deduction for the Superannuation Fund; and that the change of four (4) per cent. (which it was then,) per annum required for that fund shall be paid by the Accountant extra the pay." That resolution, in my opinion, is still in force, at least in expressing the opinion of the Commission, that some provision must be made for a periodical increase of their salaries, before the officials of the House come under the Superannuation Act. It is the view I took before putting into force the Order in Council, of the 2nd September last. As to the system of payment by cheques or in money, for the service of the House, that question has been settled by the Commission in the two following resolutions, adopted the 8th April, 1880: *Resolved*, 1st. "That the system of paying Members of Parliament in cash or by cheque as they desire, be continued." 2nd. *Resolved:* "That the amount of the pay list of each branch of extra service for the House of Commons be drawn by one cheque and the parties paid in cash for that cheque." That system is simple, convenient, safe and economical. The system of paying every person by a separate cheque would require an increase in the number of Clerks during the Session, and it would render the system of keeping accounts more complicated and more expensive. I don't see any good reason for changing our present mode of payment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. G. BLANCHET.

J. L. McDougall, Esq.,
Auditor-General,
Ottawa.

Memorandum:

It is scarcely necessary to say, in explanation of the position taken in my letter, that receiving an increase of salary is one thing, and paying the superannuation tax another, and entirely independent thing.

Then a resolution of the Internal Economy Commission cannot be successfully urged against an Act of Parliament. As to paying by cheque instead of cash, I beg to say that the cash system is in my opinion, not more simple, convenient or economical than the other, and that it is because it is not safe, I am so strongly in favor of the alternative, the cheque system.

J. L. McDOUGALL.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE—Sergeant-at-Arms.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Chief Messenger	1,200 00	1,200 00		
1 Assistant do	900 00	900 00		
1 Door-keeper	300 00	300 00		
1 Permanent Messenger	800 00	800 00		
1 do	750 00	741 65	8 35	
2 do at $700	1,400 00	1,400 00		
2 do at $650	1,300 00	1,300 00		
1 do	600 00	600 00		
1 do	400 00	400 00		
1 do	325 00	300 00	25 00	
2 Night Watchmen	1,200 00	1,200 00		
1 House Carpenter	700 00	.....	700 00	
35 Sessional Messengers	7,000 00	7,170 00	.....	170 00
12 Sessional Pages	1,800 00	1,890 00	.....	90 00
4 Servants for wash-rooms	600 00	975 00	.....	375 00
10 Permanent Charwomen	1,825 00	1,825 00		
10 Additional do during Session	500 00	500 00		
Contingencies, Housekeeper's Department	750 00	744 45	5 55	
1 Gasman during Session	125 00	122 50	2 50	
Superannuation of Messengers	.....	171 58	.....	171 58
Tradesmen's and other accounts	5,000 00	5,001 06	.....	1 06
Total Voted	27,475 00			
Total Expended	.....	27,541 24	741 40	807 64
				741 40
Expenditure more than Voted	.....	.....	.....	66 24

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

LIBRARY—Salaries and Contingencies.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount formerly under heading of Authorized by Statute	12,610 00	12,610 00		
Salaries of Officers, additional and contingencies	5,250 00	2,749 23	2,500 77	
Amount to readjust salaries of 3 Clerks and Chief Messenger	550 00	550 00		
To defray expenses of new catalogues	920 00	920 00		
For purchase of books	3,500 00	3,500 00		
Total Grant	22,830 00			
Total Expended		20,329 23		
Expenditure less than Grant			2,500 77	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

OTTAWA, November 29, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter asking for information with reference to the amount of $2,500.77 unexpended at the end of the fiscal year 1881-82, I presume that this amount must have been over-estimated in the vote for $5,250.00 for "Salaries of officers (additional) and contingencies of the Library." As you are aware, previous to this year, the only amounts of that vote which were paid under my certificate were those required to pay salaries of officers (after the statutory grant of $12,610 was expended) and contingencies, which were paid by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Now that all the accounts are in my own hands, I hope that everything will be found in order.

I would suggest, however, that the vote for salaries should be separated from the vote for contingencies in the annual estimates.

Ever, my Dear Sir,
Yours truly,

ALPHEUS TODD,
Librarian.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

LIBRARY — Salaries.

Name.	Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated	More than Estimated
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
A. Todd	Principal Librarian	3,200 00	3,200 00		
A. Decelles	Assistant do	2,400 00	2,400 00		
A. Laperrière	Senior Clerk, French Division	1,750 00	1,750 00		
A. H. Todd	do English do	1,300 00	1,300 00		
J. Fletcher	Registry Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00		
J. Campbell	Junior Clerk, English Division	1,000 00	1,000 00		
L. P. Sylvain	do French and English.	900 00	900 00		
E. S. Thayne	Extra Clerk	800 00	800 00		
L. J. Cassault	Chief Messenger	850 00	850 00		
J. H. Dunlop	Messenger	700 00	700 00		
J. H. Ryan	do	700 00	700 00		
J. N. Rattey	do	700 00	700 00		
		15,300 00	15,300 00		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LEGISLATION—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS—House of Commons.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries, per Clerks' Estimates	59,000 00	57,721 44	1,278 56	
Speaker's Secretary	300 00	275 00	25 00	
5 Permanent Sessional Clerks	2,000 00	2,000 00		
25 Sessional Clerks, at $3.00 per diem	7,500 00	7,708 00		208 00
Witnesses and Shorthand Writers	1,000 00	1,285 03		285 03
5 Sessional French Translators	2,000 00	2,504 00		504 00
Stationery	9,000 00	9,425 40		425 40
Postage and telegraph	1,000 00	1,326 96		326 96
Newspapers and advertising	3,000 00	1,421 42	1,578 58	
Miscellaneous	4,000 00	3,931 59	68 41	
Unforeseen expenses, by order of the Commissioners	4,000 00	3,642 75	357 25	
Publishing Debates	19,762 50	21,194 60		1,432 10
Salaries, Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimates	9,875 00	9,141 65	733 35	
33 Sessional Messengers, at $2.00 per day	7,000 00	7,170 00		170 00
12 do Pages, at $1.50 per day	1,800 00	1,890 00		90 00
4 Servants for washrooms	600 00	975 00		375 00
10 Permanent Charwomen	1,825 00	1,825 00		
10 Sessional do	500 00	500 00		
Contingencies, Housekeeper's Department	750 00	744 45	5 55	
Gasman during the Session	125 00	122 50	2 50	
Tradesmen and others	5,000 00	5,001 06		1 06
Printing, binding and distributing the Laws	12,000 00	9,613 71	2,386 29	
do printing paper and bookbinding	70,000 00	38,465 05	31,534 95	
Salary, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Contingencies do do	1,200 00	1,090 43	109 57	
Miscellaneous printing	2,000 00	1,015 97	984 03	
Special Vote to pay family of J. S. Thompson amount of his Indemnity	1,000 00		1,000 00	
Total Grant	228,237 50			
Total Expenditure		191,991 01	40,064 04	3,817 55
			3,817 55	
Expenditure less than Grant			36,246 49	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,

Auditor-General.

Examined,

GEO. C BOLTON.

ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, November 27, 1882.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of this date, forwarding me a statement of expenditure on account of the House of Commons for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, and asking explanations as to the differences between the several appropriations and that statement of expenditure, I beg to state that it is not possible to make a correct and exact estimate of the expenses of a coming session, no one can foresee what legislation the exigencies of the public service may require, with the consequent cost. The only guide in preparing an estimate for the future, is the past, and that will vary according to the requirements, hence the excess of expenditure, during the past year, over the appropriation, in the cost of the debates, the stationery, &c., the extra service as shown in your statement. The same reason will apply to where the expenditure has been less than the appropriation, except in the item of salaries where an appropriation was made for that of a second clerk assistant, but the office is vacant.

The estimate for the printing of Parliament for the next year has been reduced by $10,000.00

The items of "The Laws," the salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and "Miscellaneous Printing," are not paid through these Departments and should not be classed under Legislation.

The vote of $1,000.00 to the family of the late J. S. Thompson, Esq., M.P., has not been paid owing to there being contesting claimants.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HARTNEY,
Accountant, House of Commons.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, November 29, 1882.

SIR,—As the work of printing and distributing the Statutes for any Session, is necessarily begun in one financial year and completed in the next, a balance at credit of the vote is required for May and June work. It was not all drawn out last year because of two facts: 1st, that the volume of 1881 was unusually and unexpectedly small, and, 2nd, the work was not so far advanced upon the volume of 1882 at the end of that financial year, as to require certificates so large as I anticipated.

B. CHAMBERLAIN,
Queen's Printer.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, December 2, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith, a certified copy of an opinion from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, respecting the payment of the monthly salary to Mr. Speaker Blanchet, and in accordance with the recommendation arrived at, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to unite with me in authorizing the Banque Nationale to pay Mr. Blanchet his monthly salary from the date of stoppage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, December 1, 1882.

The Act respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons—31 Vic., chap. 27— enacts in its 8th clause as follows:—"For the purposes of this Act, the person who shall fill the office of Speaker at the time of any dissolution of Parliament shall be deemed to be the Speaker until a Speaker shall be chosen by the new Parliament; and in the event of the death, or disability, or absence from Canada, of the Speaker, during any dissolution or prorogation of Parliament, any three of the Commissioners may execute any of the purposes of this Act."

The question having been raised by the Auditor General as to the payment since the dissolution of the late Parliament, of the salary of Mr. Speaker Blanchet.

I am of opinion that, under the Act to which I have referred, that gentleman continues to be Speaker until a new Parliament shall choose a new Speaker. It is true that he is continued as Speaker only for the purposes of the Act, but nevertheless he is so continued, and I do not think the salary attached to his office can be in any way apportioned by the Executive Government, but am of opinion that, as he is Speaker for one purpose, he is in office still and entitled to his salary as such. This view is confirmed by the fact that, when the point arose on a former occasion, with reference to Mr. Speaker Anglin, the House of Commons, in the supplies for the year 1880—Supplementary Estimates for that year—voted a sum to pay him the "salary attached to the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, from the 1st October, 1878, to the 12th of February, 1879," that was, for a period analogous with reference to that Parliament, to the period to which Mr. Speaker Blanchet now claims his pay. Parliament thus seems to have adopted the view that the Speaker, although only declared to be such for the purposes of the Internal Economy Act, is nevertheless entitled to his salary until a new Speaker is chosen, and I refer also to the case of Mr. Speaker Cockburn, who was paid under similar circumstances (without any special vote however). I think, therefore, there can be no doubt of the intention of the Legislature, and I advise that Mr. Speaker Blanchet be paid his salary accordingly.

A CAMPBELL,
Minister of Justice.

Certified, a true copy,
J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, December 7, 1882.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter, enclosing a copy of the opinion of the Minister of Justice, that the payment of the salary, as Speaker of the House of Commons, to Mr. Blanchet, for the period since the dissolution, to which I objected, as wanting Parliamentary authority, may be legally made.

You are aware that our system prevents, unless at considerable inconvenience, the carrying out the direction of the Audit Act, as given in Sec. 32 sub-Sec. 1. I have, however, I think, conformed with the spirit, by uniting with you in withdrawing the stoppage to the payment of the salary, intending as I do, to give in my report, as my authority for doing so, the opinion of the Minister of Justice above named.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Vote.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To meet expenses in connection with the care of Public Archives—					
Supply Act of 1881-82	5,000 00				
Unexpended balance of appropriation of 1880-81, carried forward by Order in Council	751 75	5,751 75	4,041 02	1,710 73	
To meet expenses in connection with Patent Record—					
Supply Act of 1881-82		7,200 00			
Unexpended balance of appropriation of 1880-81, carried forward by Order in Council.... $94 71					
Less—Lapsed, 30th Sept., '82... 94 71			7,257 47		57 47
To meet expenses in connection with preparation of Criminal Statistics—					
Supply Act of 1881-82	5,000 00				
Unexpended balance of appropriation of 1880-81, carried forward by Order in Council....$2,140 31					
Less—Lapsed, 30th Sept., '82.... 1,724 46	415 85	5,415 85	3,556 40	1,859 45	
To meet expenses in connection with the Census—					
Supply Act of 1881-82	200,000 00				
Unexpended balance of appropriation of 1880-81, carried forward by Order in Council	74,093 29	274,093 29	252,671 42	21,421 87	
To meet expenses in connection with Dominion Exhibition		5,000 00	5,000 00		

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

Examined,
JOHN B. LYNCH.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended in accordance with 25 Vic., c. 16, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Service.	—	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Registration of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials, Province of Quebec.....	.....	887 00		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

OTTAWA, October 23, 1882.

SIR,—Be good enough to forward as speedily as possible the accounts and vouchers in connection with expenditure for census 1881-82.

The cheques and vouchers for criminal statistics expenditure June, 1882 (which you promised to send me) have not yet been received at this office.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL, *Auditor-General.*

J. LOWE, Esq., Secretary, Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, CANADA, December 15, 1882.

SIR,—I have to inform you, that on receipt of your letter of the 23rd of October last, I communicated with the Accountant of the Census Branch, and he informed me that he had personally explained to you that the reason why the cheques and vouchers, of the Census Service and Criminal Statistics, had not been earlier sent in was owing to the fact of the difficulty of collecting them from all parts of the Dominion.

It was desired to send in to you as full returns as possible and to obtain which due diligence has been used.

It is proposed to send them to you in a day or two.

I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant,

J. LOWE,
Secretary Department of Agriculture.

J. L. McDOUGAL, Esq., Auditor General, Ottawa.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, shewing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.		Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Salaries of Immigration Agents and employés.	*a*	16,800 00	20,129 40	.....	3,329 40
Clerks and Messengers in London, Eng., office.	*b*	4,300 00	5,643 04	.....	1,343 04
Salaries of Special Agents in Europe.....	*c*	6,000 00	5,486 42	513 58	
Contingencies of Canadian and other Agencies.	*d*	24,000 00	14,909 27	9,090 73	
Travelling expenses of Travelling Agents in Europe.....	*e*	7,000 00	12,709 71	.....	5,709 71
Towards assisting Immigration and Immigration Expenses:	*f*				
Supply Act of 1881-82. .....$100,000 00					
Supplementary Ests. '81-'82. 56,000 00					
		156,000 00	156,461 40	.....	461 40
		214,100 00	215,339 24	9,604 31	10,843 55
Deduct surplus.....		.....	.....	.....	9,604 31
Net deficit.....		.....	.....	.....	1,239 24

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE—*Continued.*

(*a*) SALARIES of Immigration Agents and Employés.

Agency.	Names of Staff.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant	
				Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Quebec	L. Stafford, Agent, 12 months	1,600 00	1,600 00		
	J. Doyle, Assistant	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	L Stein, Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	Wm. Anderson, Norwegian Interpreter	500 00	500 00		
	J. Lilly, Messenger, 1 month....$ 16 66				
	F. O'Reilly do 11 months... 189 99				
		200 00	206 65		6 65
Montreal	J. J. Daley, Agent	1,200 00	1,200 00		
	Wm. McNichols, Assistant		912 50		912 50
	Thos. Olsen, Interpreter, 3 months		270 00		270 00
	A. Regimbal, Messenger		379 00		379 00
Ottawa	W. J. Wills, Agent	1,200 00	1,200 00		
	H. J. Maas, Interpreter, 9 months		296 50		296 50
	Karl Olsen do 3 do		123 00		123 00
Kingston	R. Macpherson, Agent	1,200 00	1,200 00		
	H. Hitchin, Messenger		365 00		365 00
Toronto	J. A. Donaldson, Agent	1,400 00	1,400 00		
	A. Gaunt, Messenger		365 00		365 00
Hamilton	J. Smith, Agent	1,100 00	1,100 00		
	R. Rissman, Messenger		380 25		380 25
London, Ont.	A. G. Smythe, Agent	800 00	800 00		
	J. Hunter, Messenger		365 00		365 00
Halifax	E Clay, Agent	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	Wm. Anderson, Interpreter		226 50		226 50
St. John, N.B.	S. Gardner, Agent	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Manitoba		2,400 00			
Winnipeg	W. Hespeler, Agent		1,400 00		
do	Messenger and Caretaker		440 00		440 00
Emerson	J. E. Tétu, Agent		1,000 00		
do	Caretaker		400 00		400 00
N.-W. Territories		1,200 00		1,200 00	
		16,800 00	20,129 40	1,200 00	4,529 40

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1882—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE—*Continued.*

(*b*) CLERK and Messengers in London, Eng., Office.

Name.	Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant	
				Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
		$ cts.	£ s. d.	$ cts.	$ cts.
F. S. Dore	12 months' salary as Accountant		513 13 0		
E. W. A Dixon	12 do Clerk		123 5 0		
J. Colmer	12 do Secretary		250 0 0		
C. F. Just	12 do Clerk		137 10 0		
C. J. Taylor	1 month as Shorthand Writer		9 15 4		
M. Pope	2 months as Messenger		9 9 0		
S. J. Wilkinson	12 do do		86 15 0		
G. C. Jackson	10 do do		29 3 4		
			1,159 10 8		
	Total Grant	4,300 00			
	Total Expenditure		$5,643 04		
	Over-expended				1,343 04

(*c*) SALARIES of Special Agents in Europe.

John Dyke	12 months' salary, Agent at Liverpool		396 16 0		
Thos. Grahame	12 do Glasgow		246 11 0		
Chas. Foy	12 do Belfast		205 10 0		
Thos. Connolly	12 do Dublin		205 10 0		
J. W. Down	12 do Bristol		100 0 0		
			1,127 7 0		
	Total Grant	6,000 00			
	Total Expenditure		$5,486 42		
	Balance Unexpended			513 58	

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE—*Continued.*

(*d*) CONTINGENCIES of Canadian and other Agencies.

Agency.	Agent.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
				Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Quebec	L. Stafford		3,978 81		
Montreal	J. J. Daley		1,598 93		
Ottawa	W. J. Wills		1,512 06		
Kingston	R. Macpherson		705 52		
Toronto	J. A. Donaldson		2,291 28		
Hamilton	J. Smith		874 07		
London	A. G. Smythe		273 65		
Halifax	E. Clay		1,461 62		
St. John	S. Gardner		140 97		
Winnipeg	W. Hespeler		1,076 02		
Emerson	J. E. Têtu		996 34		
	Total Grant	24,000 00			
	Total Expenditure		14,909 27		
	Balance unexpended			9,090 73	

(*e*) TRAVELLING Expenses of Travelling Agents in Europe.

			£ s. d.		
Liverpool	John Dyke		885 4 11		
Glasgow	Thos. Graham		624 7 9		
Belfast	Chas. Foy		522 5 4		
Dublin	Thos. Connolly		295 18 1		
Bristol	J. W. Down		283 15 8		
			£2,611 11 9		
	Total Grant	7,000 00			
	Total Expenditure		$12,709 71		
	Over-expended				5,709 71

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE—*Continued.*

(*f*) Towards assisting Immigration and Immigration Expenses.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Printing and advertising		39,311 89		
Delegates' expenses		4,420 44		
Transport of Immigrants		49,365 83		
Commission on assisted passages		14,185 00		
Meals to Immigrants		7,176 34		
Ocean Mail Clerks		800 00		
Point Levis Guardians		1,168 50		
Travelling expenses of J. Lowe		814 95		
Special travelling expenses of J. J. Daley		380 17		
Coal, supplies and Messenger at Tanneries Junction		677 67		
Grain samples		136 96		
Refund to A G. Nicholson of ocean passage and expenses		130 00		
Special services outside of Department		1,485 21		
Salaries and expenses of Special Agents and others		3,019 62		
Salaries of Travelling Agents		6,425 00		
Travelling and other expenses of Travelling Agents		6,961 61		
Salaries of Extra Clerks in Department		3,139 25		
Miscellaneous: freight, postage, &c		1,366 24		
Maintenance of Local Offices		55 78		
Printing, binding, &c		286 80		
Stationery		124 57		
Advances to be accounted for:—				
J. E. Tétu		150 00		
H. Maas		100 00		
J. McGovern		300 00		
Contingencies of London, Eng., Office:—				
Printing and advertising		7,853 81		
Delegates' expenses		1,877 25		
Miscellaneous		4,753 51		
		156,466 40		
Less refund		5 00		
	156,000 00	156,461 40		461 40

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. Lynch

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE—*Continued.*

Summary of Expenditure.

Service.	—	Expenditure.	—	—
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
In Canada.				
Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés		20,129 40		
Contingencies of Canadian and other Agencies		14,909 27		
Towards assisting Immigration and Immigration Expenses		141,976 83	177,015 50	
In England.				
Clerks and Messengers in London (Eng.), Office		5,643 04		
Salaries of Special Agents in Europe		5,486 42		
Travelling Expenses of Travelling Agents in Europe		12,709 71		
Contingencies of London (Eng.), Office		14,484 57	38,323 74	
Total Expenditure			215,339 24	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, April 5, 1882.

SIR,—Having examined the accounts and vouchers in connection with the expenditure of your Department for the six months ended 31st December, 1881, I herewith transmit you a statement of my remarks thereon.

I observe that several parties are paid for their services from the 15th of one month to the same date of the following. It would be more satisfactory to arrange that all salaries be paid by the calendar month. This could easily be effected by your issuing, in every instance of the above kind, a cheque for the services rendered from the 15th to the 1st of the succeeding month, and making all future payments for the calendar month.

Some accounts do not appear to be checked. Every account should be examined by an officer of your Department, and, if found correct, approved.

Agent's Accounts.

These frequently include disbursements on account of meals and transportation of immigrants, for each of which classes of payments a separate cheque ought to be issued by the Department. By so doing, the work of classifying the expenditure at the close of the year, will be, in a great measure, facilitated.

Stationery which is often purchased by Agents should be procured through the Government Stationery Office, (31st Vic., Cap. 35, Secs. 15, 18.)

The accounts for travelling expenses, postage, incidentals and telegraphing are generally meagre, as they, for the most part, neither contain a sufficiency of details, nor are they supported by vouchers. In this connection special attention is called to the accounts rendered by Mr. W. C. B. Grahame.

With regard to sums paid out by Agents from their advances, I would request to be provided with receipts signed by those entitled to payment, and not, as has happened, by an assistant of the disbursing officer.

Reference to the enclosed statement will illustrate the foregoing observations.

Finally with regard to the salaries of caretakers, I would wish departmental cheques to be issued monthly to their order for their services.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

DR. J. C. TACHÉ,
Department of Agriculture.

NOTE.—No reply was received to the above letter. Some suggestions contained in it have been partially acted upon. For instance, separate cheques are generally issued for payments on account of meals and transportations, and Mr. Grahame's accounts to which particular attention was directed, supply fuller details and are supported by vouchers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, November 2, 1882.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of 31st October, respecting the expenditure on account of Arts, Agriculture and Statistics and Quarantine to the close of the last fiscal year, on which you ask information, I have to state that the amount $1,710.73 on public archives account was unexpended, owing to the fact that the copying of historical documents for which that grant was principally voted, has not proceeded as rapidly as expected, and therefore the expenditure was smaller than estimated.

The amount of $57.47 overexpended on patent record account, is owing to the fact that the number of patents exceeded the number actually expected, and provided for in the estimates. The unexpended balance of $1,859.45, on criminal statistics account, is due to the fact that the stock of printed matter on hand was almost sufficient to carry on the operations of the past year.

The unexpended balance of $21,421.87 on census account, is due to the fact that the services for which the grant was taken were not fully performed at the date mentioned.

Under the heading of Quarantine the total expenditure is $1,544.22 less than estimated. The sub-item of Cattle Quarantine shows an amount of $156.95 over the sum estimated for that service. This was owing to the fact of the very large number of animals for breeding purposes imported during the past year, and which has exceeded all anticipations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. LOWE,
Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Quarantine.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Medical Inspection, Quebec..... *a*	.....	1,300 00	1,300 00		
Quarantine, Grosse Isle..... ..... *b*	.....	9,566 00	8,497 68	1,068 32	
do St. John, N.B..... *c*	.....	2,400 00	1,979 44	420 56	
do Pictou, N.S..... *d*	.....	800 00	731 10	68 90	
do Halifax, N.S..... *e*	.....	3,200 00	3,142 43	57 57	
do Charlottetown, P.E.I *f*	.....	1,000 00	956 18	43 82	
Towards assisting in the maintenance of the Tracadie Lazaretto. *g*	.....	3,000 00	2,958 00	42 00	
To meet expenses of precautionary measures for Public Health:					
Public Health..... *h*	5,000 00				
Cattle Quarantine..... *k*	13,000 00				
		18,000 00	18,156 95	.....	156 95
		39,266 00	37,721 78	1,701 17	156 95
Deduct deficit.....	.....	.....	.....	156 95	
Net surplus.....	.....	.....	.....	1,544 22	

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE—*Continued.*

(*a*) Medical Inspection, Quebec.

Name.	Quarantine.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant	
				Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
A Rowand	Medical Inspector	900 00	900 00		
do	Boat service	400 00	400 00		
		1,300 00	1,300 00		

(*b*) Quarantine, Grosse Isle.

F. Montizambert	Medical Superintendent, 8 months		1,200 00	1,600 00		400 00
M. McKay	Hospital Steward, 7½ do		450 00	562 50		112 50
A. Andrews	Norwegian Interpreter		300 00	475 00		175 00
W. Brantigan	Assist. Hospital Steward 7½ months	Including winter serv.	200 00	350 00		150 00
Comé Langlois	Boatman 7½ do		210 00	392 50		182 50
Geo. Daucause	do 7½ do		210 00	362 50		152 50
Xavier Turcotte	do 7½ do		180 00	325 00		145 00
John Turcotte	do 7½ do		180 00	325 00		145 00
Ed. Mason	Baker, carter, &c		300 00	525 00		225 00
Rev. E Jones	Chaplain			200 00		200 00
Rev. J. B. Bolduc	do			200 00		200 00
	Transport, boat and steam service		1,200 00	1,200 00		
	Food and medicine		1,600 00	389 62	1,210 38	
	Contingencies and unforeseen expenses		3,536 00	1,590 56	1,945 44	
			9,566 00	8,497 68	3,155 82	2,087 50

(*c*) Quarantine, St. John, N.B.

W. S. Harding	Inspecting Physician	1,000 00	1,000 00		
C. Doherty	Hospital Stewardess	300 00	300 00		
W. S. Harding	Boat service	600 00	600 00		
do	Contingencies	500 00	79 44	420 56	
		2,400 00	1,979 44	420 56	

(*d*) Quarantine, Pictou, N.S.

H. Kirkwood	Inspecting Physician	400 00	400 00		
G. Matheson	Steward	300 00	300 00		
H. Kirkwood	Fittings, bedding and contingencies	100 00	31 10	68 90	
		800 00	731 10	68 90	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE—*Continued.*

(e) QUARANTINE, Halifax, N.S.

Name.	Quarantine.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
W. W. Wickwire	Inspecting Physician	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Rev. John Wood	Chaplain	100 00	100 00		
	do	100 00	.....	100 00	
John Devlin	Steward	560 00	560 00		
Mary Devlin	Matron	150 00	150 00		
W. W. Wickwire	Boat service	600 00	600 00		
Sundry persons	Contingencies	690 00	732 43	.....	42 43
		3,200 00	3,142 43	100 00	42 43

(f) QUARANTINE, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

W. H. Hobkirk	Inspecting Physician	400 00	400 00		
Thomas Cullen	Steward	300 00	300 00		
Sundry persons	Contingencies	300 00	256 18	43 82	
		1,000 00	956 18	43 82	

(g) Tracadie Lazaretto.

Rev. Sister St. Jean de Goto	Salary	3,000 00	800 00		
Rev. J. A. Babineau	do	.....	100 00		
A. C. Smith, M.D.	do	.....	200 00		
C. Desjardins	Insurance	.....	58 00		
Sundry persons	Maintenance	.....	1,800 00		
		3,000 00	2,958 00	42 00	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE—*Concluded.*

(*h*) Public Health and Quarantine.

—	Grant.	Expenditure.		Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Public Health	5,000 00				
Medical services and medicines		927 65			
Pamphlets		200 00			
Travelling expenses		356 93			
Telegraphing		96 86			
Copying		100 50			
Map		12 50			
Investigation *re* cattle disease		54 00			
Wm. McEachran, advance to be accounted for		200 00			
			1,948 44	3,051 56	
Cattle Quarantine	13,000 00				
Salaries of Inspectors and others		5,269 53			
Building barns, fencing, removing and rebuilding sheds, &c.		5,181 23			
Rent of lots and stable		271 00			
Travelling expenses		576 51			
Guardian		150 00			
Disbursements by Wm. McEachran for wages, travelling expenses and one horse		377 37			
Disbursements by J. A. Couture for labor, &c.		4,401 07			
Freight		46 00			
		16,272 71			
Less—Refunds		64 20			
			16,208 51		3,208 51
	18,000 00		18,156 95	3,051 56	3,208 51

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENSIONS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
John Bright, Messenger	80 00	80 00		
New Militia Pensions—				
Mrs. Caroline McEachren and 4 children	238 00	211 00	27 00	
Janet Anderson	110 00	110 00		
Margaret McKenzie	80 00	80 00		
Mary Ann Richey and 1 child	288 00	288 00		
Mary Morrison	80 00	80 00		
Louise Prudhomme	110 00	110 00		
Virginie Charron and 4 children	150 00	56 44	93 56	
Paul M. Robbins	146 00	146 00		
Charles T. Bell	73 00	73 00		
Alex. Oliphant	109 50	109 50		
Charles Lugsden	91 25	91 25		
Thomas Charters	91 25	91 25		
Charles T. Robertson	110 00	110 00		
Percy G. Routh	400 00	400 00		
Richard S. King	400 00	400 00		
George A. McKenzie	73 00	73 00		
Edwin Hilder	146 00	146 00		
Fergus Schofield	73 00	73 00		
John Bradley	109 50	109 50		
James Bryan	109 50	109 50		
Ensign W. Fahey	200 00	200 00		
Mary Hodgins and 3 children	191 00	191 00		
John Martin	110 00	110 00		
Mrs. J. Thorburn	150 00	150 00		
Mrs. P. T. Worthington and 3 children	378 00	314 00	64 00	
Mrs. Elliott and 1 child	120 00	120 00		
Ellen Kirkpatrick and 3 children	226 00	206 00	20 00	
Mrs. George Prentice and children	352 00	352 00		
Mary Hannah Tempest and child	298 00	298 00		
T. Robinson	50 00	50 00		
Total Grant	5,063 00		204 56	
Total Expenditure		4,858 44		
Veterans War of 1812 $25,000 00				
Unexpended balance of '81 4,840 00				
	29,840 00	25,795 00		
Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land	5,500 00	5,231 66	268 34	

I certify that this account has boen examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENSIONS—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums estimated, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount required to provide for the retiring allowances of five County Court Judges in B. Columbia	9,133 32			
A. F. Pemberton		1,622 16		
E. H. Saunders		1,999 92		
W. R. Spaulding		1,622 16		
H. M. Ball		2,266 56		
a	9,133 32	7,510 80	1,622 52	
Pensions to Judges authorized by Statute.				
Supreme Court—				
Hon. Sir W. B. Richards	5,333 33	5,333 28	05	
J. T. Taschereau	4,666 56	4,666 56	10	
Quebec—				
Hon. C. D. Day	2,666 66	2,666 64	02	
A. Lafontaine	2,666 66	2,666 64	02	
J. J. Loranger	2,666 66	2,666 66	02	
P. Winter	2,333 33	2,333 28	05	
J. F. Duval	4,000 00		4,000 00	
L. T. Drummond	3,333 34	3,333 24	10	
W. Badgely	3,333 34	3,333 24	10	
J. A. Berthelot	3,333 34	3,333 24	10	
J. N. Bosse	2,666 66	622 22	2,044 44	
A. Polette	2,666 66	2,666 64	02	
J. W. Ritchie		295 71		295 71
Ontario—				
J. M. Lauder	1,600 00	1,598 76	1 24	
W. B. Wells	1,600 00		1,600 00	
Geo. Sherwood		1,570 00		1,570 00
A. McDonald		25 92		25 92
Nova Scotia—				
Hon. L. M. Wilkins	2,666 66	2,666 64	02	
Sir W. Young		3,733 32		3,733 32
W. F. Des Barres		1,440 85		1,440 85
New Brunswick—				
E. Williston		1,733 28		1,733 28
Miscellaneous Pensions.				
Nova Scotia—				
Hon. J. S. Morris	1,200 00		1,200 00	
H. W. Crawley	1,200 00	1,200 00		
Carried forward	47,933 30	47,886 10	8,846 28	8,799 08

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENSIONS—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of the sums expended, compared with the sums estimated, for the Year ending 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head Estimate.

Service.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	47,933 30	47,886 10	8,846 28	8,799 08
Miscellaneous Pensions—Concluded.				
Late Province of Canada—				
G. H. Ryland, late Clerk Executive Council.	444 40	444 40		
do Secretary Board of Jesuits' Estate	200 00	200 00		
British Columbia—				
Capt. P. J. Hankin, R.N., late Colonial Secretary	2,595 56	2,595 56		
	51,173 26	51,126 06	8,846 28	8,799 08
b			47 20	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN B. SIMPSON.

a and *b*. Over-estimated.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PENSIONS—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Militiamen and widows of militiamen, U.C. War of 1812	6,000 00	5,200 00	800 00	
Militiamen and widows of militiamen, L.C. War of 1812	600 00	495 00	105 00	
For annual allowance to superannuated employés	155,000 00	160,319 95	.....	5,319 95

Superannuation Revenue.....$46,426.39.

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MILITIA.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Military Branch and District Staff	22,100 00	16,509 55	5,590 45	
Brigade Majors	14,400 00	13,221 60	1,178 40	
Allowance for Drill Instruction	40,000 00	38,471 70	1,528 10	
Ammunition $25,000 00				
Supplementary 15,000 00				
	40,000 00	49,591 38		9,591 38
Clothing $50,000 00				
Unexpended balance, 1880-81. 11,170 02				
	61,170 02	47,860 96	13,309 06	
Military Stores	40,000 00	34,148 56	5,851 44	
Public Armories and care of Arms	52,000 00	51,659 87	340 13	
Drill pay and camp purposes $250,000 00				
Unexpended balance, 1880-81 17,874 49				
Supplementary 10,000 00				
	277,874 49	264,969 19	12,905 30	
Contingencies $46,000 00				
Unexpended balance, 1880-81 5,960 42				
	51,960 42	48,445 26	3,515 16	
Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges $10,000 00				
Unexpended balance, 1880-81. 135 53				
	10,135 53	10,079 76	55 77	
Care and maintenance of Military Properties	8,000 00	7,977 06	22 94	
Royal Military College	59,000 00	58,937 52	62 48	
Military Schools and Drill instruction in Colleges $6,000 00				
Supplementary 2,000 00				
	8,000 00	5,370 24	2,629 76	
Pay, maintenance and equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries and Schools of Gunnery $119,000 00				
Supplementary 10,000 00				
	129,000 00	117,179 14	11,820 26	
Pay and maintenance of Guards at Rideau Hall	250 00	250 00		
Total Grant	813,890 46			
Total Expenditure		764,671 99	58,809 85	9,591 38
			9,591 38	
Expenditure less than Vote.			49,218 47	

Revenue from Militia $18,579 93

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MILITIA—*Continued.*

DETAILS of Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, 1881-82.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Expenditure under Statute.				
1 General Officer Commanding	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Adjutant-General at Headquarters	2,600 00	2,600 00		
Expenditure under Vote.				
1 Aide-de-Camp to General Officer Commanding	1,000 00	1,000 00		
11 District Deputy Adjutants-General, at $1,200	13,200 00	10,500 00	2,700 00	
1 District Paymaster	600 00	150 00	450 00	
1 Assistant Inspector of Artillery	1,200 00		1,200 00	
Staff Contingencies.				
Allowance to Adjutant-General at Headquarters	600 00	600 00		
Allowance to 11 District Deputy Adjutants-General, at $500	5,500 00	4,259 55	1,240 45	
Total Grant	22,100 00			
Total Expenditure		16,509 55		
Expenditure less than Grant			5,590 45	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, November 8, 1882.

Militia Expenditure, 1881-82.

Statement explanatory of the differences between the Militia appropriations and the expenditure for 1881-82, as required by the Auditor-General of Canada for his annual report.

Salaries District Staff.

Unexpended balance $3,390.45, lapsed on 30th June, 1882. This balance is owing to a reduction of the District Staff.

Brigade Majors.

Unexpended balance, $1,178.40, lapsed 30th June, 1882. The estimate for this service includes the travelling expenses of Brigade-Majors on inspection duty, and a sufficient margin is necessary to cover the exigencies of the service.

Drill Instruction.

Unexpended balance, $1,528.10. This balance was carried forward for three months by Order-in-Council, dated 27th June, 1882, to cover unpaid service under this head.

Royal Military College.

Unexpended balance, $62.48, lapsed 30th June, 1882.

Military Schools and Drill Instruction in Colleges.

Unexpended balance, $2,629.76. This balance was carried forward for three months by Order-in-Council, dated 27th June, 1882, for the payment of services under this head.

Ammunition, Clothing and Military Stores.

Unexpended balance, $9,569.12. This balance was carried forward to 1882-83, by Order-in-Council, dated 27th June, 1882, being required to meet payments for ammunition, clothing and military stores ordered in England during the financial year, but not delivered up to the 30th June, 1882.

Public Armouries.

Unexpended balance, $400.13, lapsed 30th June, 1882.

Drill Pay and Camp Purposes.

Unexpended balance, $12,905.30. This balance was carried forward to 1882-83 by Order in Council, dated 27th June, 1882, for the payment of the annual training of the Militia not then completed.

Contingencies.

Unexpended balance, $3,515.16. This balance was carried forward for three months by Order in Council, dated the 27th June, 1882, for payment of claims for Militia service of 1881 82, provided for under Militia general orders, but which could not be collected before the 30th June, 1882.

Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges.

Unexpended balance, $55.97, lapsed 30th June, 1882.

Military Properties.

Unexpended balance, $22,94, lapsed 30th June, 1882.

Conversion of Smooth-bore Ordnance.

Unexpended balance, $3,000, lapsed 30th Sept., 1882.

"A" and "B" Batteries Schools of Gunnery at Quebec and Kingston.

Unexpended balance, $11,820.86. This balance was carried forward to 1882-83, by Order in Council, dated 27th June, 1882, to meet outstanding claims of 1881-82.

C. EUG. PANET,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Certified,
C. HERBERT O'MEARA,
Accountant.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY—CAPITAL.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote

Service.	Balances from 1880-81.	Grant.	Supplementary Grant.	Total Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
						Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts,	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Elevator and wharf, Halifax		130,000 00	30,000 00	160,000 00	169,103 18		9,103 18
Extension into Halifax			5,000 00	5,000 00	4,006 66	993 34	
Completing, &c., passenger station, Halifax			4,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00	
Increased accommodation, St. John $25,081 20							
Of which lapsed 30th September, 1881 ..... 12,625 86							
	12,455 34			12,455 34	16,302 03		3,846 69
Flour shed, St. John		8,000 00		8,000 00	3,410 13	4,589 87	
Construction		15,000 00	10,000 00	25,000 00	14,739 74	10,260 26	
Repairs and improvements, Rivière du Loup Branch			5,000 00	5,000 00	1,581 86	3.418 14	
do balance from 1880-81 ..... $8,403 61							
Less lapsed, 30th September, 1881 ..... 5 00							
	8,398 61		7,000 00	15,398 61	13,398 61	2,000 00	
Rolling stock, Rivière du Loup Branch		291,600 00		291,600 00	153,853 84	137,746 16	
Additional rolling stock			309,800 00	309,800 00	205,005 20	104,794 80	
Award to Johnstone & Co		2,068 88		2,068 88	2,068 99		0 11
J. C. Nolan, rent of building, St. Octave			132 00	132 00	132 00		
J. B. McNutt, land damages			500 00	500 00	500 00		
Chas. D. Blair do			400 00	400 00	400 00		
Joseph White and others, land damages			230 00	230 00		230 00	
Heirs of Geo. Moffatt, transport of rails			4,777 25	4,777 25		4,777 25	
Widow of late H. T. Fosberry			250 00	250 00	250 00		
Pierre Pireau, for land at Rimouski			156 25	156 25	156 25		
Thomas B. Smith			176 87	176 87		176 87	
Lapsed votes and balances from 1880-81—							
To pay for land $1,092 00							
do D. McPherson 500 00							
do F. Shanly and staff 41 88							
do Girouard 2,640 00							

do Wilson	1,500 00						
do Fees, Milner case	5 00						
St. Charles Branch					660 30		660 30
Totals	20,853 95	446,668 88	377,422 37	844,945 20	585,568 79	272,986 69	13,610 28

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY—CAPITAL.

To pay claim of S. Arthur on Souris Buildings			160 00	160 00	160 00		
do Mrs. S. C. Beeton for interest and cost of suit			242 03	242 03	242 03		
To meet costs in railway accident			400 00	400 00		400 00	
Totals			802 03	802 03	402 03	400 00	

Certified,

THOMAS D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, November, 1882.

OTTAWA, November 13, 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have seen Mr. Schreiber on the subject of the classification of expenditure of the Intercolonial Railway on Capital Account during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882. He considers:

1. That the vote of $160,000, for elevator and wharf at Halifax, is properly chargeable with expenditures sub-classified in returns under the following heads:—

Purchase of properties	$117,322 10
Extension upon North street	10,227 87
Removing buildings at terminus	464 73
Elevator wharf	8,612 26
New wharf at deep water terminus	21,240 27
Freight shed on new wharf	11,235 95
	$169,103 18

Being an over-expenditure of $9,103.18 on the appropriation for "Elevator and Wharf."

2. The appropriation of $5,000, under the head of Halifax Extension, is chargeable, with outlays, under sub-heads of:

No. 2 wharf and car shed, Richmond	$1,848 05
Miscellaneous	2,158 61
	$4,006 66

Leaving an unexpended balance of $993.34.

3. There has been no expenditure chargeable to vote of $4,000 for fitting up passenger station, Halifax.

4. That the appropriation of $8,000 for flour shed, St. John, is properly chargeable, with expenditures classified, under the following sub-heads of account:—

Shed St. John	$3,410 13
Coal shed and trestle	3,590 00
Labor and material	582 77
Brick freight shed	496 00
Brick flour shed	107 21
Expenses of Archibald and Hillson	43 45
	$8,229 56

Being an expenditure on the whole of $229.26 in excess of the $8,000 voted for freight shed alone.

5. The expenditures charged to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1880-81 in 1881-82 amounts to $11,482.60, leaving an unexpended balance on the 30th June, under the head of "Increased Accommodation, St. John," of $972.74.

You are already aware that I have no control over the classification of expenditures by the Railway Department, and that under the system hitherto followed I am obliged to accept the details as I find them in the monthly returns.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN OPERATION,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, November 27, 1882.

SIR,—As requested by your communication of the 25th instant, I now desire to explain the cause of differences between the several expenditures and the Parliamentary appropriations relating thereto.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1. The excess of expenditure over the appropriation of $160,000 for an elevator and wharf at Halifax arose from the necessary wharf accommodation for the winter business having cost more than estimated.

2. Under the appropriation for the extension into Halifax of $5,000, the expenditure was less than this sum, on account of the works not having been quite finished.

3. No expenditure was made under the appropriation of $4,000 for completing the passenger station at Halifax, because, contrary to anticipation, the Nova Scotia Railway Company had no necessity to occupy the station accommodation.

4. The excess of expenditure over the appropriation for increased accommodation at St. John, $12,455.34, was due to the erection of a coal shed at the Deep Water Terminus.

5. Under the appropriation for a flour shed at St. John the expenditure was less than the appropriation, owing to the size of the proposed shed having been reduced, the smaller size being considered sufficient. The coal shed above referred to was undertaken under the impression that the balance of this appropriation would be available for that purpose.

5. Under the appropriations $5,000 and $7,000 for repairs and improvements, Rivière du Loup Branch, the expenditures was less than the appropriations, because the works for which they were provided were not finished.

7. Under the appropriation for rolling stock for the Rivière du Loup Branch of $291,600, the expenditure was less than the appropriation on account of the stock provided for not having been all delivered.

8. Under the appropriation of $309,800 for additional rolling stock, the expenditure was less than the appropriation for the same reason.

9. The following appropriations, Thos. B. Smith, fencing, $176.87, heirs Geo. Moffat, $4,777.25, transport of rails, have since been paid, but Joseph White and others, land damages, $ .30, is still in abeyance until certain conditions are complied with.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

The reason why the appropriation of $400.00 to meet costs in railway accidents was not expended was because it was paid and charged to working expenses.

It is certainly desirable to keep the open accounts as small as possible, and every effort is being made and will continue to be made to that end.

The item of Capital Suspense, $1,003.81, is composed of

Preliminaries for St. Charles' Branch	$ 660 30
Surveys and Inspection	343 51
	$1,003 81

The foregoing, I think, covers all the points in your letter. I return herewith papers received from you.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

OTTAWA, November 29, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, containing answers to my letter on last year's expenditure on Railways under your control as Chief Superintendent and General Manager, I beg to advise that a word may properly be said on the Capital Suspense ($1,003.81) item.

The open accounts should no , I think, contain any sum which is a charge against an appropriation.

You have, I believe, seen Mr. Tims, who intended to request you to see to the transference of the $1,003.81 to the proper appropriation of last year.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

C. SCHRIEBER, Esq.,
Chief Engineer,
Government Railways in Operation

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canada Central Extension (subsidized)—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82 (re-vote)		260,000 00				
do brought forward from 1880-81	509,400 00					
Less amount re-voted, 1881-82	260,000 00					
	249,400 00					
do lapsed 30th September	177,400 00					
		72,000 00				
			332,000 00			
Paid D. McIntyre & Co., subsidy				193,600 00	138,400 00	
Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway—						
Amount brought forward from 1880-81			2,000 00			
Paid P. A. L. & K. Ry. Co. balance of purchase money				2,000 00		
Fort William to English River—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			45,000 00			
Paid Registration of deeds				142 90		
Instruments destroyed by fire				9 00		
Travelling expenses				62 25		
Disbursements at Ottawa *a*				300 00		
				514 15	44,485 85	
English River to Eagle River—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			940,000 00			
Paid Purcell & Co., work performed under contract				356,100 00		
J. St. V. Caddy, disbursements				45 687 98		
Disbursements at Ottawa *a*				2,000 00		
				403,787 98	536,212 02	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
Eagle River to Keewatin—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			2,000,000 00			
Paid Manning, McDonald, McLaren & Co., work performed under contract				876,600 00		
North Western Transportation Co., transportation of rails				88,723 00		
Pillow, Hersey & Co., spikes				2,000 00		
Dominion Bolt Co., spikes, bolts				7,756 40		
Pullman Palace Co., use of car for His Excellency the Gov.-Gen'l				800 00		
Intercolonial Railway, repairs to car "Keewaydin."				1,935 73		
Morton, Rose & Co., demurrage, &c.				203 17		
J. Tomlinson, six months' salary				1,249 98		
Professional services				250 00		
Salaries				26,214 74		
Board				6,275 34		
Travelling expenses				1,721 33		
Freight				4,139 92		
Rent				150 00		
Compensation for supplies, &c., destroyed and stolen				739 99		
Hardware				248 62		
Hand-cars				455 00		
Repairs and additions to buildings				853 34		
Office furniture				27 00		
Fuel, oil, &c.				193 14		
Advertising and printing				111 30		
Preservation of the peace				4,631 77		
Oats, hay, &c.				301 96		
Insurance premiums				44 90		
Lumber				493 79		
Blankets				9 00		

Repairing instruments				95 25	
Instruments				82 50	
Miscellaneous				14 05	
Stationery				529 92	
W. T. Jenning, advances to be accounted for				400 00	
Disbursements at Ottawa	*a*			10,000 00	
do Winnipeg	*b*			3,000 00	
Freight Department's accounts				1,207 02	
				1,041,458 16	
Less—Refunds				372 10	
				1,041,086 06	958,913 94
Keewatin to Selkirk—					
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			350,000 00		
Paid Toronto Bridge Co., bridges				12,400 00	
Salaries and wages				143,809 36	
Gratuities				1,385 00	
Board				1,202 24	
Supplies, provisions, &c.				14,083 44	
Freight				1,500 83	
Castings, &c.				9,102 40	
Supplies for rolling stock, station equipment and repairs done				4,479 29	
Explosives				5,015 38	
Timber				2,533 42	
Telegrams				162 86	
Hay, &c.				607 67	
Stationery				123 58	
Oil, waste, &c.				420 87	
Clothing, &c.				384 85	
Coal and wood				257 26	
Engine and car hire				1,064 66	
Switch keys				71 46	
Trunks				43 00	
Car mileage				82 72	
Repairs to rolling stock				5,647 46	
Rubber hose				156 25	
Brokerage				12 00	
Repairs to bridge				15 00	
Customs duty				84 20	
Advertising and printing				317 00	
Medical services				71 25	
Rent				150 00	
Travelling expenses				2,021 92	
For lamps returned				186 98	
Compensation for wagon and level destroyed				211 00	
Carried forward				207,603 35	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ct	$ cts.
Brought forward				207,603 35		
Keewatin to Selkirk—*Concluded.*						
Paid Miscellaneous				237 80		
Disbursements at Ottawa				1,000 00		
do Winnipeg				1,300 00		
Freight, Mechanical and Stores' Department accounts				4,881 46		
				215,022 61		
Less—Refunds, &c				45,697 79		
				169,324 82	180,675 18	
Pembina Branch—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			22,000 00			
Paid Aikens, Monkman & Culver, legal services				456 30		
Aikens, Culver & Hamilton do				1,329 40		
Toronto Bridge Co, bridges				5,900 00		
Skead & Haycock, wire fencing				7,510 00		
Travelling expenses				64 00		
Disbursements at Ottawa *a*				213 69		
do Winnipeg. *b*				327 32		
Freight and mechanical departments' accounts				1,677 50		
				17,478 21	4,521 79	

West of Red River—						
Paid North-Western Transportation Co., transport of rails				6,300 00		
Salaries				1,599 02		
Travelling expenses				188 35		
Miscellaneous				25 32		
Store and mechanical departments' accounts				1,421 55		
				9,534 24		
Less—Refunds				789 50		
				8,744 74		8,744 74
British Columbia—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		3,000,000 00				
do brought forward from 1880-81		249,438 67				
			3,249,438 67			
Paid D. O. Mills, work performed on Contract 60				859,500 00		
do do do 61				48,600 00		
do do do 62				514,000 00		
A. Onderdonk do do 92				15,800 00		
Dominion Bolt Co., spikes				8,100 00		
Intercolonial Railway, frogs and switch gear				3,284 00		
Representatives of late M. Eberts, balance of his salary				325 00		
do do gratuity				2,700 00		
L. K. Jones, travelling expenses to British Columbia and return				398 94		
C. Schreiber do do do				359 50		
A. E. Hill do do				240 00		
J. Tomlinson, advance on account of travelling expenses				100 00		
Marcus Smith do do do				500 00		
Sir Chas. Tupper, advance on account of expenses to England				500 00		
do travelling expenses to British Columbia and return				1,600 00		
Morton, Rose & Co., cables, demurrage, &c				540 07		
Hon. J. W. Trutch, half proportion of salary				2,499 96		
J. Tomlinson, 6 months' salary as Engineer				1,249 98		
J. W. Burke, services as Draughtsman in Department at Ottawa				214 00		
Salaries of Engineers, &c., employed in British Columbia				8,310 64		
E. V. Bodwell, disbursements				204,427 17		
Disbursements at Ottawa	*a*			15,000 00		
Advertising				7,396 47		
Stationery				612 39		
				1,696,258 12		
Less—Refunds				277 96		
				1,695,980 16	1,553,458 51	

Hon. J. W. Trutch also received $2,499.96 from the Department of Interior, and $825.00 from the Public Works Department, in 1881-82, for his services.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Telegraph Lines and Railway—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			70,000 00			
Paid Sifton, Glass & Co., construction and maintenance of telegraph line				9,557 84		
Oliver, Davidson & Co., construction of line and interest on drawback				9,462 80		
R. Fuller, balance for construction and maintenance of line	42,829 45					
Less value of wire, &c., furnished him by the Government	5,815 40					
				37,014 05		
F. N. Gisborne, half proportion of salary as Superintendent Government Telegraphs				1,250 00		
Advertising				1,280 88		
Salaries				10,921 83		
Board				325 24		
Horses, carts and harnesses				1,296 50		
Telegraph equipment				338 36		
Telegrams				37 97		
Provisions				79 51		
Drawing agreement				6 00		
Travelling expenses, &c				643 35		
Hardware				74 85		
Veterinary attendance				86 85		
Ammunition				15 85		
Stationery				18 05		
Oil, &c				17 40		
Tent covers, &c				40 94		
Freight and express charges				127 17		
Rent of telephone				30 00		
Repairs to line				302 50		
Rent				10 00		

R. L. Tupper, advance to be accounted for				100 00		
Miscellaneous				105 41		
				73,143 35		
Less—Refunds				5,337 35		
				67,806 00	2,194 00	
Station and Terminal Accommodation—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		50,000 00				
do brought forward from 1880-81	50,558 53					
Less amount re-voted for 1881-82	50,000 00	558 53				
			50,558 53			
Paid W. Oliver, erection of station houses				2,139 35		
W. Gooderham, Haggas' water service				902 64		
Wm. Hazlehurs, erection of turntables				1,780 00		
Lumber				433 87		
Wages				519 70		
Glass and nails				20 35		
				5,795 91	44,762 62	
*Subsidy to Canadian Pacific Railway Co			4,000,000 00			
Paid do do subsidy for 221 miles of track completed				2,210,000 00		
do do advance for steel rails delivered				375,000 00		
				2,585,000 00	1,415,000 00	
Rolling Stock—						
Paid C. B. Record and J. L. Harris, cars				6,800 00		
Salary				75 00		
Travelling expenses				65 00		
				6,940 00		6,940 00

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* Dr. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TO DOMINION GOVERNMENT. Cr.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
For Amount of account for work done by Government on first 100 miles west of the Red River, plant and rolling stock transferred, &c	1,323,255 38	By Amount at interest	280,736 09
Advance in May, 1882	500,000 00	do retained from estimate for 161½ miles of track completed	1,042,519 29
	1,823,255 38	Balance	500,000 00
			1,823,255 38
† To Balance	500,000 00		

† This balance of $500,000 with interest from the date of the advance at 4 per cent., was paid after the close of the financial year

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Additional emolument to Mr. C. Schreiber as Engineer-in-Chief of Canadian Pacific Railway—						
Supplementary Vote			1,500 00	1,500 00		
To pay judgment of Exchequer Court, and costs, in the case of Patrick Kenny, contractor for the transport of steel rails—						
Supplementary Vote			2,162 61			
Paid P. Kenny, amount of judgment				1,585 06		
A. Ferguson, costs				577 55		
				2,162 61		
Pacific Railway, general—						
Paid advertising				220 08		220 08

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions, and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B LYNCH.

(*a.*) Details of expenditure charged in various sub-divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, under the head of "Disbursements at Ottawa":

Salaries of Engineers, Draughtsmen and Clerks at Head Office, Ottawa	$21,511 77
A. G. Morrison, gratuity on leaving service	100 00
Charles Hamilton, " " "	45 00
W. Kirkpatrick, balance for services as Engineer on Canadian Pacific Railway	148 01
E. B. Borron, caretaker of stores at French River	143 65
Lithographing	867 05
Maps, &c.	140 60
Rent of telephone	122 50
Telegraphing	2,384 57
Travelling expenses	339 00
Copies of "Mail"	180 00
Legal services	1,068 37
Freight	34 45
Repairs to car and instruments	28 02
Conductor's cap	10 00
Office disbursements	191 82
Stationery	665 26
Printing and binding	533 21
Coal	10 53
Despatch box	13 50
Finishing and plating straight-edger	10 35
	$28,547 66
Less Refunds	33 97
Total	$28,513 69

Fort William to English River	$ 300 00
English River to Eagle River	2,000 00
Eagle River to Keewatin	10,000 00
Keewatin to Selkirk	1,000 00
Pembina Branch	213 69
British Columbia	15,000 00
Total	$28,513 69

(*b.*) Details of expenditure charged in various sub-divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, under the head of "Disbursements at Winnipeg":

Salaries	$2,012 28
Board	216 00
Office rent	1,200 00
Telegraphing	179 99
Telephone	30 00
Cleaning offices	157 09
Petty disbursements	172 36
Stationery	78 05
Coal and wood	225 75
Labor, removing furniture	16 00
Travelling expenses	339 80
Total	$4,627 32

Eagle River to Keewatin	$3,000 00
Keewatin to Selkirk	1,300 00
Pembina Branch	327 32
Total	$4,627 32

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Recapitulation of Expenditure on Canadian Pacific Railway construction, 1881-82.

Canada Central Extension		$ 193,600 00
P. A. L. & Kaministiquia Railway		2,000 00
Fort William to English River		514 15
English River to Eagle River		403,787 98
Eagle River to Keewatin		1,041,086 06
Keewatin to Selkirk		169,324 82
Pembina Branch		17,478 21
West of Red River		8,744 74
British Columbia		1,695,980 16
Telegraph lines and roadway		67,806 00
Stations and terminal accommodation		5,795 91
Subsidy to C. P. R. Co.,—including advance on rails—		2,585,000 00
Rolling stock		6,940 00
Additional emolument to Mr. C. Schreiber		1,500 00
Judgment of the Exchequer Court in the case of P. Kenny		2,162 61
General		220 08
		$6,201,940 72
Less:— Refunds on account of expenditure incurred in previous years on Surveys	$ 838 61	
Amount placed to the credit of Rolling Stock, for cars transferred to the Intercolonial Ry, and for one engine sold	30,721 90	
Amount placed to the debit of Canada Pacific Railway Co., for work done by the Govt., on the first 100 miles west of Red River, and for Plant, Rolling Stock and Rails	1,206,304 42	
		1,237,864 93
		$4,964,075 79

Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82 - - - -		$10,740,662 61
Amount brought forward from '80-81 -	$4,654,804 48	
Less amount re-voted for 1881-82 -	2,770,000 00	
	$1,884,804 48	
Less amount lapsed 30th September -	963,469 01	
		921,335 47
Total Appropriation - - -		$11,661,998 08
Total Expenditure - - - -		4,964,075 79
Balance unexpended - - - -		$6,697,922 29

NOTE by Railways and Canals Department:—"The works contemplated have not been completed."

I certify that this account has been examined under my direction and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

JUNE 1st, 1882.

SIR,—Messrs. A. G. Morrison and Chas. Hamilton (lately employed in Head Office, Ottawa), have been allowed a gratuity of one month's salary on their retiring from the public service.

Should not such gratuities have the authority of an Order-in-Council?

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

T. TRUDEAU, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of CANALS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lachine Canals—*a*						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		800,000 00				
do brought forward from 1880-81	560,935 98					
Less amount re-voted for 1881-82	487,760 00					
		73,175 98				
			873,175 98			
Paid Wm Davis & Sons, work performed under contract, section 11				82,200 00		
do do do sections 6 and 7				59,204 99		
O'Brien, Gordon & Bergin, lock gates				28,800 00		
McNamee, Gaherty & Frechette, work performed under contract				48,488 59		
Walter H. Brown, timber				3,261 24		
D. W. Gaherty & Co., work performed under contract				2,600 00		
La Minerve Printing Co., translating and printing report of Chief Engineer of Canals				1,522 73		
E. H. Parent, removal expenses from Grenville to Montreal				464 81		
Geo. Dowker, Resident Engineers, &c				24,419 68		
Travelling expenses				252 50		
Reporting evidence				177 80		
Legal services				425 80		
Printing specifications				22 50		
Valuators				108 00		
Advertising				285 19		
P. Boulay, services as Draughtsman				587 50		
				252,821 33	626,354 65	
Cornwall Canal—*b*						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		40,000 00				
do brought forward from 1880-81	43,169 89					

Less amount revoted for 1881-82	40,000 00					
Supplementary vote		3,169 89				
		20,000 00				
			63,169 89			
Paid Gordon, Woodward & Chamberlain, work performed under contract				11,900 00		
J. A. Gordon, lock gates				23,600 00		
Wm. Mattice, land				242 45		
Matthew Orr do				499 28		
Mrs. D. W. Macdonell, balance of purchase money for land				3,445 34		
Cockburn & McIntyre, costs *re* Sarah Macdonell				345 27		
J. A. Phelan, Resident Engineers, &c				3,878 46		
Travelling expenses				204 25		
Legal services				466 96		
Stationery				5 60		
				44,587 61	18,582 28	
St. Lawrence River and Canals— *a*						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		175,000 00				
do brought forward from 1880-81	73,990 04					
Less—Amount re-voted for 1881-82	65,000 00	8,990 04				
			183,990 04			
Paid Wm. Davis & Sons, work performed under contract				22,000 00		
W. H. Brouse, land damages				75 00		
Salaries and wages				6,302 41		
Legal services				210 37		
Lumber				68 22		
Wood and coal				57 02		
Travelling expenses				164 22		
Hardware				28 09		
Stationery				28 12		
				28,933 45	155,056 59	
Welland Canal— *a*						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		1,065,000 00				
Supplementary vote		75,000 00				
			1,140,000 00			
Paid P. Larkin, work done under contract, Sec. 1				11,100 00		
Lobb, Dawson & Murray, work done under contract, Sec. 12				7,000 00		
John Carroll do do 23				11,800 00		
Bannerman & Co. do do 33				7,100 00		
Hunter, Murray & Cleveland do do 35				31,100 00		
T. B. Townsend, lock-gates				73,400 00		
Toronto Bridge Co., bridges				20,033 03		
Haney, Hacey & Parry, Secs. 19 and 20				6,600 00		
Robert Fowlie, snubbing posts				4,800 00		
O'Brien, Gordon & Bergin, bridges				54,407 13		
Carried forward				227,340 16		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of CANALS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward				227,340 16		
Welland Canal—*Concluded.*						
Paid Dawson, Harrt & Morrison, work done under contract				6,037 97		
F. B. McNamee do do Sec. 34				19,870 00		
A. Dobbie, iron, steel, brass, &c., for regulating weirs				681 69		
Hunter, Murray & Cleveland, in full settlement for claims, Sec. 27				61,313 12		
Ferguson, Mitchell & Symmes, work done under contract do 28				14,383 33		
John Ferguson, do do 30				7,121 41		
D. R. Van Allen & Co., timber				4,384 74		
W. H. Brown do				9,888 82		
Hunter, Murray & Cleveland, removing dam.				1,037 00		
H. J. Beemer, work done under contract				20,700 00		
Canada Southern Railway, widening and deepening prism of canal				2,945 41		
Great Western Railway, diversion of track				10,000 00		
Welland Railway Co., do				624 00		
do moving track and opening new ditch				2,360 99		
James Wilson, wire, &c.				624 99		
R. J. Campbell, per Hutchinson & Wood, work done under contract, Secs. 17 and 18				1,200 00		
Isaac Usher, labor and materials for locks				2,872 95		
The late Ambrose Clarke, per representatives, work done under contract, Sec. 33				43,932 44		
do do do 34				21,667 07		
G. May, land				2,360 00		
N. A. & J. R. Tenbrœck, land				1,880 00		
J. H. Morris and T. H. Merritt, land				1,800 00		
Geo. Walker do				40 00		
Wm. Mellanby do				2,500 00		

J. M. Ellsworth	do				150 00	
Wm. Wilson	do				30 00	
Jos. Upper	do				2,060 00	
Thos. Nihan	do				791 00	
Jos. Simpson	do				25 00	
E. McArdle, land damages					2,575 00	
Thos. Nixon	do				100 00	
Haslep & Long, excavating					1,560 39	
Barrow & Chatfield, lamps					1,049 00	
J. D. Silcox, use of dredge					2,576 00	
Hezekiah Davis, machinery of mill					400 00	
A. Hendershot, in full settlement for demolition of wharf and bridge					918 00	
La Minerve Printing Co., translating and printing Report of Chief Engineer of Canals					1,850 00	
J. Ham. Perry, salary as Land Valuator					2,020 00	
do expenses	do				606 00	
H. Murna, salary	do				2,040 00	
do expenses	do				681 00	
Legal services					773 72	
Costs					74 76	
Abstracts of titles					72 69	
Travelling expenses					707 75	
Salaries					6,535 63	
Telegraphing					248 68	
Scows					450 00	
Printing specifications					100 59	
Photographic materials					16 59	
R. D. Dunn :—						
Repairs to banks					35,766 17	
Regulation of the water					23,823 44	
Carpenters putting waling on gates, making floats for bridges, &c.					13.782 78	
Protecting Government property					1,040 31	
Bridge tenderers					302 55	
Ferrymen, &c., &c					200 19	
Cutting sills of weirs and adapting masonry of bridge to superstructure					1,948 66	
Preparing bridge seats					60 06	
Survey right of way					833 01	
Gate timber					230 79	
Engineering staff, &c., Northern Division					12,109 14	
do Southern	do				14,747 00	
Framing and fitting sluice gates for regulating weirs					1,060 39	
Construction of new road					92 82	
Painting, &c., &c					114 00	
Advertising					1,191 09	
Stationery					121 88	
					603,402 17	536,597 83

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of CANALS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
St. Anne's Lock and Canal—*a*						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			300,000 00			
Paid Baskerville, O'Connor & Cassidy, work performed under contract				125,800 00		
Grand Trunk Railway, alteration of bridge				24,650 00		
C. P. Davidson, Q.C., professional services				867 83		
J. A. U. Beaudry, P.L.S. do				215 00		
Rev. G. L. Chevrefils, land				1,155 62		
Olivier Chevrefils do				1,075 00		
Marcel Guerard do				100 00		
Paul Dunberry do				75 00		
T. Raymond do				75 00		
J. O. Chevrefils do				4,438 15		
Jules Tremblay do				6,370 33		
G. C Turnstall do				4,584 33		
P. Petit *dit* Lemarche do				83 25		
J. L. Daoust do				4,335 39		
A. St. Dennis do				1,387 50		
T. D. Arpentigny do				1,387 50		
E. Pilon do				171 50		
Léon Deslauriers, services as Land Valuator				510 00		
do expenses				194 00		
Alex. Crevier, services as Land Valuator				510 00		
do expenses				194 00		
Wm. Crevier, services as Secretary				691 00		
Thos. Pringle, services and expenses				21 75		
Land damages				19 49		
L. Pelechat, interest on land purchased				36 83		
Printing specifications				13 80		
Advertising				525 31		
Geo. Dowker, Resident Engineers, &c				13,585 11		

Stationery				85 67		
Carillon Canal—Dam and Slide—*a*				193,158 36	106,841 64	
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		350,000 00				
do brought forward from 1880-81	173,191 53					
Less amount revoted for 1881-82	121,000 00					
		52,191 53				
			402,191 53			
Paid R. P. Cooke & Co., work performed under contract				115,700 00		
F. B. McNamee & Co. do do				58,000 00		
W. H. Brown, timber				10,998 78		
F. McMartin, damages to mill				1,200 00		
Geo. Dowker, Resident Engineers, &c				27,237 41		
Travelling expenses				20 00		
Stationery				57 88		
				213,214 07		
Less—Refund				420 00		
				212,794 07	189,397 46	
Grenville Canal—*a*						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			470,000 00			
Paid Heney, Stewart & Co., work performed under contract				30,200 00		
James Goodwin do do				11,000 00		
do do do				146,800 00		
John Brecken, work at dam, Greece's Point				396 84		
E. H. Parent, purchase of his house at Grenville				4,000 00		
Geo. Dowker, Resident Engineers, &c				10,007 15		
John Brecken & Co., work done under contract				16,500 00		
Advertising				1,240 97		
Stationery				145 36		
				220,290 32	249,709 68	
Culbute Canal—Improving Approaches—*a*						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			30,000 00			
Paid Poupore & Charlton, work done under contract				24,300 00		
Salaries and wages				3,874 25		
Office rent				240 00		
Board, travelling expenses, &c				797 14		
Telegraphing				20 43		
Stationery				8 05		
Rope				66 49		
Wood				47 00		
Hardware				62 70		
Repairs to boat, &c				16 75		
Advertising				134 34		
				29,567 15	432 85	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of CANALS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Murray Canal—Towards construction of..... *a*			50,000 00			
Paid Travelling expenses				1,724 24		
Salaries and wages				4,953 18		
Office rent				59 00		
Printing specifications				49 56		
Miscellaneous				161 55		
Advertising				148 35		
Stationery				39 75		
				7,135 63	42,864 37	
St. Peter's Canal— *c*						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		3,000 00				
do brought forward from 1880-81	3,252 24					
Less amount lapsed, 30th Sept., 1881	3,239 24	13 00				
			3,013 00			
Paid legal services				13 00		
Geo. E. Smith & Co., anchors, chains, &c				471 00		
				484 00	2,529 00	
Miscellaneous Canals— *d*						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			10,000 00			
do brought forward from 1880-81	8,863 16					
Less amount lapsed, 30th Sept., 1881	8,863 16				10,000 00	

a. Works in progress. *b.* Under estimate. *c.* Work completed. *d.* Not required.

Statement of salaries charged in Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, Capital, for services in the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa:

WELLAND CANAL.

R. C. Douglas	$ 1,825 00	
J. B. Spence	1,440 00	
G. A. Mothersill	1,240 00	
Gustave Smith	266 13	
J. H. McLeod	400 50	
J. W. Griffith	327 00	
H. Le B. Ross	410 50	
R. W. Breckan	183 00	
N. H. Dobson	121 50	
J. W. Burke	304 00	
E. Pagé	18 00	
		$6,535 63

ST. LAWRENCE.

P. J. Boulay	$155 00	
D. A. McMillan	730 00	
M. Desjardines	730 00	
A. Hamel	547 50	
O. Bonneville	335 00	
E. A. Tabor	136 50	
E. L. Chevrier	49 50	
E. Hamond	27 00	
		2,710 50
Total		$9,246 13

Recapitulation of expenditure on Canals, Capital, 1881-82:

Lachine	$ 252,821 33
Cornwall	44,587 61
St. Lawrence	28,933 45
Welland	603,402 17
Ste. Anne's Lock, etc.,	193,158 36
Carillon Canal, etc.,	212,794 07
Grenville	220,290 32
Culbute	29,567 15
Murray	7,135 63
St. Peter's	484 00
Total	$1,593,174 09

I certify that this account has been examined under my direction and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—INCOME.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of RAILWAYS AND CANALS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
RAILWAYS.						
Canadian Pacific Railway—						
Compensation to the St. Boniface Hospital on account of a large increase in the number of patients between the years 1876 and 1880, inclusive, in consequence of the proximity of the C.P.R. works			1,786 20	1,786 20		
CANALS.						
Lachine Canal—Construction of roadway leading to St. Gabriel Flour Sheds			3,000 00			
Paid Geo. Dowker to pay labor, &c., &c				2,978 66	21 34*a*	
Chambly Canal—Raising banks and lowering bottom of Canal—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		26,000 00				
Supplementary Grant		4,800 00				
			30,800 00			
Paid Geo. Dowker, to pay labor and accounts				30,796 41	3 59*a*	
Chambly Canal—Purchase of a building for Collector's Office, St. John—						
Amount brought from 1880-81			1,000 00			
Paid J. C. Pierce & Son				1,000 00		
Trent Works—Survey of Trent Valley Navigation			6,000 00			
Paid Salaries and wages				4,001 05		
Travelling expenses, telegraphing, postage				1,441 14		
Freight				18 70		
Provisions				36 99		
Canoe				35 00		

Hardware, &c.				19 85		
Tents, camp-bed, desk, &c.				83 94		
Coal				7 50		
Rent				33 33		
Tracing linen, &c				27 10		
Advertising				84 36		
Stationery				47 55		
				5,836 51	163 49*a*	
Welland Canal—Rebuilding superstructure of toll bridge, Dunnville—						
Amount brought from 1880-81		5,406 81				
Less—Amount lapsed, Sept. 30th, 1881.		5,406 81				
Welland Canal—To rebuild a bridge on the line of Canal street, Dunnville—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		5,500 00				
Supplementary grant		233 46				
			5,733 46			
Paid Wm. McBurney & Sons, oak piles				594 30		
McCleary & McLean, pine				1,161 80		
Wm. Tanner, plank				20 16		
R. D. Dunn, to pay labor and accounts				3,957 20		
				5,733 46		
Welland Canal—To refund Mr. E. V. Bodwell the amount paid by him to the Superannuation Fund, while Superintendent of the Welland Canal—						
Supplementary grant			321 49		321 49	
Welland Canal—To pay damages to str. "M. C. Upper" in Welland Canal—						
Supplementary grant			8,000 00			
Paid L. McCallum *a*				7,931 34	68 66	
Burlington Bay Canal—Renewal of Piers—						
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		10,000 00				
do brought forward from 1880-81		79 40				
Supplementary grant		10,000 00				
			20,079 40			
Paid McDermeid & McHendrie, work performed under contract				13,600 00		
Salary of T. S. Bell				780 00		
Travelling expenses, &c., &c., &c				49 29		
Office rent				30 00		
c				14,459 29	5,620 11	
River Tay—Survey of River Tay and Canal			750 00			
Paid F. Abbott, to defray cost of survey *a*				748 65	1 35	
Williamsburg Canal—Towards the construction of waste weir *b*			5,000 00		5,000 00	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of CANALS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Baie Verte Canal—						
Balance brought forward from 1880-81	180 00					
Less—Lapsed 30th September	180 00					
Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for			5,000 00			
Paid S. H. Fowler, labor and taking care of Government stores	400 00					
do timber at Fort Francis Locks	1,664 84					
W. H. Carpenter & Co., firewood	312 50					
Wages	57 32					
Board of men	124 75					
a				2,559 41	2,440 59	
Arbitrations and Awards			5,000 00			
Paid W. Compton, salary as Arbitrator	1,000 00					
J. Simard do	1,000 00					
C. Thibault, part salary as Secretary	399 99					
Travelling expenses	2,490 45					
Professional services	71 15					
Engraving	62 00					
				5,023 59		23 59
Surveys and Inspections			10,000 00			
Paid C. Costin, for services in connection with preparation of Departmental Report, 1881	200 00					
J. G. McGrath, making measurements	209 00					
Copying	45 20					
Travelling expenses and disbursements	1,018 70					
Professional services	40 75					

D. Pottinger and R. Foot, expenditure on survey	1,073 09					
d				2,586 74	7,413 26	
Amount brought forward from 1880-81	13,129 71					
Less—Lapsed 30th September	8,469 15					
			4,660 56		4,660 56	
Total Grant for last three services			24,660 56			
Total Expenditure do				10,169 74		
Balance unexpended					14,490 82	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

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a. Amounts not required.
b. Works not proceeded with.
c. Works in progress.
d. Only partly proceeded with.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Recapitulation of expenditure chargeable to Income, 1881-82:

Compensation to the St. Boniface Hospital	$ 1,786 20
Lachine Canal, construction of roadway leading to St. Gabriel flour sheds	2,978 66
Chambly Canal, raising banks and lowering bottom of Canal	30,796 41
Chambly Canal, purchase of a building for Collector's office	1,000 00
Trent Works, survey of Trent Valley navigation	5,836 51
Welland Canal, to rebuild a bridge on the line of Canal street, Dunnville	5,733 46
Welland Canal, to pay damages to str. *M. C. Upper* in Welland Canal	7,931 34
Burlington Bay Canal, renewal of piers	14,455 29
River Tay, survey of River Tay and Canal	748 65
Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for	2,559 41
Arbitrations and awards	5,023 59
Surveys and inspections	2,586 74
Total	$81,440 26

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

OTTAWA, August 24, 1881.

SIR,—In regard to Mr. Page's report awarding $61.313.12, to Hunter, Murray & Cleveland, I should like to be furnished with details showing how the result arrived at, has been obtained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

T. TRUDEAU, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

OTTAWA, August 25, 1881.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, requesting to be furnished with the details of the award of $61,313.12, in favor of Messrs. Hunter, Murray & Cleveland, I beg to state that the Department, is not in possession of any details or information beyond what is contained in the award, a copy of which has already been sent to you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. TRUDEAU.
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor General,

OTTAWA, August 25, 1881.

DEAR SIR ALEXANDER,

I understood in our conversation this morning on the certificate of the Department of Railways and Canals in favor of Messrs. Hunter, Murray & Cleveland, contractors on the Welland Canal, for $61,313.12, that you were of opinion that my duty does not require the production of details by Mr. Page, as arbitrator under the O.C.

Please say whether I have rightly understood you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL.
Auditor General.

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, August 25th, 1881.

DEAR MR. AUDITOR GENERAL.

In reply to your note of this morning, I beg to say, that as the decision in the matter of the claim you refer to was not arrived at by the Department of Railways and Canals, or by Mr. Page in his capacity of an Engineer of the Department, but as an arbitrator mutually agreed upon to decide a dispute, which the Claimants and the Department had been unable to agree about, I consider that you as Auditor-General, need not and should not go or seek to go behind his award.

I think, I must at the same time say that I cannot recognize the right of the Auditor-General to appeal to the Minister of Justice for legal advice.

Faithfully yours,
A. CAMPBELL,

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, January 13, 1882.

SIR,—Having examined the acquitted pay-lists and accounts in connection with Canals up to 31st October, 1881, I have the following observations to make regarding them.

I find that the salaries and wages of certain parties are frequently paid to others. In every case of this kind, I should be furnished with the authorization of the party entitled to the money, to its being so paid (statement of such payments enclosed.)

Sometimes the initials only of the witness of payments to those unable to write, are attached to the pay-list. The name should be written in full.

An instance has come under my observation of an employé, able to write, affixing his mark. It appears to me that a man obtaining money should acknowledge receipt of the same in writing when capable of so doing.

The acquittances of the Cornwall Canal Staff seem to be written by one person.

The paymaster, Mr. J. A. Phelan, acts also as witness. If the men be unable to write, they should affix their marks and the payments ought to be witnessed by some one other than the paymaster.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

T. TRUDEAU, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

OTTAWA, July 19, 1882.

SIR,—As requested by your letter of the 9th February last, I herewith transmit copies of the reports of Paymasters Dunn and Dowker, giving explanation why the signatures of all persons to whom money is due cannot be obtained.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General,

WELLAND CANAL,
ST. CATHARINES, March 14, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor No. 57,302. "The salaries and wages of certain parties are frequently paid to others than the parties named on the pay lists."

In reply, I beg to state that since the receipt of your communication I have had the honor of a personal interview with the "Auditor-General and explained to him the difficulties and often times the impossibility of getting the pay lists signed by the parties themselves or to get a written authorization for the following reason: First, when a job of work is to be done in a hurry, say in case of a break on the Canal extra men are employed and will make say ten days more or less, these men are often transient and cannot be expected to wait till the middle of the following month for their pay, hence they will either sell their time to some person (in which case as a general rule a power of attorney is given in duplicate, the original being attached to one copy of the pay lists and forwarded to Ottawa, the duplicate being filed in this office, but in many cases they simply give an order on a scrap of paper and have left the locality," for this description of order I have not considered it worth while encumbering the Department with by forwarding to Ottawa. In future I will distinguish such orders by a X in red ink; again there are many cases where the parties have absented themselves for a short time, and have requested some friend to get their money on pay day. Such party, in my opinion, after due enquiry being responsible, I pay the money and have the lists signed in this way (J. Coulter for J. Jones); again men are frequently sick, can't write and request some friend to bring their money to them, some will send "wife," son, daughter, brother or sister, without even a scrap of paper, notwithstanding all the caution and instructions I give them; when I feel convinced it is all right, I have the party receiving the money sign their own name for the party to whom it is due.

Again, some men bring orders that cannot write their own name, and it is not always convenient to find a witness to sign for them, besides the form of our pay sheets will not admit of so many names on the margin opposite the amount due, hence the witness can only place his initials. Another difficulty sometimes occurs, viz.: Robert Smith and others will sell their time to a Mr. Hoskins. When I go to the place of paying (say Dunnville), Mr. Hoskins, who holds the proper authorization, is not at home; he has no clerk to sign for him. In such cases, my only alternative is to leave the amounts with some responsible person—as in Mr. Hoskins' case, with Mr. Rolston, who signs for him. If I did not adopt these modes of payment, the pay lists would necessarily have to be returned with many little sums uncalled for, which would give endless trouble, not only to me, but to the Department at Ottawa, because when these absentees would call for their money, I would be obliged to send to Ottawa to have it returned.

I will add that I have always felt it a personal risk in giving a person's money to another without a proper authorization; but so far, now going on over seven years,

I have had no trouble or complaints, and have paid out probably one and a-half million dollars.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. D. DUNN,
Paymaster, Welland Canal.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, P.Q., February 18, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, No. 57,303, Subject 106. In reply to the extract from the Auditor-General's letter relative to the acquitted pay sheets, I beg to say I have always striven to enforce that which he requires, but it is perfectly impracticable in all cases, and I must be left some discretionary power or I should never get get through my pay. For my own protection, I have always required of those unavoidably absent, an order in favor of those to whom I pay the money. These orders I retain myself in case of anything going astray, and the best proof that all moneys have reached the proper parties is that I have paid nearly six hundred thousand dollars, in sums of twenty-five cents and upwards, and not a claim for a single cent has ever been made. I am always accompanied in these payments by the Superintendent of the Canal on which I am paying, who witnesses and signs the pay sheets as having witnessed the payments. On my next pay in Ottawa, I will avail myself of the opportunity of calling on the Auditor-General, when I am sure I can satisfy him I am doing all I possibly can to carry out his views.

I trust my explanation is satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. DOWKER,
Paymaster.

F. BRAUN, Esq.,
Secretary Dept. Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

April 5, 1882.

SIR,—I have your Certificate 463, to pay the Southern Railway Company $2,945.41.

In the papers furnished I do not find any basis upon which the Company is entitled to payment, according to the terms stated in the account.

Upon what authority is the payment of two years' interest at six per cent. made?

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

T. TRUDEAU, Esq.,
Deputy Minister Railways and Canals.

April 17, 1882.

SIR,—I have your favor of the 15th instant (in reply to my letter of the 5th, with reference to certificate No. 463, to pay the Southern Railway Company), with a copy of the Report of the Chief Engineer of the Government Canals on the subject,

and while I admit that Mr. Page's certificate is sufficient authority for the principal, I deem an Order in Council necessary to warrant the payment of interest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

T. TRUDEAU, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

May 20, 1882.

SIR,—I return you the Canada Southern Railway Company's account, in order that the change made in it may be initialed by Mr. Page.

It seems singular that the amount charged for superintendence, measuring, &c. should be exactly the same as the two years' interest (which has been cancelled) and that it should have been overlooked when making up the account.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

T. TRUDEAU, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—CAPITAL.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Western Block Extension			5,000 00			
Paid Carpenters, Laborers, &c.	4,629 09					
Thomas Keaough, painting	350 00					
Printing	20 91					
				5,000 00		
Addition to Conservatory in Public Grounds			1,350 00			
Paid Veale & Adams, amount of contract for Greenhouse Extension				1,260 00	90 00	
Conversion of Government Workshops into Supreme Court			12,500 00			
Paid Veale & Adams, contract	10,521 45					
Robert Mitchell & Co., valves and couplings	198 87					
do light pendants	175 00					
John Taylor & Bros., pipe	43 73					
J. R. Stitt & Co., *blinds, curtains, &c.*	283 40					
S. Skinner, chair cushions	30 00					
Eugene Dupuis, carpets	243 73					
Wm. Howe, bronzing coils	70 07					
Plan of roof	40 00					
Freight	1 05					
Charwomen	53 10					
Marble tops	14 00					
Clocks	40 00					
Clerk of Works, salary	459 45					
Advertising	167 40					
Printing	37 95					
				12,379 20	120 80	
Carried forward			18,850 00	18,639 20	210 00	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			18,850 00	18,639 20	210 00	
Grounds—						
Amount of Appropriation		4,000 00				
Supplementary vote to pay M. Wood		13,900 00				
do do J. Goodwin		5,359 46				
			23,259 46			
Paid Veale & Adams, contract for Laboratory	1,100 00					
Marshall Wood, claim and costs in full	12,215 50					
James Goodwin, balance of contract	5,359 46					
				18,674 96	4,584 50	
			42,109 46	37,314 16	4,795 30	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

Account of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of Telegraphs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Land and cable telegraph lines, for the sea coast and islands of the Lower River and Gulf of St Lawrence, &c.—						
Balance from 1880-81	24,861 99					
Less—Amount lapsed 30th September	1,206 38					
Available		23,655 61				
Appropriation		10,000 00				
			33,655 61			
Paid Dominion Telegraph Co., construction of line	2,731 68					
Joseph Faulim, repairing cables	367 79					
Bertrand & Kennedy, contract building lines	12,228 55					
J. U. Gregory, constructing buildings	1,514 16					
F. N. Gisborne, travelling expenses	300 00					
F. N. Gisborne, salary	208 32					
Louis E. Roy, telegraph poles	105 00					
Capt. R. Chicoine do	195 00					
Charles Nicolle, disbursements	110 00					
Services of str. "Newfield," laying cables	15,000 00					
Sundry disbursements—						
Travelling expenses	200 00					
Pay list	242 25					
Sundries	159 40					
Freight and express charges	56 08					
Signal staff	90 88					
Telescopes and wheels	95 00					
Telegraph poles	31 00					
Printing	0 92					
				33,635 43	20 18	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—CAPITAL—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

RECAPITULATION.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Public Buildings, Ottawa.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Western Block Extension			5,000 00	5,000 00		
Addition to Conservatory in Public Grounds *a*			1,350 00	1,260 00	90 00	
Conversion of Government Workshops into Supreme Court *a*			12,500 00	12,379 20	120 80	
Grounds *b*			23,259 46	18,674 96	4,584 50	
Telegraphs.						
Land and cable telegraph lines			33,655 61	33,635 43	20 18	
			75,765 07	70,949 59	4,815 48	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a. Works completed for less than estimate.
b. A portion of the estimated works not yet

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NOVA SCOTIA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sidney Quarantine Hospital—						
Appropriation ..... *a*	.....	.....	2,000 00			
Sundry payments—						
Survey of site	63 00					
Labor	40 00					
Travelling	35 80					
Medical visits	45 00					
Sundries	45 00					
Advertising	8 02					
	.....	.....	.....	236 82	1,763 18	
Halifax Dominion Building	.....	.....	5,000 00			
Paid Robert Brunton, Contractor, for repairs	4,492 25					
David Stirling, services as Architect	366 92					
	.....	.....	.....	4,859 17	140 83	
Pictou Marine Hospital ..... *a*	.....	.....	6,000 00			
Paid David Stirling, services as Architect	37 00					
Estate of C. T. Irving, purchase of land	1,545 00					
Surveying lot	31 00					
	.....	.....	.....	1,613 00	4,387 00	
New Glasgow Public Buildings—						
Appropriation ..... *a*	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	
	.....	.....	17,000 00	6,708 99	10,291 01	.....

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a. Works not proceeded with.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Charlottetown Marine Hospital—						
Appropriation ..... a	.....	.....	4,600 00			
Paid Surveying	35 00					
Printing	19 06					
Advertising	14 00					
	.....	.....	.....	68 06	4,531 94	
Charlottetown Dominion Buildings—						
Appropriation	.....	2,450 00				
Supplementary vote	.....	800 00				
	.....	.....	3,250 00			
Paid Paul Lea, repairs per agreement	2,700 00					
do painting	104 00					
do flag staff	34 90					
A. Hermans & Son, galvanized iron	180 00					
D. Stirling, services as Architect	226 41					
	.....	.....	.....	3,245 31	4 69	
		.....	7,850 00	3,313 37	4,536 63	.....

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a. Works not proceeded with.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NEW BRUNSWICK, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
St. John Custom House—						
Amount of Appropriation			22,000 00			
Paid A. Christie & Co., carpenter work	1,954 20					
C. E. Harding & Son, lumber	39 39					
A. J. Lordley & Son, furniture	406 50					
J. & J. D. Howe do	579 00					
Stewart & White do	49 00					
J. W. Hegan do	25 60					
C. E. Burnham do	46 00					
A. B. Sheraton, carpets	439 58					
A. O. Skinner, making carpets	48 00					
Allan Bros., time ball	1,058 03					
T. Campbell, gas fixtures	159 22					
G. Blake do	127 95					
J. McGourty, contract for sidewalks	1,280 00					
Williams, Anderson & Williams, contract in full	6,606 14					
W. Causey, amount of contract in full	4,687 70					
E. V. Wetmore, fixing windows	293 25					
McDonald & Co., reconstructing apparatus	627 00					
W. H. Thorne & Co., plumbing	9 32					
G. H. Martin, 2 clocks	45 00					
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premium on boilers	60 00					
McKean & Fairweather, services as Architects	830 54					
Sundry payments—						
Chief Architect's Staff, Draughtsmen, Clerk of Works, Inspector and Engineers	3,061 83					
Carried forward	22,443 25		22,000 00			

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NEW BRUNSWICK, for the year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	22,443 25		22,000 00			
St. John Custom House—Sundry payments—*Concluded.*						
Paid Furniture	19 00					
Linoleum	30 00					
Photograph	6 00					
Gas fittings	70 00					
Glass	5 15					
Electric bells and clock	166 00					
Hardware	25 00					
Pattern for railing	60 00					
Labour	32 86					
Sundries	108 99					
Copying and Extra Clerks	1,862 70					
Stationery	4 10					
				24,823 05		2,823 05
Fredericton Post Office—						
Balance from 1880-81		424 29				
Amount of appropriation		1,800 00				
Supplementary vote		1,000 00				
			3,224 29			
Paid W. H. Thorne, & Co., hardware	41 48					
J. S. Neill do	119 72					
McFarlane, Thompson & Andrews, grating windows	68 25					
W. Lawlor, contract in full for floors	484 00					
J. & J. O'Brine, gas fixtures	209 15					
B. McCaffray, final estimate, fitting up Weights and Measures Office	85 00					
R. Sutherland, for final estimate for fittings	580 85					

J. & J. D. Howe, *furniture*	318 70					
F. B. Edgecombe, carpets	118 42					
D. E. Dunham, services as Architect in full	372 61					
Sundry payment—						
Clerk of Works	258 33					
Caretaker	199 98					
Window shades	76 00					
Hardware	4 30					
Hose and brushes	41 35					
Clock, call bell and thermometer	25 00					
Blinds and pulleys	12 30					
Gravel	20 70					
Sundries	63 13					
Printing	21 50					
				3,120 77	103 52	
Dorchester Penitentiary—						
Amount of Appropriation			77,000 00			
By Paid T. McManus & Sons, on account of contract	28,480 00					
A. E. Killam, do	13,632 00					
L. H. Vaughan & Bros., hardware	4,087 76					
T. McAvity & Sons do	157 20					
W. H. Thorne & Co. do	241 12					
J. Harris & Co. do	1,961 97					
T. Campbell, plumbing	370 87					
S. Pattison, galvanized iron pipes	84 15					
Wisdom & Fish do	165 39					
Sherburne & Co., planer and shaper	484 00					
A. Christie & Co., Lumber	21 35					
W. H. Davis & Sons, material for fittings	197 57					
Wm Cochrane, 1 quarry crane	100 00					
Warden of Penitentiary, purchase of tools	119 12					
do lumber	373 74					
do hardware	103 76					
McDonald & Co., castings for heating apparatus	253 60					
Stewart & White, furniture	82 00					
J. & J. D Howe do	18 00					
J. R. Cameron, chandeliers	49 00					
A. B. Sheraton, mats, rugs and carpets	138 60					
Mrs. A. Chipman, travelling expenses purchasing carpets	25 00					
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premium	20 00					
W. Morgan Smith, to pay labor	517 30					
do travelling expenses	300 00					
Advertising	54 16					
Printing	5 30					
R. J. Cooke, services as Engineer	270 00					
Carried forward	52,312 66		102,224 29	27,943 82	103 52	2,823 05

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NEW BRUNSWICK, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	52,312 66		102,224 29	27,943 82	103 52	2,823 05
Dorchester Penitentiary—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—						
Lumber	36 92					
Hardware	306 47					
Telegrams	14 97					
Painting	28 72					
Freight	21 62					
Labor	231 54					
Carpenter's work	37 72					
Lumber	19 85					
Valves	31 55					
Clerks of works	2,043 11					
Firemen	84 00					
Sand	8 00					
Travelling expenses	369 58					
Sundries	78 69					
				55,625 70	21,374 30	
Woodstock Post Office, &c.—						
Amount of Appropriation			9,200 00			
Paid Harrison & Burbidge, legal services *re* purchase of site	278 42					
Geo. W. Day, purchase price of land	1,300 00					
Harrison & Burbidge, legal services	101 80					
				1,680 22	7,519 78	
St. John, N.B., Marine Hospital—						
Amount of Appropriation			10,000 00			
Paid Wm. Lawlor, on account of contract	370 00					

D. E. Dunham, services as Architect	400 00					
Printing	15 48					
Advertising	59 95					
Sundry payments—						
Surveying	16 00					
				861 43	9,138 57	
St. John, N.B., Military Buildings—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,500 00			
Paid McKean & Fairweather, services as Architect	165 00					
D. E. Dunham do	75 00					
J Drury, contract on fortifications	1,130 00					
C. F. Tilley, contract on masonry	630 00					
				2,000 00	500 00	
Sussex, N.B., Post Office—						
Amount of Appropriation			5,000 00			
Paid Harrison & Burbidge, legal services	220 97					
Vail, Arnold & Dickson for land purchased	1,600 00					
Advertising	64 40					
Printing	15 43					
Sundry payments—						
Surveying	17 50					
				1,918 30	3,081 70	
St. John, N.B., Post Office—						
Amount of appropriation to complete contracts		10,000 00				
do from 1880-81	12,219 79					
Less amount lapsed 30th September	7,160 00					
		5,059 79				
Supplementary vote, additional amount required		800 00				
Supplementary vote to pay balances due contractors, furniture, gas-fitting, &c		13,627 85				
			29,487 64			
Paid Jones, Booth and Doddridge, contract in full	10,877 77					
Geo. James Chubb, contract in full	8,933 74					
Thos. H. Fitzgibbon, building elevator	454 46					
John Fensom, enclosing elevator	155 40					
James McAvity, heating apparatus	653 84					
Wisdom & Fish, steam coil and traps, &c	227 00					
A. Christie & Co., fittings	905 11					
Armstrong Bros., iron platform	110 56					
A. Emery & Co., stoves	150 00					
W. H Thorne & Co., hardware	175 87					
T. Campbell, chandelier and gas-fittings	433 39					
R. Maxwell, cutting out seven vault doors	230 80					
The Peters' Combination Company, letter-box fronts	800 00					
J. T. Magee, footpaths around building	480 00					
J. H. Pullen, whitewashing	441 00					
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Company, premium	20 00					
Carried forward	25,048 94		158,411 93	90,029 47	41,717 87	2,823 05

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NEW BRUNSWICK, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	25,048 94		158,411 93	90,029 47	41,717 87	2,823 05
St. John, N.B., Post Office—*Concluded.*						
Paid A. B. Sheraton, carpets and furniture	395 92					
W. J. Lordly & Son, furniture	145 00					
J. & J. D. Howe do	314 35					
J. W. Harrington, window blinds	101 25					
G. Hutchison, clock	200 00					
G. H. Martin do	77 00					
W. Morgan Smith, in full, for services as Architect	1,548 10					
Sundry Payments—						
Clerks of works	362 81					
Engineers' services	370 00					
Gas fixtures and gas	140 65					
Clocks	134 00					
Bell hanging	67 25					
Inspectors' services	141 00					
Travelling expenses	74 00					
Window blinds	66 00					
Photographs	10 20					
Hardware	145 00					
Painting	6 36					
Sundries	93 79					
Draughtsmen	45 00					
				29,486 62	1 02	
			158,411 93	119,516 09	38,895 84	

St. John Custom House ..... *a*			22,000 00	24,823 05		2,823 05
Fredericton Post Office			3,224 29	3,120 77	103 52	
Dorchester Penitentiary ..... *b*			77,000 00	55,625 70	21,374 30	
Woodstock Post Office ..... *c*			9,200 00	1,680 22	7,519 78	
St. John, N.B., Marine Hospital ..... *b*			10,000 00	861 43	9,138 57	
St. John, N.B., Military Buildings ..... *d*			2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00	
Sussex, N.B., Post Office ..... *e*			5,000 00	1,918 30	3,081 70	
St. John, N.B., Post Office			29,487 64	29,486 62	1 02	
			158,411 93	119,516 09	38,895 84	

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a. Balance carried to 1882-83.
b. Works were not proceeded with as rapidly as anticipated. Balance carried to 1882-83.
c. Works not yet proceeded with. Balance carried to 1882-83.
d. Works not completed.
e. Balance carried to 1882-83.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, QUEBEC, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—						
Balance from 1880-81	12,661 86					
Less amount lapsed 30th September, 1881	5,144 86					
Amount available		7,517 00				
do of Appropriation		3,000 00				
Supplementary Vote to pay balance of contract, &c		5,144 00				
			15,661 00			
Paid J. E. Askwith amount of contract in full	13,644 00					
Advertising	19 60					
Sundry payments—						
Superintendent	307 50					
Inspector	152 50					
Clerk of Works	62 00					
Caretaker	225 00					
Travelling expenses	11 00					
				14,421 60	1,239 40	
Quebec Fortifications—						
Balance from 1880-81		2,618 63				
Amount of Appropriation		17,000 00				
Supplementary Vote		800 00				
			20,418 63			
Paid H. J. Beemer, contract in full	6,549 00					
Owen Kelly do	2,151 45					
Chas. Jobin do	3,670 00					
Alfred Lortie do	2,471 00					
W. J. Piton, on account of contract	2,270 00					
Printing	9 29					

Sundry payments—					
Clerk of Works	654 00				
Services	67 50				
Hardware	55 00				
Labour	9 50				
Architects	110 85				
Levis Fortifications—				18,017 59	2,401 04
Amount of Appropriation			8,000 00		
Paid Nicholas Piton, contract for roof	2,560 00				
Pierre Samson, repairs to houses	100 00				
do taking down fence	30 00				
J. Jobin, services as Clerk of Works	237 00				
Printing	35 92				
Sundry payments—					
Hardware	72 41				
Clerk of Works	795 75				
				3,831 08	4,168 92
Durham Terrace Extension—					
Balance brought from 1880-81		797 75			
Amount of Appropriation		20,000 00			
			20,797 75		
Paid John O'Leary, contract in full	7,885 51				
Thomas Pampalon do	8,947 44				
Sundry payments—					
Travelling expenses	293 30				
Sundry disbursements	215 26				
				17,341 81	3,456 14
Three Rivers, Old Barracks—					
Amount of Appropriation			6,500 00		
Paid Pothier & Duseault, contract for alterations	3,350 00				
O. Z. Hamel, services as Architect	800 00				
Arthur Verette do Clerk of Works	900 00				
Printing	14 36				
Sundry payments—					
Watchman	24 00				
Translations	14 00				
				5,102 36	1,397 64
Sherbrooke Post Office, &c.—					
Balance from 1880-81	3,411 25				
Less lapsed 30th September	3,273 37				
		137 88			
Amount of Appropriation		15,000 00			
			15,137 88		
Paid Robillard & Murphy, contract	4,890 00				
F. X. Berlinquet, travelling expenses	72 88				
Printing	18 21				
Advertising	265 42				
Carried forward	5,246 71		86,515 26	58,714 24	12,663 14

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, QUEBEC, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,246 71		86,515 26	58,714 24	12,663 14	
Sherbrooke Post Office, &c.—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—						
Translations	14 00					
Copying	6 17					
Inspector's services	309 00					
Architect's do	61 21					
Travelling expenses	124 20					
Inspector of carpenters	45 00					
Montreal Inland Revenue Office—				5,806 09	9,331 79	
Balance from 1880-81	8,423 21					
Less amount lapsed 30th September	8,303 21					
Amount of Appropriation		120 00				
		11,000 00				
			11,120 00			
Paid H. J. Beemer, contract	9,490 00					
Chas. Garth & Co., gas-fittings	38 04					
Printing	9 34					
Advertising	165 24					
Sundry payments—						
Clerk of Works	600 00					
Travelling expenses	46 25					
Translation	5 00					
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—				10,353 87	766 13	
Balance from 1880-81	10,153 86					

Less amount lapsed 30th September	437 08				
Amount of Appropriation		9,716 78			
Supplementary Vote for heavy gratings for basement windows		15,500 00			
		270 00			
			25,486 78		
Paid E. Chanteloup, hardware	773 64				
Le Tourneaux, Fils et Cie., hardware	2,114 21				
Chas. Garth & Co. do	144 15				
Piché, Laviolette & Tisdale do	414 89				
J. McDougall, hydrants	179 00				
H. R. Ives, stoves	95 00				
Warden, Kingston Penitentiary, hardware	135 90				
C. B. Wright, cement	616 29				
W. McNally & Co., cement, drain pipes and brick	142 95				
Louis Paré, limestone flagging	401 13				
Francis Decary, plastering	52 62				
J. T. Letourneaux, paint	1,004 48				
Geo. Laurent, painting	649 81				
H. Bulmer, jun., oak timber	1,076 81				
J. R. Booth, lumber	2,438 59				
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	60 00				
Louis Jetté, four horses	800 00				
John Bowes, harness	123 00				
do travelling expenses	340 20				
do salary	900 00				
Luc Leveque, Clerk of Works	175 00				
Advertising	55 15				
Printing	17 46				
Sundry payments—					
Pay-lists, Clerks of Works, Trade Instructors, &c	2,250 18				
Carpets and mouldings	132 21				
Timber and oars	42 00				
Fitting up engine and boiler	100 00				
Hardware	348 29				
Cement, sand and stone	329 90				
Travelling expenses	78 50				
Sundries	42 75				
Copying and Extra Clerks	541 05				
Quebec Citadel and Cliff—				16,575 16	8,911 62
Amount of Balance from 1880-81		11,941 46			
do Appropriation		15,000 00			
Supplementary vote		5,700 00			
			32,641 46		
Paid Henry Hatch, contract, Cliff	7,986 10				
do removing rock do	190 06				
Thos. Hetherington for loss of horse do	150 00				
Hon. John Hearn, water taxes do	906 07				
Carried forward	9,232 23		155,763 50	91,449 36	31,672 68

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, QUEBEC, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Brought forward	9,232 23		155,763 50	91,449 36	31,672 68	
Quebec Citadel and Cliff—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—						
Labor, Cliff	752 88					
Clerk of Works, Cliff	392 50					
		10,377 61				
Paid Chas. Jobin, contract for walls, Citadel	4,210 00					
P. Chauteauvert, sundry repairs do	1 509 94					
Z. Vandry, repairs to roof do	817 00					
E. Roussel, sundry repairs do	1,898 05					
B. Leonard, painting do	77 02					
Advertising do	98 10					
Printing do	13 72					
W. J. Piton, contract, Reception Room	5,945 00					
Sundry payments—						
Clerk of Works	949 50					
Travelling expenses	442 55					
Extra Clerks	13 00					
Sundries	142 10					
Caretaker	57 75					
		16,173 73				
				26,551 34	6,090 12	
Chicoutimi Marine Hospital—						
Amount of Appropriation			6,000 00			
Paid Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Chicoutimi, for land purchased for site	400 00					
Advertising	59 60					

Printing	11 93				
Sundry payments—					
Travelling expenses	62 25				
Survey of site	5 40				
Professional legal services	110 57				
Labor	22 80				
Drainage report	25 50				
Translation	5 10				
Disbursements	45 00				
				748 15	5,251 85
St. Helen's Island Military Buildings			4,000 00		
Paid Advertising	67 88				
Translation	7 25				
				75 13	3,924 87
Hull Post Office, &c.—					
Amount of Appropriation			7,000 00		
Paid John Aylen, legal services	513 60				
G. L. Dumouchel do	125 50				
Advertising	118 84				
Printing	11 65				
Sundry payments—					
Translation	4 00				
Survey and plan of lot	20 00				
				793 59	6,206 41
Dufferin Improvements—					
Amount of Appropriation			7,550 00		
Paid W. J. Piton, grading and sodding	900 00				
Fortunat Jobin, stone	220 00				
Clerk of Works	67 50				
				1,187 50	6,362 50
Quebec Custom House, Heating—					
Balance from 1880-81		9,373 12			
Less lapsed 30th September		5,799 12			
Amount available			3,574 00		
Paid John O'Leary, contract	3,424 00				
Sundry payments—					
Clerk of Works	150 00				
				3,574 00	
Montreal Custom House—					
Balance from 1880-81	4,500 00				
Less lapsed 30th September	4,350 00				
Amount available		150 00			
do Supplementary Vote		9,950 00			
			10,100 00		
Carried forward			193,987 50	124,379 07	59,508 43

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, QUEBEC, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Bronght forward			193,987 50	124,379 07	59,508 43	
Montreal Custom House—*Concluded.*						
Paid M. Martin, for sundry repairs	3,921 00					
Jas. Nelson, Architect	150 00			4,071 00	6,029 00	
St. John's Post Office—						
Amount brought from 1880-81	2,938 25					
Less amount lapsed 30th September	2,938 25					
Montreal Examining Warehouse—						
Supplementary Vote			2,500 00			
Paid R. Forsyth, contract	2,410 00					
Printing	0 82					
Advertising	36 90			2,447 72	52 28	
			196,487 50	130,897 79	65,589 71	

RECAPITULATION.

Grosse Isle Quarantine Station	*a*		15,661 00	14,421 60	1,239 40	
Quebec Fortifications	*b*		20,418 63	18,017 59	2,401 04	
Lévis Fortifications	*b*		8,000 00	3,831 08	4,168 92	
Durham Terrace Extension	*b*		20,797 75	17,341 61	3,456 14	
Three Rivers Old Barracks	*b*		6,500 00	5,102 36	1,397 64	
Sherbrooke Post Office, &c	*b*		15,137 88	5,806 09	9,331 79	

Montreal Inland Revenue Office	*b*			11,120 00	10,353 87	766 13
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	*b*			25,486 78	16,575 16	8,911 62
Quebec Citadel and Cliff	*b*			32,641 46	26,551 34	6,090 12
Chicoutimi Marine Hospital	*b*			6,000 00	748 15	5,251 85
St. Helen's Island Military Buildings	*b*			4,000 00	75 13	3,924 87
Hull Post Office, &c	*b*			7,000 00	793 59	6,206 41
Dufferin Improvements	*b*			7,550 00	1,187 50	6,362 50
Quebec Custom House Heating				3,574 00	3,574 00	.....
Montreal Custom House	*b*			10,100 00	4,071 00	6,029 00
Montreal Examining Warehouse				2,500 00	2,447 72	52 28
				196,487 50	130,897 79	65,589 71

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a Balance carried to 1882-83.
b Works not proceeded with as rapidly as anticipated. Balance carried to 1882-83.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME.—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ONTARIO, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ottawa Drill Shed—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,800 00			
Paid F. Clemow, making roadway to Maria Street	100 00					
J. R. Esmonde, chimney tops	144 00					
Advertising	57 40					
Printing	9 76					
Sundry payments for furniture	10 50					
do translating	5 50					
				327 16	1,472 84	
Belleville Public Buildings—						
Amount of Appropriation			15,000 00			
Paid Northcott & Alford, contract	10,540 00					
R. C. Windeyer, services as Architect	602 70					
do travelling expenses	47 92					
Advertising	197 60					
Printing	11 42					
Sundry payments for services of Clerk of Works	450 00					
				11,849 64	3,150 36	
Kingston Fortifications and Military Buildings—						
Balance from 1880-81	7,982 10					
LESS—Amount lapsed 30th September	6,410 68					
		1,571 42				
Amount of Appropriaton		6,000 00				
			7,571 42			
Paid W. B. & S. Anglin, lumber	49 84					
W. McRossie do	83 39					
J. Muckleston & Co., hardware	31 97					
R. Bunt, eye-bolts	25 40					
Davidson, Doran & Co., boiler	1,336 79					

Geo. Newlands & Son, repairs	309 11				
John McMahon, building kitchen and closets	496 00				
Thomas McMahon, painting, &c	323 82				
W. Allen, plumbing	63 58				
R. M. Horsey, fire-brick	12 00				
Thos. Overend, repairs	336 00				
John Waddell, contract in full	82 75				
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	60 00				
H. Youlden, repairing fire alarm	4 00				
W. Johnston, Mechanical Engineer	105 00				
Power & Son, to pay labor	913 00				
do services as Architects	1,180 00				
Sundry payments for salaries of engineers, firemen, &c	464 00				
do hardware, blacksmithing, &c	63 85				
do labor and repairs	232 50				
do lumber	21 86				
do plumbing	3 78				
	6,198 64				
Less—Refunds	120 00				
				6,078 64	1,492 78
Kingston Penitentiary—					
Balance from 1880-81	3,383 96				
Amount of Appropriation	12,000 00		15,383 96		
Paid W. B. & S. Anglin, lumber	1,495 65				
Johnson Day, brick	375 00				
J. Muckleston & Co., hardware	793 48				
do paint	1,186 09				
Joseph Jamieson, iron piping	465 76				
James Vanorder, sand	101 25				
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	60 00				
John Bowes, travelling expenses	161 00				
do salary as Architect	1,260 00				
Sundry payments—					
Cartage	2 50				
Draughtsmen	884 50				
Assistant Engineer	124 00				
Architect	100 75				
Extra Messenger	40 00				
Extra Clerks and copying	1,290 55				
				8,340 53	7,043 43
St. Catharines' Post Office—					
Amount of Appropriation			15,000 00		
Paid Nelson Carter, contract	10,200 00				
Advertising	265 44				
Printing	20 75				
Carried forward	10,486 19		54,755 38	26,595 97	13,159 41

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME - *Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ONTARIO, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.: Less than Estimated.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.: More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	10,486 19		54,755 38	26,595 97	13,159 41	
St. Catharines Post Office—*Concluded.*						
Paid Herbert Cordier, plans and specifications	28 50					
R. C. Windeyer, services as Architect	657 15					
do travelling expenses	69 25					
Sundry payments—						
Clerk of Works	347 50					
Surveying sketch	5 00					
Sundries	93 75					
				11,687 34	3,312 66	
Brantford Post Office, Custom House, &c., to complete—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,230 00			
Paid John Yanton, floor and coal pit	336 00					
John Henry, services as Architect	657 10					
John Drysdale, travelling expenses	32 90					
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	20 00					
Sundry payments—						
Painting and glazing	40 00					
				1,086 00	144 00	
Windsor Post Office and Custom House to complete—						
Amount of Appropriation		6,000 00				
Supplementary Vote to complete payments of Custom House, Post Office, &c		1,100 00				
			7,100 00			
Paid Wm. Toms, contract in full	300 00					
Woodison & White, contract for walls	803 00					
Stewart & McNally, carpenter work	489 90					

Richard Bangham, plastering	355 00					
Charles Young, plumbing	171 00					
J. H. Harris, contract for painting	740 00					
Drake & Joyce, furniture	443 75					
St. Louis & Burke, carpets	10 63					
Richard Venn, sidewalks and copestones	1,340 00					
Peter Craig iron fence	795 00					
Thomas Jones, drains	85 50					
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Company, premiums	20 00					
Wm. Curtis, services as Caretaker	350 00					
Wm. Scott, services as Architect	433 65					
Sundry payments—						
Services of Engineer	250 00					
do Caretaker	33 34					
Hardware	26 80					
Repairs	56 80					
				6,704 37	395 63	
Rideau Hall, Rose and Stove-house for Conservatory—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,250 00			
Expenditure, nil					2,250 00	
Cornwall Post Office—						
Amount of Appropriation			8,000 00			
Paid Mrs. C. P. Davidson, for land purchased for site	8,000 00					
Advertising	152 94					
Sundry payments—						
Legal services	81 03					
				8,233 97		233 97
Toronto Military Buildings—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00			
Paid for repairing sidewalks, porches and windows				24 00	1,976 00	
Stratford Public Buildings—						
Amount of Appropriation			15,000 00			
Paid John E. Askwith, contract	6,400 00					
Advertising	564 28					
Printing	43 72					
Sundry payments—						
Clerk of Works	150 00					
Surveying	42 87					
Photographs	12 50					
				7,213 37	7,786 63	
Ottawa Public Buildings, Improving Ventilation—						
Amount of Appropriation			10,000 00			
Paid B. F. Sturtevant, steam fan with engine	963 00					
E. Chanteloup, castings	82 75					
Thomas Robertson & Co., galvanized iron	398 84					
Carried forward	1,444 59		100,335 38	61,545 02	29,024 33	233 97

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ONTARIO, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,444 59		100,335 38	61,545 02	29,024 33	233 97
Ottawa Public Buildings, Improving Ventilation—*Concluded.*						
Paid George R Prowse, ventilators, &c	508 75					
George Reaves, condensers	275 00					
J. R. Esmonde, plumbing	74 82					
R. Mitchell & Co., reflectors, &c	224 15					
Richard & Larose, oil cloth	84 07					
W. Howe	209 81					
Sundry payments—						
Pay-list mechanics, &c	6,153 79					
Tinsmithing	438 00					
Lubricators	31 50					
Gauges	30 80					
Marble tops	23 00					
Repairs	500 68					
				9,998 96	1 04	
Chatham Public Buildings—						
Amount of Appropriation		8,000 00				
Supplementary vote		150 00				
			8,150 00			
Paid Andrew Northwood, for land purchased for site	8,000 00					
J. A. Macdonald, legal services	106 78					
Printing	11 10					
Surveying lot	20 00					
				8,137 88	12 12	
Hamilton Public Buildings—Site.						
Amount of Appropriation			36,500 00			

Paid D. McInnes, purchase of land for site	35,908 32					
John Webb, for removing dangerous part of building	120 00					
J. A. Macdonald, legal services	603 90					
Advertising	62 83					
Sundry payments—						
Surveying	40 50					
Travelling expenses	77 65					
				36,813 20		313 20
Hamilton Post Office—						
Balance from 1880-81		1,474 81				
Less amount lapsed 30th September		346 31				
			1,128 50			
Paid E. Van Allen, contract for alterations of fittings	1,110 00					
Advertising	18 50					
				1,128 50		
Hamilton Immigrant Shed—						
Supplementary Vote			4,000 00			
Paid Mr. Bamberger for land purchased for site				1,450 00	2,550 00	
Brockville Public Buildings—						
Amount of Appropriation			8,000 00			
Paid A. W. Morris for land for site				3,090 00	4,910 00	
St. Thomas Public Buildings—						
Amount of Appropriation			8,000 00			
Paid The trustees of St. Thomas Presbyterian Church for land for site	7,000 00					
do do interest on purchase	87 26					
J. A. Macdonald, legal services	145 79					
Advertising	40 95					
Printing	7 62					
Sundry payments—						
Photographs	24 00					
Services as Architect	25 75					
				7,331 37	668 63	
Ontario Cattle and Quarantine Station—						
Amount of Appropriation, Supplementary Grant			3,000 00			
Paid Charles Foster, contract				1,577 10	1,422 90	
London Military Buildings—						
Supplementary Vote			1,200 00		1,200 00	
Supreme Court of Canada—						
Supplementary Vote for new furniture and repairs to old			1,600 00			
Paid Shoolbred & Co., carpets	386 37					
Richard & Larose do	402 69					
Jacob Erratt, furniture	44 50					
Printing	3 41					
Sundry payments—						
Veale & Adams, furniture and fittings	756 00					
				1,592 97	7 03	
Carried forward			171,913 88	132,665 00	39,796 05	547 17

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ONTARIO, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			171,913 88	132,665 00	39,796 05	547 17
Ottawa Geological Museum—						
Balance from 1880-81		6,093 90				
Supplementary Vote, heating apparatus		5,000 00				
			11,093 90			
Paid Thomas Askwith, contract	3,462 82					
N. S. Blasdell & Co. do	3,979 22					
John Burns do	1,874 00					
Corporation City of Ottawa, sidewalks	227 67					
Advertising	7 60					
Sundry payments for labor	521 81					
				10,073 12	1,020 78	
			183,007 78	142,738 12	40,816 83	547 17

RECAPITULATION.

Ottawa Drill Shed	*a*			1,800 00	327 16	1,472 84	
Belleville Public Buildings	*a*			15,000 00	11,849 64	3,150 36	
Kingston Fortifications	*b*			7,571 42	6,078 64	1,492 78	
Kingston Penitentiary	*a*			15,383 96	8,340 53	7,043 43	
St. Catharines Post Office	*a*			15,000 00	11,687 34	3,312 66	
Brantford Post Office, Custom House, &c.	*b*			1,230 00	1,086 00	144 00	
Windsor Post Office and Custom House	*b*			7,100 00	6,704 37	395 63	

Rideau Hall, rose and stove house for conservatory	*c*			2,250 00		2,250 00	
Cornwall Post Office	*d*			8,000 00	8,233 97		233 97
Toronto Military Buildings	*e*			2,000 00	24 00	1,976 00	
Stratford Public Buildings	*a*			15,000 00	7,213 37	7,786 63	
Ottawa Public Buildings, Ventilation				10,000 00	9,998 96	1 04	
Chatham Public Buildings	*f*			8,150 00	8,137 88	12 12	
Hamilton Public Buildings—Site	*g*			36,500 00	36,813 20		313 20
do Post Office				1,128 50	1,128 50		
do Immigrant Shed				4,000 00	1,450 00	2,550 00	
Brockville Public Buildings	*h*			8,000 00	3,090 00	4,910 00	
St. Thomas do	*f*			8,000 00	7,331 37	668 63	
Ontario Cattle and Quarantine Station	*e*			3,000 00	1,577 10	1,422 90	
London Military Buildings	*c*			1,200 00		1,200 00	
Supreme Court of Canada	*i*			1,600 00	1,592 97	7 03	
Ottawa Geological Museum				11,093 90	10,073 12	1,020 78	
				183,007 78	142,758 12	40,816 83	547 17

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H P. GIBSON.

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a. Works have not progressed as rapidly as anticipated. Balance carried to 1882-83.
b. Works have not progressed as rapidly as anticipated.
c. Not yet proceeded with.
d. Amount of appropriation was covered by price of site; extra amount was for incidentals.
e. Works in progress. Balance carried to 1882-83.
f. Works not yet proceeded with. Amount of expenditure was for site.
g. Incidental expenses connected with purchase of site.
h. Erection of building not yet contracted for.
i. Works completed within estimated amount.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MANITOBA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba Penitentiary—						
Balance from 1880-81		8,585 28				
Amount of Appropriation		5,500 00				
Additional vote for building walls, &c		3,300 00				
			17,385 28			
Paid P. J. Bowles, lumber	3,097 89					
do contract for bake oven	400 00					
do opening wall in basement	100 00					
		3,597 89				
Mulholland Bros., wire for fencing	787 00					
do hardware	736 89					
		1,523 89				
Linklater & Deslaurier, pump and repairs	135 00					
do plumbing	190 51					
do water closets	550 00					
		875 51				
McKechnie & McMillan, iron and plumbing		766 19				
Jarvis & Berridge, 8-horse-power engine		550 00				
T. Bertrand, in full, contract for heating		142 00				
John Boskill, carpenter work		107 50				
Stoney Mountain Lime and Stone Co., brick, lime and fuel		443 85				
D. Miller, stone mason		129 50				
M. R. O'Loughlin & Co., cordwood		525 00				
Alfred Trudel, salary and board, heating		453 00				
D. Scott & Co., furniture		2,561 32				
Scott & Co., do		36 00				
H. G. McMicken, teaming		348 50				
J. Drysdale, travelling expenses		75 45				
J. P. M. Lecourt do		245 00				

Advertising		123 20				
Printing		8 97				
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums		20 00				
Sundry payments—						
Pay Lists, laborers, &c	3,274 49					
Services of engineers, &c	714 00					
Testing boilers	25 00					
Electric bells	75 00					
Teaming	160 00					
Three copies Penitentiary Reserve	18 00					
Travelling expenses	30 00					
		4,296 49				
Winnipeg Shed and Hospital—						
Balance from 1880-81	5,038 39			16,829 26	556 02	
Less lapsed 30th September	2,338 39					
		2,700 00				
Amount of Appropriation		6,600 00				
Supplementary vote		3,600 00				
			12,900 00			
Paid Bowles & Sutherland, contract in full	2,610 00					
Grant & Gelly do	9,684 74					
Printing	25 32					
Advertising	13 20					
J. P. M. Lecourt, salary	200 00					
Sundry Payments—						
Clerk of Works	610 00					
Travelling	100 00					
				13,243 26		343 26
Winnipeg Post Office—						
Amount of Appropriation		3,800 00				
Supplementary vote for additions and alterations		11,000 00				
			14,800 00			
Paid Grant & Gelly, contract	4,370 00					
E. Chanteloup, locks and keys	164 00					
do letter box fronts	2,677 50					
L. T. Owen, freight	64 18					
Advertising	90 20					
Sundry payments—						
Clerk of Works	90 00					
Putting up flag pole	50 00					
				7,505 88	7,294 12	
Immigration Office, Emerson—						
Amount of Appropriation		400 00				
Supplementary vote		1,000 00				
			1,400 00			
Carried forward			46,485 28	37,578 40	7,850 14	343 26

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MANITOBA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			46,845 28	37,578 40	7,850 14	343 26
Immigration Office, Emerson—*Concluded.*						
Paid Grant & Gelly, contract	738 10					
E. B. LeBlanc do	400 00					
Joseph Tassé, travelling expenses	8 00					
				1,146 10	253 90	
Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg—						
Balance from 1880-81	9,456 07					
LESS—Amount lapsed 30th September	8,627 63					
		828 44				
Amount of Appropriation		30,000 00				
			30,828 44			
Paid J. & P. Lyons & Co., contract	5,210 00					
F. J. Bowles, contract	7,928 10					
Advertising	18 48					
Stationery	201 66					
Carey & Carey, legal services	9 25					
J. P. M. Lecourt, salary	1,766 66					
Sundry payments—						
Printing	15 65					
Clerk of Works	888 00					
Extra Clerks and Messengers	508 65					
Travelling expenses	430 00					
Rent of post office box	0 75					
Freight	40 70					
				17,017 90	13,810 54	

Lieutenant-Governor's Residence—						
Balance from 1880-81	9,253 21					
Less—Amount lapsed 30th September	3,591 33					
		5,661 88				
Amount of Appropriation		10,000 00				
			15,661 88			
Paid Bowles & Williams, contract	5,440 00					
J. P. M. Lecourt, salary	200 00					
Advertising	26 08					
				5,666 08	9,995 80	
Assistant Receiver-General's Office—						
Supplementary vote			5,050 00			
Paid J. & J. Taylor burglar proof vault lining and vault doors				5,025 00	25 00	
			98,025 60	66,433 48	31,935 38	343 26

RECAPITULATION.

Manitoba Penitentiary	*a*		17,385 28	16,829 26	556 02	
Winnipeg Shed and Hospital	*b*		12,900 00	13,243 26		343 26
do Post Office	*c*		14,800 00	7,505 88	7,294 12	
Immigration Office, Emerson	*a*		1,400 00	1,146 10	253 90	
Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg	*d*		30,828 44	17,017 90	13,810 54	
Lieut.-Governor's Residence	*d*		15,661 88	5,666 08	9,995 80	
Assistant-Receiver General's Office			5,050 00	5,025 00	25 00	
Total			98,025 60	66,433 48	31,935 38	343 26

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a. Works completed.
b. Cost of works more than original estimate.
c. Works not completed.—A portion of balance carried by O.C., to 1882-83.
d. Works not proceeded with as rapidly as anticipated.—Balance carried to 1882-83.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Estimate.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Immigration Shed West of Winnipeg, Brandon—						
Amount of Appropriation		8,000 00				
Supplementary Vote		3,600 00				
			11,600 00			
Paid Grant & Gelly, contract in full	9,018 51					
Advertising	31 60					
Printing	29 09					
Wm. Henderson, travelling expenses	20 00					
J. P. M. Lecourt, salary	200 00					
Sundry payments—						
A. T. Berthiaume, disbursements	300 00					
Travelling expenses	30 00					
W. Henderson, salary	125 00					
M. Gauvreau do	180 00					
				9,934 20	1,665 80	
Public Buildings Generally, N.W.T.—						
Balance from 1880-81		73 48				
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82		10,000 00				
Supplementary Vote to pay the Hudson Bay Co. for supplies furnished in 1876		41 12				
			10,114 60			
Paid Hudson Bay Co. for supplies furnished in 1876	41 12					
do hardware	181 87					
Maloney & Macdonald, hardware	92 76					
Mulholland Bros., paper-hanging	178 46					
W. Latimer, building stable	181 80					
W. Henderson, travelling expenses	335 47					
Sundry payments—						
Telegrams	10 25					

Travelling	164 80					
Clerk of Works	1,125 00					
Coal oil	10 00					
Pay-lists, labor, &c	514 75					
Lumber	126 00					
Hardware	13 63					
Caretaker	50 00					
				3,025 91	7,088 69	
Dominion Lunatic Asylum—						
Amount of Appropriation			10,000 00		10,000 00	
			31,714 60	12,960 11	18,754 49	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Custom House, Victoria—						
Amount of Appropriation			5,000 00			
Expenditure	Nil.				5,000 00	
232 Post Office, Victoria—						
Balance from 1880-81	459 63					
Less—Amount lapsed 30th September	417 88					
		41 75				
Amount of Appropriation		5,000 00				
			5,041 75			
Paid amount of contract	2,858 00					
Vault doors	751 50					
Drying vaults	37 50					
Whitewashing	102 50					
Painting	38 75					
Gas-fittings	33 50					
Fitting up telegraph office	138 50					
do Money Order Office	109 00					
Charcoal	75 00					
Architects' services	103 45					
Legal do	62 75					
Repairs	82 50					
Removing ashes	1 75					
Advertising	36 00					
				4,430 70	611 05	
British Columbia Penitentiary—						
Balance from 1880-81, lapsed 30th September		4,953 10				
Amount of Appropriation, 1881-82			2,400 00			

Paid contract	2,015 40					
Lumber	7 97					
Hardware	107 92					
1 vice	22 00					
Iron bedsteads	177 00					
Legal services	22 25					
Advertising	24 50					
Sundries	44 70					
Printing	17 98					
				2,439 72		39 72
New Westminster Public Buildings—						
Amount of Appropriation			10,000 00			
Paid Elliott & Levy, contract	1,343 60					
Chas. Hayward do	675 00					
Lumber	2,023 42					
Hardware	256 13					
Fitting offices	46 50					
Sash cord	27 00					
Searching titles	3 00					
Surveying	10 00					
Board, &c	16 25					
J. Kennedy, salary as Superintendent	450 00					
Advertising	38 80					
Printing	16 24					
J. W. Trutch's travelling expenses	36 75					
Carriage hire	7 00					
Steamboat fare	5 00					
Sundry payments, telegrams	183 33					
				5,138 02	4,861 98	
Nanaimo Post Office—						
Amount of Appropriation			8,000 00			
Paid for specifications				25 33	7,974 67	
New Westminster Post Office—						
Balance from 1880-81		2,000 00				
Less amount lapsed 30th September		1,948 00				
			52 00			
Paid Advertising				52 00		
			30,493 75	12,085 77	18,447 70	39 72

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

RECAPITULATION.

Service.		—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
						Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
Custom House, Victoria	*a*			5,000 00		5,000 00	
Post Office do	*b*			5,041 75	4,430 70	611 05	
British Columbia Penitentiary	*c*			2,400 00	2,439 72		39 72
New Westminster Public Buildings	*d*			10,000 00	5,138 02	4,861 98	
Nanaimo Post Office	*e*			8,000 00	25 33	7,974 67	
New Westminster Post Office				52 00	52 00		
				30,493 75	12,085 77	18,447 70	39 72

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a. Works not proceeded with. Carried to 1882-83.
b. Balance carried to 1882-83.
c. Cost of works in excess of original estimate.
d. Works in progress. Balance carried to 1882-83.
e. Works not yet proceeded with. Balance carried to 1882-83.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Public Buildings Generally—						
Balance from 1880-81		2,391 78				
Amount of appropriation		15,000 00				
			17,391 78			
Paid John Drysdale, travelling expenses	280 50					
T. S. Scott do	250 00					
Thos. Fuller do	450 00					
John R. Arnoldi do	236 45					
do salary	130 00					
D. B. Dick, services as Architect	299 25					
A. Roger & F. Chernoviz, mathematical instruments	201 88					
Printing	317 84					
Stationery	1,006 18					
		3,172 10				
Sundry payments—						
Chief Architect's Staff	8,415 63					
Services of Engineer	990 00					
do Draughtsmen	205 00					
do Messenger	228 10					
Travelling expenses	1,026 32					
Freight	67 94					
Telegrams	275 07					
Hardware	150 66					
Leather writing case	18 00					
Engraving	31 75					
Carried forward		3,172 10	17,391 78			

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		3,172 10	17,391 78			
Public Buildings Generally—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—*Concluded.*						
Picture frames	93 00					
Newspapers	112 50					
Copying	161 50					
		11,775 47				
				14,947 57	2,444 21	
			17,391 78	14,947 57	2,444 21	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.—						
Balance from 1880-81		36,810 80				
Repairs, furniture, heating, &c.		150,000 00				
Grounds, Public Buildings, Ottawa		4,000 00				
Removal of snow, Public Buildings, Ottawa		1,800 00				
Heating do do		40,000 00				
Gas do do		23,000 00				
Water do do		12,000 00				
Telephone service do do (Revote)		2 500 00				
Allowance for fuel and light, Rideau Hall		8,000 00				
To pay F. McAvity & Sons, for hardware, &c., in 1873, 1874, 1876, 1879		63 40				
Supplementary vote—						
To cover expenditure for salaries of Engineers, Firemen and Caretakers of Dominion Buildings, hitherto paid by the respective Departments for which the services were performed		13,000 00				
To cover expenditure for alterations, &c., in Parliament Building, owing to removal of Supreme Court Offices		10,000 00				
			301,174 20			
Ottawa Public Buildings—						
Paid T. W. Currier & Co., lumber	2,458 59					
H. Bulmer, jun. do	58 10					
Perley & Pattee do	62 80					
		2,579 49				
Thomas Birkett, hardware	1,219 58					
A. Foisey do	413 65					
Frothingham & Workman, hardware	39 32					
G. R. Prowse	34 14					
Carried forward	1,706 69	2,579 49	301,174 20			

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,706 69	2,579 49	301,174 20			
238 Ottawa Public Buildings—*Continued.*						
Paid George Bailey, smith work	2,817 22					
J. R. Esmonde, hardware	699 72					
R. Mitchell & Co., valves, &c	1,062 33					
Campbell & McBride, iron work	364 36					
E. L Perkins, iron girders	134 00					
The Ashcroft Manufacturing Co., steam traps	72 50					
Thomas Robertson & Co., iron pipes	194 03					
Blyth & Kerr, hardware	122 85					
E. Chanteloup & Co., boiler, indicator, &c	1,235 15					
Charles Garth & Co., castings	584 24					
R. Forsyth, files	157 56					
E. & C. Gurney, castings	149 35					
George Brush, 2 iron ash boxes	100 00					
Pritchard & Mingard, brass plates	99 00					
Veale & Adams, iron columns	215 52					
		9,714 52				
Stephen Bros., paints, glass, &c	316 36					
Wm. McKay, painting	1,125 39					
J. B. Arial, painting	6,095 74					
Wm. Howe, painting, glass, &c	1,436 10					
		8,973 59				
Richard & Larose, carpets	2,877 20					
Shoolbred & Co., carpets	611 51					
J. R. Stitt & Co., carpets	211 25					
Eugene Dupuis, cloth, linoleum, &c	868 42					

John Kay, cloth	146 31		
		4,714 69	
Louis Gratton and J. B. Allard, furniture	3,476 15		
Erratt & Morel, furniture	1,632 50		
Jacob Erratt, furniture	1,302 00		
		6,410 65	
Ottawa Gas Co., coal-tar	234 00		
H. Robillard, lime	189 80		
A. Finn, sand	395 72		
McRae & Co., fire-clay	148 15		
C. B Wright, cement	122 00		
Brown & Love, stone	157 95		
W. L. McArthur & Co., stone	149 80		
		1,397 42	
E G. Laverdure, repairing roof		2,287 22	
Wm. Palen, alterations of windows		395 00	
John Burns, covering steps		200 00	
Halling, Pearce & Stone, globes		17 85	
Toronto Oil Co., castorine		39 60	
H. G. Roche, flannel bags and lead pipe		116 30	
Chas. Potter, thermometer and barometer		70 00	
P. Marrier & Son, urinals		239 50	
James Leslie, hose		168 00	
Corporation of Ottawa City, water		12 75	
S. Skinner, feather cushions		79 50	
Ewing Bros., seeds		31 30	
John Leslie, clock		35 00	
I. B. Tackaberry, services as Auctioneer	250 00		
J. B. Edwards, analysis of water	75 00		
F. McKenna, watering streets	72 00		
O'Gara & Remon, legal services	143 48		
Mosgrove & Pearson, legal services	84 96		
John R. Arnoldi, salary	260 00		
		885 44	
do travelling expenses		138 86	
W. Horace Lee, rent		187 50	
Advertising		571 00	
Printing		139 27	
Stationery		100 85	
Sundry payments—			
Brick, cement and plaster	325 65		
Furniture	3,792 71		
Hardware	814 52		
Sand, stone, sods and lime	280 50		
Filters	56 35		
Carpets, matting and oil cloth	355 62		
Clocks and repairing clocks	100 70		
Carried forward	5,726 05	39,505 40	301,174 20

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,726 05	39,505 40	301,174 20			
Ottawa Public Buildings—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—*Concluded.*						
Travelling expenses	13 50					
Sundries	17 50					
Belting	15 43					
Carving	8 00					
Freight	371 61					
Cab hire	5 00					
Air ducts	52 52					
Engraving	2 25					
Monograms	3 75					
Photograph material	25 00					
Turning	52 79					
Chemicals	121 50					
Kerosene and oil	84 87					
Lumber	277 11					
Paint, varnish, &c	167 75					
Coal	43 00					
Packing cases	838 55					
Crockery	17 74					
Messenger	45 62					
Plan case	54 00					
Insurance	62 50					
Framing pictures and pictures	74 00					
Brushes and combs	11 80					
Shelving	315 00					

Marble work	33 00			
Babcocks and charges	114 50			
Extra Clerk	52 00			
Hose	78 75			
Sundries	262 20			
Mechanical staff	7,328 40			
Engineers	558 00			
Clerks of Works	5,459 23			
Superintendent and gardners	1,359 20			
Pay-list, laborers, jobbers, carpenters, masons, &c	37,925 15			
		61,537 27		101,042 57
Rideau Hall—				
T. W. Currier & Co., lumber	1,036 41			
Perley & Pattee do	303 22			
E. B. Eddy do	119 92			
		1,459 55		
Thomas Birkett, hardware	210 72			
Blyth & Kerr do	127 29			
A. Foisy do	51 67			
J. R. Esmonde do	1,952 15			
Smethurst & Co. do	141 07			
G R. Prowse do	338 77			
McRae & Co. do	3 50			
		2,825 17		
Stephen Bros., oil and glass	19 59			
W. Howe, painting, glazing, &c.	275 88			
Wm. McKay, painting	1,643 36			
		1,938 83		
J. B. Arial, whitewashing		231 30		
Richard & Larose, carpets	328 05			
J. R. Stitt & Co. do	14 22			
Shoolbred & Co., mats	26 00			
		368 27		
Jacob Erratt, furniture		195 50		
Ottawa Gas Co., gas		200 00		
Chas. Garth & Co., globes		68 00		
Cowan & Sons, wall paper		269 86		
Ewing Bros., seeds		3 60		
A. & S. Nordheimer, rent of three pianos one year		384 00		
J. R. Arnoldi, cab hire		5 25		
Sundry payments—				
Gardeners and jobbers	12,059 88			
Blacksmithing	58 91			
Hardware	36 48			
Lumber	21 98			
Travelling expenses	102 58			
Carried forward	12,279 83	7,949 33	301,174 20	101,042 57

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimate.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	12,279 83	7,949 33	301,174 20	101,042 57	.....	.....
Rideau Hall—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—*Concluded.*						
Laborers	285 75					
Clerk of Works	360 00					
Night Watchman	576 00					
Lime, sand, manure and peat soil	131 15					
Sundries	62 05					
Extra Clerk	62 00					
Charwomen	99 75					
Crockery	11 52					
Cab hire	58 40					
Chemicals	26 25					
Felt and gravel	104 95					
Ice, freight, fuel, cotton and seeds	147 54					
Henry Sims, cleaning ash pits	100 00					
		14,305 19	.....	22,254 52		
Toronto Public Buildings—						
John Fletcher, contract for alterations and repairs	4,077 13					
Pells & Dodds, repairs, immigrant sheds	216 77					
Wheeler & Bain, repairing roof	246 45					
Lionel York, repairs	73 45					
Douglas Bros. do	114 26					
John Fensom do	1,760 03					
Geo. Harding, plumbing	584 44					
J. & J. Taylor, plumbing and shutters	346 00					
J. H. Knifton, coloring and cleaning	175 00					
Knifton & Saunders, whitewashing	133 64					
John Dill, painting	72 05					

John Rodgers, addition to cook house	405 50				
R. Snarr, stone sidewalks	1,047 00				
Johnson & Brown, iron work	744 80				
John Rodgers, repairing furniture, &c	382 88				
Thos. Pells, counter	440 00				
Henry Graham & Co., carpets	182 04				
Charles Potter, burglar alarm	134 50				
Robert Bell, calsomining	629 00				
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	120 00				
S. B. Harman, rent	250 00				
D. B. Dick, services as Architect	850 98				
		12,985 92			
Sundry Payments—					
Repairs	186 49				
Putting up ventilator	31 00				
Painting	238 00				
Speaking tubes	51 55				
Lumber	41 18				
Carpets	34 65				
Engineers and firemen	2,720 57				
Extra Clerk and copying	495 45				
Sundries	181 49				
		3,980 38		16,966 30	
Manitoba Public Buildings—					
Mulholland Bros., repairs to roof	153 67				
N. Germain & Co., roofing and repairs	949 00				
A. Payette, removing safe	150 00				
H. Sutherland & Bro., cordwood and lumber	132 64				
J. B. Gauvreau, travelling expenses	40 00				
		1,425 31			
Sundry Payments—					
Rent, Architect's office	300 00				
Furniture, hardware and sundries	136 51				
Repairs, Assistant Receiver-General's office	31 50				
Coal stove, &c	59 75				
Copying	139 45				
		667 21		2,092 52	
Geological Museum, Ottawa—					
The Canada Permanent Loan Society, Toronto, for interest of purchase of Clarendon Hotel	1,769 04				
Thos. Askwith, repairs	2,134 25				
Wm. Howe, painting	67 88				
Ottawa Gas Co., gas	301 50				
City of Ottawa, water rates	57 00				
J. R. Esmonde, oil, truck, &c	35 25				
Advertising	119 55				
Printing	9 59				
		4,494 06			
Carried forward		4,494 06	301,174 20	142,355 91	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		4,494 06	301,174 20	142,355 91		
Geological Museum, Ottawa—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—						
Labor	497 76					
Clerk of Works	630 00					
Night Watchmen	88 75					
Carpenter work	56 20					
Lumber	12 00					
		1,284 71				
Quebec Public Buildings—				5,778 77		
Henry Hatch, contract and repairs	2,443 20					
Auguste Laberge, repairs	4,088 52					
Joseph Mathieu, alterations	1,013 60					
Antoine Delaire, repairing roof	90 00					
Z. Chartre do	426 50					
Edouard Roussel, repairs	806 40					
B. Leonard, painting	255 63					
John Howie, heating apparatus	1,553 00					
Andrews Bros., hardware	23 98					
C Jobin, ventilation	130 00					
Quebec Gas Co., gas	53 62					
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	40 00					
J. Hamel et frères, carpets	625 86					
Drum Cabinet Manufacturing Co., packing furniture	120 84					
Advertising	122 60					
Printing	23 34					
		11,817 09				

Sundry payments—				
Extra Clerks, copying and translation	694 70			
Clerk of Works and Caretaker	657 75			
Travelling	37 00			
Hardware and plumbing	128 95			
Fuel	205 00			
Photographs	40 00			
Glassware	12 05			
Labor	77 25			
Furniture and painting	240 84			
Sundries	260 10			
		2,353 64		
				14,170 73
Montreal Public Buildings—				
Geo. R. Prowse, contract	1,431 97			
Geo. Laurent do	1,650 00			
Cousineau & Gobier, repairs	739 94			
M. Martin, fitting up offices	1,635 00			
DeBlois & Charpentier, repairing roof	608 00			
Chas. Garth & Co., plumbing	1,500 20			
Geo. Harding, radiator	87 00			
E. Chanteloup, ventilation	170 00			
Montreal Gas Co., lowering lamp posts	72 00			
Geo. Brush, repairing platforms	121 75			
Thos. Mussen, carpets	282 64			
Canadian Steam Users Insurance Co., premiums	100 00			
James Nelson, services as Architect	817 43			
Narcisse Larue do	240 00			
Advertising	239 64			
Printing	3 26			
Sundry payments—		9,698 83		
Hardware	72 02			
Repairing drains	61 50			
Linoleum	52 50			
Labor	60 00			
Painting	70 00			
Travelling	18 60			
Lodgings for Engineer	40 00			
Clerk of Works	300 00			
Engineer	955 00			
Fireman	333 00			
Architect	120 00			
Copying and Extra Clerks	342 25			
Sundries	44 00			
		2,468 87		
Niagara Public Buildings—				
D. Swinton, for repairs				12,167 70
				637 25
Carried forward			301,174 20	175,110 36

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			301,174 20	175,110 36		
Chatham, N.B., Public Buildings—						
George Cassidy, repairs	157 34					
Advertising	3 78					
		161 12				
Sundry payments—						
Copying		150 00				
				311 12		
Guelph Public Buildings—						
George Feek, fitting wash basin, &c	167 50					
Sundry payments—						
Extra Clerks and copying	166 45					
				333 95		
Charlottetown Dominion Buildings—						
A. Hermans & Son, repairs and plumbing	145 89					
John Newsom, furniture	250 71					
G. L. Doherty, painting	102 35					
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co, premiums	20 00					
David Stirling, services as Architect	63 82					
Printing	9 23					
		592 00				
Sundry payments—						
Hardware	35 79					
Labour	2 50					
Firemen	224 00					
Copying	176 70					
		438 99		1,030 99		

St. John, N.B., Penitentiary and other buildings—					
John McGourty, building wall	524 00				
A. Christie & Co do porch	85 94				
W. H. Thorne & Co., hardware	106 96				
Armstrong Bros., iron doors	23 00				
T. Campbell, plumbing	295 18				
McDonald & Co., heating apparatus	675 00				
C. F. Tilley, repairs	100 00				
James T. Magee, roofing felt	145 13				
Denis Sullivan, repairs	267 00				
A. J. Lordley & Son, desks	115 90				
D. W. Clark, flag pole	150 00				
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	20 00				
McKean & Fairweather, Architects	52 27				
Wm. Morgan Smith, Architect	254 25				
Advertising	15 20				
		2,828 93			
Sundry payments—					
Hardware	6 55				
Coal	60 00				
Repairs	51 90				
Services	157 50				
Sundries	113 25				
Freight and teaming	39 00				
Gas	10 20				
Painting	13 50				
Rent	22 00				
Clerk of Works	90 00				
Caretaker	412 50				
Firemen	45 00				
Engineers	1,167 00				
Copying	249 45				
		2,437 85	....		5,266 78
Halifax Public Buildings—					
R. Brunton, contract for drill shed	2,102 95				
D. Stirling, services as Architect	232 52				
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	20 00				
Printing	17 35				
		2,372 82			
Sundry Payments—					
Labor and repairs	96 87				
Whitewashing	92 00				
Carpets	85 50				
Coal and wood	47 50				
Hardware	15 10				
Lumber	22 35				
Oil	12 00				
Carried forward	371 32	2,372 82	301,174 20		182,063 20

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	371 32	2,372 82	301,174 20	182,053 20		
Halifax Public Buildings—*Concluded.*						
Sundry Payments—*Concluded.*						
Extra Messenger	40 00					
Services	212 50					
Caretakers	337 50					
Fireman	25 00					
Watchman	25 00					
Medical services	25 00					
Copying	851 95					
		1,888 27		4,261 09		
Fort Wellington—						
Alfred Hough, contract for drains		252 00				
Sundry Payments—						
Clerk of Works	65 50					
Travelling expenses	8 30					
Legal expenses	24 07					
P. Gorman	50 00					
		147 87		399 87		
Kingston Public Buildings—						
George Newlands & Son, repairs	16 91					
J. G. Baston, plumbing	26 25					
Thos. Overend, flagstaff	20 00					
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	20 00					
Sundry Payments—		83 16				
Extra Messenger	40 00					
Copying	572 80					
		612 80		695 96		

Hamilton Public Buildings—				
Sundry Payments—				
Hardware	70 60			
Labor	23 96			
Extra Messenger	40 00			
Draughtsman	14 00			
Extra clerks and copying	626 50			
				775 06
London Public Buildings—				
J. Christie, repairs	364 06			
Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Co., premiums	20 00			
Thos. H. Tracey, services as Architect	167 52			
		551 58		
Sundry payments—				
Lighting clock	100 00			
Repairs	43 73			
Hardware	14 00			
Steam supplied	81 57			
Glazing	54 80			
Engineer	600 00			
Extra Messenger	40 00			
do Clerk and copying	286 40			
		1,220 50		
				1,772 08
Brantford Public Buildings—				
Samuel J. Trueman, repairs		550 00		
Sundry payments—				
Hardware	65 87			
Labor	65 00			
Sundries	36 00			
Engineer	360 00			
Caretaker	80 00			
Copying	242 85			
		849 72		
				1,399 72
Pictou, N.S., Public Buildings—				
David Stirling, Architect		19 62		
Sundry payments—				
Sundries	42 63			
Labor	16 34			
Hardware	51 87			
Freight	1 98			
Copying	772 75			
		885 57		
				905 19
Carried forward			301,174 20	192,262 17

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			301,174 20	192,262 17		
Belleville Public Buildings—						
W. Webster, furniture		140 00				
Sundry payments—						
Furniture	173 85					
Painting	16 00					
		189 85				
				329 85		
Sherbrooke Public Buildings—						
James Rielly & Co., removing and repairing immigrant shed				400 00		
Emerson Public Buildings—						
Sundry payments—						
Porches	60 00					
Matting	19 10					
				79 10		
Windsor Public Buildings—						
W. G. Nutson, window blinds		548 68				
Sundry payments—						
Caretaker and Engineer	533 36					
Hardware	147 70					
		681 06		1,229 74		
Lunenburg Public Buildings—						
Arthur Thurlow, labour on grounds				116 00		
Dundee, Quebec, Public Buildings—						
M. M. Smith, labour	31 00					
do brick and shingles	56 89					
				87 89		

Supreme Court, Ottawa—					
Veale & Adams, removing furniture	118 75				
do carpenter work	65 60				
do hardware	71 55				
do repairing furniture	50 07				
		305 97			
Eugene Dupuis, oil cloth		26 00			
E. G. Laverdure, picture rods and frames		132 00			
Jacob Erratt, furniture		183 00			
Sundry payments—					
Express charges	7 70				
Repairing statue	75 00				
Labour	0 75				
Insurance on pictures	15 00				
Furniture	16 00				
Cleaning picture gallery	9 50				
Curtains	31 00				
		154 95		801 92	
Fredericton Public Buildings—					
Sundry payments to Caretaker				199 98	
St. Johns Post Office, Quebec—					
Sundry payments, carpenter work				48 00	
Partridge Island Hospital—					
D. W. Clark, plastering				180 00	
St. Régis Custom House, Quebec—					
Sundry payments, repairs				75 00	
Lawlor's Island Quarantine Station—					
Labour				50 00	
British Columbia Public Buildings—					
Sundry payments				1,910 25	12,040 90
Grounds—					
Paid J. R. Esmonde, 24 garden seats	240 00				
Thos. Birkett, hardware	2 30				
		242 30			
Sundry payments—					
Travelling expenses	209 50				
Freight	31 65				
Hardware	6 42				
Flower pots, plants and seeds	160 93				
Shade trees	20 00				
Manure	89 00				
Pay lists	3,240 02				
		3,757 02		3,999 82	0 18
Snow—					
Paid F. McKenna, for removing snow	447 00				
Alex. Devlin do	369 00				
Advertising	35 70				
Printing	0 72				
		852 42			
Carried forward		852 42	301,174 20	301,769 72	12,041 08

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sum granted, on account of REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		852 42	301,174 20	201,769 72	12,041 08	
Snow—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—						
Copying		75 60				
Heating—				928 02	871 98	
Paid Wm. McCaffrey, wood contract	25,730 00					
G. W. McCullough, coal	2,901 86					
E. J. Charlton, coal	783 20					
Advertising	153 18					
Printing	66 79					
J. R. Arnoldi, salary	130 00					
Sundry payments—		29,771 03				
Pay lists, Staff and laborers	19,139 26					
Coal and wood	111 20					
Copying	10 50					
Gas—		10,260 96		40,031 99		31 99
Paid The Ottawa Gas Co., for gas				19,517 70	3,482 30	
Water—						
Paid The Corporation of Ottawa, for water		11,250 00				
Louis Lesage, for report on proposed filter		183 25				
				11,433 25	566 75	
Alllowance for fuel and light, Rideau Hall				8,000 00		
Telephone Service—						
Paid For two Gower Bell telephones	91 25					
Rent of telephones	260 00					
Freight	7 05					
				358 30	2,141 70	
To pay McAvity & Sons, for hardware supplied in 1873, '74, '76 and '79				63 40		
			301,174 20	282,102 38	19,103 81	31 99

RECAPITULATION.

Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.—						
Balance from 1880 81	36,810 80					
Amount of Appropriation	150,000 00					
Supplementary vote to cover expenditure for salaries of engineers, firemen and caretakers of Dominion buildings	13,000 00					
Supplementary vote to cover expenditure, &c., in Parliament Buildings, owing to removal of Supreme Court offices	10,000 00					
		209,810 80		197,769 90	12,040 90	
Grounds, public buildings, Ottawa		4,000 00		3,999 82	0 18	
Removal of snow, public buildings, Ottawa		1,800 00		928 02	871 98	
Heating public buildings, Ottawa		40,000 00		40,031 99		31 99
Gas do do		23,000 00		19,517 70	3,482 30	
Water do do		12,000 00		11,433 25	566 75	
Telephone service, public buildings, Ottawa, (re vote)		2,500 00		358 30	2,141 70	
Allowance for fuel and light, Rideau Hall		8,000 00		8,000 00		
To pay McAvity & Sons for hardware, supplied in 1873, 1874, 1876, 1879.		63 40		63 40		
			301,174 20			
			301,174 20	282,102 38	19,103 81	31 99
Deduct over-expenditure					31 99	
Balance unexpended					19,071 82	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

SUMMARY.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Public Works and Buildings—Capital—				
Public Buildings	42,109 46	37,314 16	4,795 30	
Telegraphs	33,655 61	33,635 43	20 18	
	75,765 07	70,949 59	4,815 48	
Consolidated Fund—Public Buildings—				
Nova Scotia	17,000 00	6 708 99	10,291 01	
Prince Edward Island	7,850 00	3 313 37	4,536 63	
New Brunswick	158,411 93	119,516 09	38,895 84	
Quebec	196,487 50	130,897 79	65,589 71	
Ontario	183,007 78	142,738 12	40,269 66	
Manitoba	98,025 60	66,433 48	31,592 12	
North-west Territories	31,714 60	12,960 11	18,754 49	
British Columbia	30,493 75	12,085 77	18,407 98	
Public Buildings Generally	17,391 78	14,947 57	2,444 21	
Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.	301,174 20	282,102 38	19,071 82	
	1,041,557 14	791,703 67	249,853 47	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, NOVA SCOTIA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cow Bay—						
Amount of Appropriation			6,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Timber	1,014 50					
Iron	412 58					
Oakum, tar and rope	8 39					
Ballast	60 00					
Pay-list	3,893 71					
Assistant Engineer, salary	135 00					
Paymaster, salary	80 00					
Travelling expenses	331 47					
Sundries	64 35					
				6,000 00		
Parrsboro'—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,500 00			
Expenditure—						
Pay-list	2,336 38					
Oakum	29 31					
Freight	30 50					
Hardware	39 10					
Lumber	14 75					
Stores	46 71					
Postage and telegrams	3 25					
				2,500 00		
Benacadie Pond—						
Amount of Appropriation			3,000 00			
Carried forward			11,500 00	8,500 00		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account HARBORS AND RIVERS, NOVA SCOTIA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			11,500 00	8,500 00		
Benacadie Pond—*Concluded.*						
Expenditure—						
Pay-list	202 90					
Piles	513 30					
				716 20	2,283 80	
Indian Island Beach—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,100 00			
Expenditure—						
Timber	106 15					
Hardware	26 59					
Treenails	3 00					
Ballast	20 00					
Hire of scows	66 78					
Trucking	5 00					
Pay-list	722 48					
G. A. Brown, salary	80 00					
Travelling expenses	70 00					
				1,100 00		
Brooklyn, or Herring Cove—						
Amount of Appropriation			10,000 00			
Paid Nathan R. Freeman, contract	7,790 00					
E. G. Millidge, salary as Engineer	390 00					
J. Wharton do Inspector	400 00					
Travelling expenses	306 91					
Advertising	37 00					
Printing	3 85					
				8,927 76	1,072 24	

Hampton—					
Amount of Appropriation			2,300 00		
Expenditure—					
Timber	197 34				
Hardware	45 51				
Pay-list	1,249 52				
G. A. Brown, salary	80 00				
				1,572 37	727 63
Great Village River, Londonderry—					
Amount of Appropriation			8,000 00		8 ,00 00
Mabou—					
Amount of Appropriation		4,000 00			
Supplementary vote to pay D. Cameron for services		126 00			
			4,126 00		
Expenditure—					
Towage	2,035 67				
Coal	161 70				
Freight	78 25				
Rope	116 35				
Pay-list	1,534 63				
Oil	51 15				
Postage	22 25				
Paid D. Cameron for services dredging harbor	126 00				
				4,126 00	
Ragged Pond—					
Amount of Appropriation			1,500 00		
Expenditure for towing				500 00	1,000 00
South Ingonish—					
Amount of Appropriation			1,500 00		
Expenditure—					
Hardware	201 37				
Timber	188 15				
Pay-list	1,080 61				
Travelling	29 87				
				1,500 00	
Burying Island—					
Amount of Appropriation			4,000 00		
Expenditure—					
Timber	1,331 85				
Stone	1,393 36				
Pay-list	1,104 80				
Travelling	89 99				
G. A. Brown, salary	80 00				
				4,000 00	
Carried forward			44,026 00	30,942 33	13,083 67

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, NOVA SCOTIA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
Brought forward			44,026 00	30,942 33	13,083 67	
Petit de Grat—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Pay-list	679 50					
G. A. Brown, salary	80 00					
Hardware	215 82					
Travelling expenses	24 68					
				1,000 00		
Main à Dieu—						
Amount of Appropriation		7,000 00				
Balance from 1880-81		3,933 90				
			10,933 90			
Expenditure—						
Beaton & McDonald, contract	7,430 00					
E. G. Millidge, salary	405 00					
do travelling	230 72					
D. McDougall, Inspector	456 00					
Advertising	8 40					
				8,530 12	2,403 78	
North Sidney—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Timber	798 80					
Hardware	141 56					
Hire of anchor	25 00					
Hire of boat	6 50					
Towing	20 00					
Wharfage	4 00					
Dockage	3 00					
Ballast	45 00					
Fenders	42 00					

Travelling expenses	61 94					
Pay-lists	852 20					
				2,000 00		
Cape St. Mary's—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Timber	516 29					
Hardware	155 42					
Pay-list	1,177 50					
G. A. Brown, salary	80 00					
Travelling expenses	54 95					
Stationery	15 84					
				2,000 00		
Meteghan—						
Balance brought from 1880-81			2,212 21			
Expenditure—						
Theo. Robichaud, Inspector	215 00					
Joseph Babin, contract	1,950 00			2,165 00	47 21	
			62,172 11	46,637 45	15,534 66	

RECAPITULATION.

Cow Bay		6,000 00	6,000 00		
Parrsboro' (Partridge Island River)		2,500 00	2,500 00		
Benacadie Pond *a*		3,000 00	716 20	2,283 80	
Indian Island Beach		1,100 00	1,100 00		
Brooklyn or Herring Cove *a*		10,000 00	8,927 76	1,072 24	
Hampton *a*		2,300 00	1,572 37	727 63	
Great Village, River Londonderry *a*		8,000 00		8,000 00	
Mabou		4,126 00	4,126 00		
Ragged Pond *a*		1,500 00	500 00	1,000 00	
South Ingonish		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Burying Island		4,000 00	4,000 00		
Petit de Grat		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Main à Dieu *a*		10,933 90	8,530 12	2,403 78	
North Sidney		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Cape St. Mary's		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Meteghan		2,212 21	2,165 00	47 21	
		62,172 11	46,637 45	15,534 66	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a, Carried forward, 1882-83.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBOURS AND RIVERS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Miminigash—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,500 00			
Expenditure—						
Stone	223 50					
Poles	36 00					
Hardware	82 48					
Lumber	18 69					
Ballast	89 95					
Brush	9 50					
Hire of pile driver	6 30					
Pay-list	933 56					
Travelling expenses	100 02					
				1,500 00		
Tignish—						
Amount of Appropriation			8,500 00			
Expenditure—						
Arsenault & Perry, contract	3,600 00					
G. E. McLaughlin, salary and disbursements	180 40					
A. Hackett, Inspector	170 00					
Printing	19 64					
Advertising	14 16					
Sundries	343 00					
				4,327 20	4,172 80	
Rustico—						
Amount of Appropriation			18,500 00			
Expenditure—						
Pierce Doyle, contract	4,050 00					
E. G. Millidge, salary	255 00					
do travelling	27 20					

Léon Gallant, Clerk of Works	131 25					
Printing	15 50					
Advertising	70 65					
Campbell's Cove—				4,549 60	13,950 40	
Amount of Appropriation			10,000 00			
Expenditure—						
McDonald & McLean, contract	7,200 00					
Printing	8 55					
Advertising	82 65					
Colville Bay—				7,291 20	2,708 80	
Balance from 1880-81	664 90					
Less amount lapsed 30th September	600 68					
		64 22				
Amount of Appropriation		5,000 00				
			5,064 22			
Expenditure—						
E. G. Millidge, salary and travelling	248 71					
Pay list	571 48					
Repairs	316 38					
Advertising and printing	33 12					
Hardware	49 40					
Sundry payments, salary of Inspector	35 00					
St. Peter's Bay—				1,254 09	3,810 13	
Balance from 1880-81		304 65				
Less lapsed 30th September		1 86				
			302 79			
Paid John E. Boyd, salary and travelling expenses				302 79		
Wood Islands—						
Balance from 1880-81		1,964 79				
Less amount lapsed 30th September		8 27				
			1,956 52			
Paid Samuel Hume, contract	1,200 00					
John E. Boyd, salary and disbursements	541 02					
D. McMillan, Inspector	215 00					
				1,956 52		
			45,823 53	21,181 40	24,642 13	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote

RECAPITULATION.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Miminigash			1,500 00	1,500 00		
Tignish *a*			8,500 00	4,327 20	4,172 80	
Rustico *a*			18,500 00	4,549 60	13,950 40	
Campbell's Cove *a*			10,000 00	7,291 20	2,708 80	
Colville Bay *a*			5,064 22	1,254 09	3,810 13	
St. Peter's Bay			302 79	302 79		
Wood Islands			1,956 52	1,956 52		
			45,823 53	21,181 40	24,642 13	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a. Carried forward 1882-83.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, NEW BRUNSWICK, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
St. John Harbor, Negro Point Breakwater—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount of Appropriation			35,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Steeves, Duffy & Steeves, contract	1,800 00					
G. E. McLaughlin, services and disbursements	1,872 00					
J. E. Boyd do	666 64					
G. A. Brown do	226 09					
E. G. Millidge do	218 43					
S. S. Mayes do	114 00					
J. & A. McMillan, stationery	35 38					
Advertising	155 48					
Printing	6 53					
Sundry payments—		5,094 55				
Services of rodman	147 00					
Laborers	14 40					
Telegrams	18 60					
Printing	25 00					
		205 00				
Pointe du Chêne—				5,299 55	29,700 45	
Balance from 1880-81	14,726 79					
Less amount lapsed 30th September	7,028 10					
		7,698 69				
Amount of Appropriation		6,000 00				
Expenditure—			13,698 69			
Warren Taylor, contract	10,320 00					
C. H. Gallant, services	408 00					
G. E. McLaughlin do	219 69					
Printing	125 00					
				11,072 69	2,626 00	
Carried forward			48,698 69	16,372 24	32,326 45	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, NEW BRUNSWICK, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			48,698 69	16,372 24	32,326 45	
Shippegan—						
Amount of Appropriation			3,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Stone	812 25					
Lumber	194 39					
Hardware	6 50					
Piles	122 60					
Brush	465 65					
Rope	11 83					
Hire of clocks	14 00					
Sundries	74 12					
Pay-list	1,248 95					
				2,950 29	49 71	
River Tobique and River St. John above Grand Falls—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Hardware	14 42					
Provisions	167 99					
Hire of scow	23 00					
Pay-list	1,524 35					
G. A. Brown, salary	160 00					
Travelling expenses	23 49					
Timber	37 00					
Powder, fuse and steel	33 15					
Stationery	16 60					
				2,000 00		

River St. John, River des Chutes, to Bear Island—					
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00		
Expenditure—					
Hardware	86 63				
Lumber	6 04				
Provisions	208 17				
Oats	13 60				
Hire of scow	15 00				
Coal	0 85				
Sundries	27 54				
Pay-list	1,568 00				
Stationery	2 07				
Travelling expenses	72 10				
				2,000 00	
St. Andrews—					
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00		
Expenditure—					
Advertising	52 44				
Printing	20 08				
				72 52	1,927 48
Quaco—					
Amount of Appropriation			15,000 00		
Expenditure—					
D. W. Clark & Son, contract	1,800 00				
Advertising	138 61				
Printing	30 07				
				1,968 68	13,031 32
Cocaigne—					
Amount of Appropriation			5,000 00		
Expenditure—					
J. E. Boyd, services and disbursements	409 64				
G. E. McLaughlin do do	242 09				
E. G. Millidge do do	216 60				
G. A. Brown, travelling expenses	33 10				
Advertising	30 06				
Printing	10 27				
				941 76	4,058 24
Richibucto—					
Amount of Appropriation			1,000 00		
Expenditure—					
Hire of scow	48 00				
Hardware	7 86				
Brush	9 60				
Ballast	68 95				
Lumber	8 25				
Pay-list	756 89				
Travelling expenses	100 45				
				1,000 00	
Carried forward			78,698 69	27,305 49	51,393 20

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, NEW BRUNSWICK, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			78,698 69	27,305 49	51,393 20	
Madawaska River—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,000 90			
Expenditure—						
Pay-list	518 75					
Travelling expenses	60 00					
Timber	21 25					
		600 00				
Sundry payments—Pay-lists		399 66				
				999 66	0 34	
Campobello Breakwater—						
Supplementary Vote to refund amount expended by James Brown			208 44			
Expenditure—						
Paid James Brown				207 11	1 33	
Totals			79,907 13	28,512 26	51,394 87	

RECAPITULATION.

St. John Harbor, Negro Point Breakwater	*a*		35,000 00	5,299 55	29,700 45	
Pointe du Chêne	*a*		13,698 69	11,072 69	2,626 00	
Shippegan			3,000 00	2,950 29	49 71	
River Tobique and River St. John, above Grand Falls			2,000 00	2,000 00		
River St. John, River des Chutes, to Bear Island			2,000 00	2,000 00		

St. Andrews	*a*			2,000 00	72 52	1,927 48
Quaco Harbor	*a*			15,000 00	1,968 68	13,031 32
Cocaigne Harbor	*a*			5,000 00	941 76	4,058 24
Richibucto				1,000 00	1,000 00	
Madawaska				1,000 00	999 66	0 34
Campobello Breakwater				208 44	207 11	1 33
				79,907 13	28,512 26	51,394 87

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a. Carried forward, 1882-83.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, MARITIME PROVINCES GENERALLY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance brought from 1880-81	752 83					
Less—Amount lapsed 30th September	380 26					
		372 57				
Amount of Appropriation		10,000 00				
			10,372 57			
Expenditure—						
Oromocto dam	1,114 58					
St. John River	250 00					
Madawaska River	37 40					
Malpeque Breakwater	43 00					
Meteghan River	2,000 00					
Port Hood	1,000 00					
Clifton	200 00					
Porter's Lake	200 00					
Trout Cove	500 00					
New London, P.E.I.	500 00					
Digby, N.S.	700 00					
Yarmouth Bar	1,700 00					
Parrsboro' or Partridge Island River	49 00					
Maintenance of local offices	163 51					
J. E. Boyd, services	499 98					
J. B. Hegan do	262 25					
Printing	218 97					
Advertising	5 18					
		9,433 87				
Sundry payments—						
Express and cartage	5 50					

Telegrams	38 67					
Coal and wood	3 43					
Travelling expenses	284 34					
Stationery	40 63					
		372 57				
			.....	9,806 44	566 13	
			10,372 57	9,806 44	566 13	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, QUEBEC, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Carlisle—						
(Sum granted by the Municipality, $1,000.)						
Balance brought from 1880-81	1,000 00					
Amount of Appropriation	3,000 00					
			4,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Pay-lists	4,085 81					
Hardware	1 00					
Travelling expenses	33 39					
				4,120 20		*a* 120 20
Carleton—						
(Sum granted by the Municipality, $2,500.)						
Balance brought from 1881-82	1,362 09					
Amount of Appropriation	1,000 00					
			2,362 09			
Expenditure—						
Joseph Rosa, for disbursements	2,243 84					
Chinic & Beaudet, hardware	92 21					
				2,336 05	26 04	
Isle aux Coudres—						
(Sum granted by the Municipality, $4,000.)						
Balance brought from 1880-81	2,316 50					
Less amount lapsed 30th September	282 00					
		2,034 50				
Amount of Appropriation		1,500 00				
			3,534 50			
Expenditure—						
Penaud, Dufort & Alie, contract	2,000 00					

Sundry payments—						
Disbursements	12 00					
Freight	22 50					
				2,034 50	1,500 00	
Grosse Isle—						
Balance brought from 1880-81		594 86				
Amount of Appropriation		2,500 00				
			3,094 86			
Expenditure—						
R. R. Dobell & Co., timber	1,632 08					
Beaudet & Chinic, hardware	58 71					
		1,690 79				
Sundry payments—						
Pay-lists	1,079 06					
Towage	70 00					
Stone	70 37					
Hardware	14 89					
Powder	11 28					
Boat hire	62 50					
Lumber	60 00					
Coal	1 20					
Paid for boat lost	8 00					
Expenses	13 55					
		1,390 85		3,081 64	13 22	
Anse St. Jean—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,050 00			
Sundry payments—						
Labor	1,000 00					
Travelling expenses	34 50					
				1,034 50	15 50	
St. Lawrence, Removal of Chains and Anchors—						
Amount of Appropriation			10,000 00			
Expenditure—A. H. Verrett, disbursements				9,991 11	8 89	
Etang du Nord—						
Balance from 1880-81		3,834 89				
Amount of Appropriation		8,000 00				
Supplementary Vote		3,500 00				
Expenditure—			15,334 89			
Joseph Rosa, disbursements	5,046 67					
Hon. Thos. Savage, lumber	1,322 66					
J. J. Lowndes do	1,018 94					
Advertising	5 60					
Sundry Payments—						
Freight	18 45					
Travelling	78 44					
Labor	4,176 02					
Salary	8 00					
Carried forward	11,674 78		39,376 34	22,598 00	1,563 65	120 20

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, QUEBEC, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	11,674 78		39,376 34	22,598 00	1,563 65	120 20
Etang du Nord—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—						
Board	28 00					
Telegrams	4 74					
Engineer	40 00					
				11,747 52	3,587 37	
Rivière Ouelle—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,500 00			
Expenditure—						
King Bros., timber	438 60					
A. Levesque do	154 01					
O. Beaubien & Co., timber	485 57					
Beaudet & Chinic, hardware	11 85					
Sundry Payments—						
Pay-list	867 75					
Salaries	198 12					
Hardware	114 87					
Timber	197 80					
Rent	9 00					
Freight	13 20					
Sundry services	9 00					
				2,499 77	0 23	
Trois Pistoles—						
Amount of Appropriation			3,500 00			
Expenditure—Thos. P. Pelletier, timber and hardware	2,270 91					
Sundry Payments—Pay-lists	1,229 09					
				3,500 00		

Rivière du Loup (en bas)—						
Amount of Appropriation			4,000 00			
Expenditure—						
St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co., sheds	360 00					
Pelletier & Fils, timber	77 60					
Sundry Payments—Pay-lists	3,562 40					
				4,000 00		
Isle aux Grues—						
Amount of Appropriation			4,500 00			
Expenditure—						
Langlois & Aikman, contract	2,250 00					
Printing	10 78					
Advertising	189 20					
Sundry payments—						
Translations	8 00					
Board	45 00					
Travelling	33 20					
Services of Engineer	100 00					
				2,636 18	1,863 82	
Tadousac, Fish-Hatching Dams—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,500 00			
Sundry payments—						
Labor	2,440 00					
Travelling expenses	38 00					
Hardware	18 00					
				2,496 00	4 00	
River Saguenay, improvement of channel below Chicoutimi			5,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Labor	4,910 78					
Travelling expenses	40 00					
Rope	116 64					
				5,067 42		67 42
River Saguenay, enlargement of La Grand Décharge from Lake St. John			4,000 00			
Expend ture—						
Hamilton Powder Co., magneto-battery, &c	63 50					
Beaudet & Chinic, hardware	401 19					
Noel & Blouin, rope. blocks, &c	253 12					
Jacques Marcotte, 4 double winches	152 00					
Sundry payments—						
Labor	2,970 25					
Travelling expenses	28 00					
Salaries	62 00					
Board	4 50					
Postage	0 24					
Teaming	10 00					
				3,944 80	55 20	
Carried forward			65,376 34	58,489 69	7,074 27	187 62

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, QUEBEC, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			65,376 34	58,489 69	7,074 27	187 62
Baie St. Paul (Local Authorities furnishing $3,000)—						
Amount of Appropriation			6,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Ovide Boily, timber	201 74					
Maxime Simard, timber	175 20					
Joseph Cimon do	144 19					
Ananias Renaud do	127 90					
Elzéar Simard do	73 30					
Sundry payments—						
Labor	2,498 13					
Timber	1,441 04					
Travelling expenses	81 20					
				4,742 70	1,257 30	
Les Ecureuils—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,500 00			
Expenditure—						
A. C. Reaume, timber	859 10					
Chinic & Beaudet, hardware	82 36					
Sundry payments—						
Pay-lists	355 52					
Travelling expenses	37 30					
Lumber	70 25					
Freight and disbursements	27 10					
				1,431 63	68 37	

Yamachiche (local authorities furnishing $3,000)—						
Amount of Appropriation			3,000 00			
Expenditure—Nil					3,000 00	
Rivière Nicolet—Harbor of Refuge—						
Amount of Appropriation			15,000 00			
Expenditure, sundry payments—						
Printing	23 43					
Advertising	563 09					
Translation	8 00					
				594 52	14,405 48	
Rivière Richelieu —						
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00			
Expenditure, sundry payments—						
Pay-lists	712 52					
Repairs	39 05					
Grease	20 27					
Wood and coal	5 89					
Stone, &c.	21 47					
				799 20	1,200 80	
River St. Lawrence, improvement of Channel between Montreal and Lake St. Francis—						
Amount of Appropriation			5,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Louis Depocus, hardware	114 76					
E. Chanteloup, stone grab, &c.	245 00					
Sundry payments—						
Hardware	456 23					
Paint	38 24					
Timber	154 89					
Stone	3 56					
Oars	6 25					
Surveying	194 90					
Drawing plans	92 00					
Towage	20 00					
Travelling	288 76					
Disbursements	166 43					
Freight	25 96					
Repairs	83 05					
Pay-lists	1,801 27					
				3,691 30	1,308 70	
River Ottawa, improvements between Bristol and Portage du Fort—						
Amount of Appropriation			4,000 00			
Expenditure—						
D. Cowley, dredging				299 00	3,701 00	
Carried forward			101,876 34	70,048 04	32,015 92	187 62

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, QUEBEC, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus of deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			101,876 34	70,048 04	32,015 92	187 62
216 River Yamaska—						
Amount of Appropriation			15,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Brecken, Gaherty & Davis, contract	4,050 00					
Advertising	398 19					
Printing	40 12					
Stationery	98 34					
Sundry payments—						
Travelling expenses	593 50					
Salary of Engineers	659 50					
Pay-lists	678 14					
Lumber	10 00					
Furniture	8 80					
Hardware	11 88					
Board	42 00					
Freight and cartage	26 50					
Repairs, &c	391 07					
				7,008 02	7,991 98	
Ste. Famille, to complete work in progress—						
Amount of Appropriation			5,000 00			
Expenditure—						
R. R. Dobell & Co., timber	433 68					
J. H. Chaloner, timber	1,800 26					
Beaudet & Chinic, hardware	67 05					
Nicholas Trepanier, stone	117 00					

Sundry payments—						
Pay-lists	1,542 71					
Lumber	238 96					
Hardware	98 14					
Stone	88 00					
Freight and cartage	258 14					
Sundries	1 05					
Services of Engineer	272 00					
do Superintendent	81 00					
Stationery	79					
				4,999 78	0 22	
Percé Breakwater, examination and survey—						
Amount of Appropriation			500 00			
Expenditure—						
Chas. F. Roy, Engineer	200 00					
Sundry payments—						
Pay-lists	299 43					
				499 43	0 57	
Berthier *en haut*—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00			
Expenditure, sundry payments—						
Pay lists	67 43					
Wood	1 05					
Repairs, &c	16 72					
Towage and pilotage	65 00					
				150 65	1,849 35	
General Repairs and Improvements, Harbors and Rivers, Quebec—						
Amount of Appropriation			10,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Onesime Beaubien & Co., timber	66 00					
Pelletier fils & Co. do	360 00					
Miller Bros. & Mitchell, machinery	1,599 93					
Cooper, Fairman & Co., patent drill	258 43					
Roger & Chernoviz, books	36 00					
Jalbert & Bro, engine	500 00					
Joseph Rosa, disbursements	1,191 35					
Thos. Guerin, salary and disbursements	299 50					
R. Steckel, travelling	209 09					
Honori Petit, services	128 20					
Stationery	406 08					
Printing	55 29					
Sundry Payments—						
Pay-lists	3,676 78					
Copying	117 50					
Travelling	133 22					
Lumber	96 17					
Hardware	28 14					
Carried forward	9,161 68		134,376 34	82,705 92	41,858 04	187 62

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, QUEBEC, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	9,161 68		134,376 34	82,705 92	41,858 04	187 62
General Repairs and Improvements, Harbors and Rivers, Quebec—*Concluded.*						
Sundry payments—*Concluded.*						
Freight	47 33					
Board	77 50					
Painting	4 00					
Services and disbursements	709 49					
				10,000 00		
Bagotville Pier—						
Balance from 1880-81			2,000 00			
Expenditure for labor				2,000 00		
Cap à L'Aigle—						
Balance from 1880-81		1,346 75				
Less—Amount lapsed 30th September		53 75				
			1,293 00			
Expenditure—Tremblay, Sayard & Alie, contract	1,200 00					
Sundry Payments—						
Inspector	63 00					
Travelling	7 50					
Freight	22 50					
				1,293 00		
			137,669 34	95,998 92	41,858 04	187 62

RECAPITULATION.

New Carlisle	*a*		4,000 00	4,120 20		120 20
Carleton			2,362 09	2,336 05	26 04	
Isle aux Coudres	*c*		3,534 50	2,034 50	1,500 00	
Grosse Isle			3,094 86	3,081 64	13 22	
Anse St. Jean			1,050 00	1,034 50	15 50	
St. Lawrence, removal of chains and anchors			10,000 00	9,991 11	8 89	
Etang du Nord	*c*		15,334 89	11,747 52	3,587 37	
Rivière Ouelle			2,500 00	2,499 77	0 23	
Trois Pistoles			3,500 00	3,500 00		
Rivière du Loup (*en bas*)			4,000 00	4,000 00		
Isle aux Grues	*c*		4,500 00	2,636 18	1,863 82	
Tadousac, fish dams			2,500 00	2,496 00	4 00	
River Saguenay, improvement of channel below Chicoutimi	*a*		5,000 00	5,067 42		67 42
do enlargement of La Grand Décharge from Lake St. John			4,000 00	3,944 80	55 20	
Baie St. Paul	*c*		6,000 00	4,742 70	1,257 30	
Les Ecureuils	*b*		1,500 00	1,431 63	68 37	
Yamachiche	*c*		3,000 00		3,000 00	
Rivière Nicolet	*c*		15,000 00	594 52	14,405 48	
Rivière Richelieu	*c*		2,000 00	799 20	1,200 80	
River St. Lawrence, improvement of channel, Montreal and Lake St. Francis	*c*		5,000 00	3,691 30	1,308 70	
River Ottawa, improvements between Bristol and Portage du Fort	*c*		4,000 00	299 00	3,701 00	
River Yamaska	*c*		15,000 00	7,008 02	7,991 98	
St. Famille			5,000 00	4,999 78	0 22	
Percé Breakwater			500 00	499 43	0 57	
Berthier (*en haut*)	*c*		2,000 00	150 65	1,849 35	
General repairs and improvements, Harbors and Rivers, Quebec			10,000 00	10,000 00		
Bagotville Pier			2,000 00	2,000 00		
Cap à l'Aigle			1,293 00	1,293 00		
			137,669 34	95,998 92	41,858 04	187 62

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a. Required to complete the works undertaken.
b. Not required.
c. Carried forward, 1882-83.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, ONTARIO, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cobourg Harbor—						
Balance from 1880-81	8,198 94					
Less—Amount lapsed 30th September	2,481 18					
		5,717 76				
Amount of Appropriation		10,000 00				
			15,717 76			
Expenditure—						
John Harvey, contract	4,850 00					
A. G. McDonald, timber	167 40					
Printing	15 40					
Advertising	200 16					
Sundry payments—						
Labor	2,231 62					
Services of Inspector	483 00					
Hardware	14 25					
Rent	39 00					
Board	46 50					
Sundries	23 37					
A. Hall, stone	115 50					
E. Leonard, stone	105 00					
				8,291 20	7,426 56	
Rondeau Harbor—						
Amount of Appropriation			8,000 00			
Expenditure—						
F. B. McNamee, contract	6,000 00					
J. McMichael, Inspector	330 00					

Sundry payments—						
Inspector	130 00					
	6,460 00					
Less—Refund	300 00					
				6,160 00	1,840 00	
Kincardine Harbor—						
Balance from 1880-81	1,120 45					
Less—Amount lapsed 30th September, 1880	1,120 45					
Amount of Appropriation			4,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Rooklidge & McLaren, contract	2,700 00					
Advertising	282 54					
Printing	7 53					
Sundry payments—						
Inspector	282 50					
Engineer	120 00					
Travelling	93 91					
				3,486 48	513 52	
Owen Sound Harbor—						
(Municipality having deposited $13,000.)						
Amount of Appropriation		12,000 00				
Supplementary Vote		7,500 00				
Expenditure—			19,500 00			
P Larkin, dredging	26,830 00					
Thos. Houth, brush	328 00					
Park & Little, stone	1,117 60					
Sundry payments—						
Pay-lists	1,641 69					
Hardware	23 40					
Lumber... *a*	1 88					
				29,942 57		10,442 57
Collingwood Harbor—						
Amount of Appropriation			8,500 00			
Expenditure—J. D. Silcox, for dredging	8,034 00					
Sundry Payments—Paid Inspector	464 00					
				8,498 00	2 00	
Toronto Harbor—						
Balance brought from 1880-81		5,311 44				
Amount of Appropriation		12,500 00				
Expenditure—			17,811 44			
James Murray, dredging	5,252 00					
Kivas Tully, services	500 00					
J. B Eads, examination, plans and reports	5,000 00					
Advertising	53 76					
Printing	7 82					
Carried forward	10,813 58		73,529 20	56,378 25	9,782 08	10,442 57

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, ONTARIO, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	10,813 58		73,529 20	56,378 25	9,782 08	10,442 57
Toronto Harbor—*Concluded.*						
Sundry Payments—						
Travelling expenses	304 25					
Pay-lists	1,649 51					
Services and disbursements	1,438 15					
Superintendent	75 00					
				14,280 49	3,530 95	
Port Albert—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,000 00			
Expenditure						
Wm. Lee, coal	126 86					
Sundry Payments—						
Hardware	38 23					
Timber	77 25					
Provisions	75 06					
Brush	3 00					
Rope	20 20					
Pay-list	699 75					
				1,040 35		40 3
River Ottawa—Removal of reef below Suspension Bridge—						
Amount of Appropriation			5,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Perley & Pattee, timber	204 80					
J. R. Booth do	146 81					
R. Mason do	120 49					

T. Birkett, hardware	461 07					
Advertising	5 60					
Sundry Payments—						
Pay-list	3,617 79					
Teaming	16 50					
Repairs	82 34					
Hardware	190 45					
Lumber	87 43					
				4,933 19	66 81	
Portsmouth Harbor—						
(Locality furnishing $1,500.)						
Amount of Appropriation			3,500 00			
Expenditure—						
C. Daly, dredging	3,250 00					
Sundry payments—						
Travelling	19 40					
Inspector	121 00					
				3,390 40	109 60	
Belleville—						
Amount of Appropriation			5,000 00			
Expenditure—						
A. E. Munson, dredging	4,408 00					
Francis lark, Inspector	110 50					
Sundry payments—						
Travelling	40 70					
Services and disbursements	390 43					
				4,949 63	50 37	
Goderich—						
Amount of Appropriation			8,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Wm. Lee, wood	402 59					
W. Craig, meals	115 08					
A. Kirkbride, repairing dipper	176 46					
Printing	44 69					
Advertising	137 22					
Sundry payments—						
Pay-lists	901 39					
Provisions	195 11					
Repairs	65 47					
Freight	13 32					
Paid for extinguishing fire	10 00					
Oakum	12 90					
Sundries	13 97					
Inspector	85 00					
Dredging	213 86					
				2,387 06	5,612 94	
Carried forward			96,029 20	87,359 37	19,152 75	10,482 92

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, ONTARIO, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			96,029 20	87,359 37	19,152 75	10,482 92
Southampton—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,500 00			
Expenditure—						
A. Lindsay, lumber	1,209 73					
Printing	6 13					
Sundry payments—						
Pay-lists	1,119 13					
Foreman	125 00					
Rope	19 01					
Hardware	21 00					
				2,500 00		
Neebish Rapids—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00			
Sundry payments—						
Pay-lists				500 00	1,500 00	
Port Elgin—						
Amount of Appropriation			10,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Sutton & McKnight, contract	1,760 00					
Printing	6 99					
Advertising	274 44					
Sundry payments—						
Travelling expenses	215 79					
Pay-list	667 64					
Sundry disbursemets	160 34					
Hardware	14 35					

Freight	4 00					
Postage, telegrams, &c	7 92					
Rent	5 00					
Board	31 50					
Furniture	33 00					
				3,180 97	6,819 03	
Wellington Harbor—						
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00			
Expenditure, nil					2,000 00	
Port Hope Harbor—						
Amount of Appropriation			6,000 00			
Expenditure—						
J. A. Smith, timber	1,303 50					
Midland Railway, freight on timber	336 09					
Boltice O'Neil & Co., dredging	1,076 54					
O'Neil & Co., dredging	1,325 60					
G. S. Thompson, stone	36 00					
Capt. A. Chant, stone	39 00					
Thos. Leonard, spikes	258 40					
Sundry payments—						
Pay-list	568 36					
Stone	140 25					
				5,083 14	916 86	
Bridge at des Joachims—						
(Ontario and Quebec, each paying $4,000.)						
Amount of Appropriation			8,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Advertising	140 38					
Printing	12 74					
Sundry payments—						
Translating specifications	4 50					
				157 62	7,842 38	
Port Stanley—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,000 00			
Expenditure—						
John Ellison, raising pier				600 00	400 00	
Thornbury Harbor—						
Amount of Appropriation			7,000 00			
Expenditure—						
R. Reid, contract	2,700 00					
Advertising	215 32					
Printing	8 47					
Sundry payments—						
Services of Inspector	302 50					
do Engineer	131 50					
Travelling expenses	112 19					
				3,469 98	3,530 02	
Carried forward			134,529 20	102,851 08	42,161 04	10,482 92

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, ONTARIO, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			134,529 20	102,851 08	42,161 04	10,482 92
General repairs, Harbors, &c.—						
Balance from 1880-81		1,476 44				
Less—Amount lapsed 30th September		857 26				
		619 18				
Amount of Appropriation		6,000 00				
			6,619 18			
Expenditure—						
Geo. Corbett, hardware	212 75					
A. Thompson, repairs	10 00					
P. Larkin, services of tug	100 00					
Stationery	1,131 18					
Printing	141 54					
Sundry payments—						
Printing	9 00					
Travelling expenses	446 23					
Hardware	96 05					
Telegrams	124 08					
Freight	0 25					
Services of Engineer	60 00					
Pay-lists and sundries	68 10					
Extra Clerks and copying	3,773 65					
Extra Messengers	310 00					
Services of Draughtsmen	198 50					
				6,681 33		62 15

Little Current—						
Balance from 1880-81			5,183 78			
Expenditure				5,183 78		
			146,332 16	114,716 19	42,161 04	10,545 07

RECAPITULATION.

Cobourg Harbor	*a*		15,717 76	8,291 20	7,426 56	
Rondeau Harbor	*a*		8,000 00	6,160 00	1,840 00	
Kincardine Harbor	*a*		4,000 00	3,486 48	513 52	
Owen Sound Harbor	*b*		19,500 00	29,942 57		10,442 57
Collingwood Harbor			8,500 00	8,498 00	2 00	
Toronto Harbor	*a*		17,811 44	14,280 49	3,530 95	
Port Albert	*f*		1,000 00	1,040 35		40 35
River Ottawa			5,000 00	4,933 19	66 81	
Portsmouth Harbor	*c*		3,500 00	3,390 40	109 60	
Belleville Harbor			5,000 00	4,949 63	50 37	
Goderich Harbor	*a*		8,000 00	2,387 06	5,612 94	
Southampton Harbor			2,500 00	2,500 00		
Neebish Rapids	*a*		2,000 00	500 00	1,500 00	
Port Elgin	*a*		10,000 00	3,180 97	6,819 03	
Wellington Harbor	*d*		2,000 00		2,000 00	
Port Hope Harbor	*e*		6,000 00	5,083 14	916 86	
Bridge at des Joachims	*a*		8,000 00	157 62	7,842 38	
Port Stanley	*a*		1,000 00	600 00	400 00	
Thornbury Harbor	*a*		7,000 00	3,469 98	3,530 02	
General repairs, harbors, &c	*f*		6,619 18	6,681 33		62 15
Little Current			5,183 78	5,183 78		
			146,332 16	114,716 19	42,161 04	10,545 07
Less—Amount of sum over-expended					10,545 07	
Nett amount unexpended					31,615 97	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

a Carried forward, 1882-83.
b Covered by grant of $13,000, deposited by Corporation of Owen Sound, 5th January, 1881.
c Not required.
d Work not proceeded with as fast as anticipated.
e Work not proceeded with as fast as anticipated.
f Required to complete works undertaken.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, MANITOBA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Red River, amount of Appropriation			7,000 00			
Expenditure					7,000 00	
Fairford and Partridge Crop River	Nil.		4,000 00			
Expenditure, Thos. Guerin, pay lists, &c.	3,900 77					
Sundry payments, services	50 66					
				3,951 43	48 57	
General Repairs and Improvements—						
Balance from 1880-81		981 00				
Less amount lapsed 30th September		981 00				
Amount of Appropriation			1,000 00			
Expenditure, J. P. M. Lecourt, travelling	160 00					
Sundry payments, telegrams	223 39					
				383 39	616 61	
			12,000 00	4,334 82	7,665 18	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Saskatchewan River			20,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Thos. Guerin, salary	492 00					
do rent	20 85					
do cleaning office	2 00					
do travelling	32 50					
Printing	69 63					
Sundry payments, services	97 50					
				714 48	19,285 52	
			20,000 00	714 48	19,285 52	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
General Repairs and Improvements—						
Balance from 1880-81		676 14				
Total lapsed 30th September		676 14				
Amount of Appropriation			2,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Paid for use of scows	215 00					
Pay-list	165 25					
Sundry payments, copying	642 91					
				1,023 16	976 84	
Courtenay River—						
Amount of Appropriation			500 00			
Expenditure—						
Charter of str. "Maude"	454 80					
Wages	13 00					
Cartage of powder	1 25					
Carriage hire	4 00					
Rope	1 60					
				474 65	25 35	
Victoria Harbor—						
Amount of Appropriation			6,500 00			
Expenditure—						
Pay-list	1,005 29					
Supplies	440 26					
Exploders	9 00					
Lumber	20 06					
Blacksmithing	77 35					
Hardware	1 83					
Rope	63 45					

Wood and coal		30 50					
Water		20 00					
Drainage		11 00					
Repairing air pump		4 00					
Legal services		3 25					
F. C. Gamble, disbursements		100 00					
					1,785 99	4,714 01	
				9,000 00	3,283 80	5,716 20	

RECAPITULATION.

HARBORS AND RIVERS, MANITOBA.							
Red River	*a*			7,000 00		7,000 00	
Fairford and Partridge Crop River	*b*			4,000 00	3,951 43	48 57	
General repairs and improvements	*c*			1,000 00	383 39	616 61	
				12,000 00	4,334 82	7,665 18	
HARBORS AND RIVERS, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.							
Saskatchewan River				20,000 00	714 48	19,285 52	
HARBORS AND RIVERS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.							
General repairs and improvements				2,000 00	1,023 16	976 84	
Courtenay River				500 00	474 65	25 35	
Victoria Harbor				6,500 00	1,785 99	4,714 01	
				9,000 00	3,283 80	5,716 20	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H P. GIBSON.

a. Work not undertaken.
b. Not required.
c. Carried forward, 1882-83.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, GENERALLY, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount of Appropriation			6,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Stationery	358 64					
Travelling expenses	182 76					
Draughtsmen plans	146 00					
Express charges	1 85					
Snow shoes	9 20					
Instruments	2 90					
Hardware	15 00					
Freight	7 46					
Extra Messengers	117 50					
Copying	5,242 04					
				6,083 35		83 35
			6,000 00	6,083 35		83 35

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

SUMMARY.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	62,172 11	46,637 45	15,534 66	
Prince Edward Island	45,823 53	21,181 40	24,642 13	
New Brunswick	79,907 13	28,512 26	51,394 87	
Harbors and Rivers Generally, Maritime Provinces	10,372 57	9,806 44	566 13	
Quebec	137,669 34	95,998 92	41,670 42	
Ontario	146,332 16	114,716 19	31,615 97	
Manitoba	12,000 00	4,334 82	7,665 18	
North-West Territories	20,000 00	714 48	19,285 52	
British Columbia	9,000 00	3,283 55	5,716 45	
Harbors and Rivers Generally	6,000 00	6,083 35		83 35
	529,276 84	331,268 86	198,007 98	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of DREDGING, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Dredging Plant—						
Amount of Appropriation			14,200 00			
Expenditure—						
John Date, set of apparatus, each for dredges "Canada" and "St. Lawrence."		965 50				
D. & A. Campbell, contract for scows		2,000 00				
J. R. Arnoldi, travelling expenses		280 00				
				3,236 50	10,963 50	
Dredge Vessels, repairs—						
Amount of Appropriation		22,000 00				
Supplementary Vote		9,000 00				
			31,000 00			
Expenditure—						
Gratton & Allard, cabin on "Nipissing."	425 00					
do repairs on "Queen of Canada."	266 00					
Askwith & Neville, cabin for tug "Denis."	212 00					
Calvin & Son, timber	868 49					
Perley & Pattee, timber	466 17					
E D'Amour, hardware	108 93					
Seegmiller & Co., hardware	316 13					
C. Crabb, hardware	165 03					
Crystal & Black, repairing boiler	255 00					
George Graham, repairs to dredge "Challenge."	2,444 00					
Isaac J. Olive, contract, new hull, "New Dominion."	3,150 00					
John Date, weights for diving apparatus	30 00					
J. R. Arnoldi, travelling expenses	16 21					
Expenditure by McCordock & Seeley—						
On account of dredge "St. Lawrence."	3,766 73					
do "Cape Breton."	2,267 40					

do "Geo. McKenzie."	1,611 07				
do "Canada."	3,442 68				
do "New Dominion."	910 53				
do "Prince Edward."	1,000 46				
Advertising	101 78				
Expenditure by Hon. Mr. Trutch, British Columbia	2,113 65				
Sundry payments—					
Pay-list of staff	468 85				
Freight	14 15				
Repairing pump	40 67				
Hose	17 50				
Hoisting drum	78 48				
Dredging, Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick—				24,556 91	6,443 09
Amount of Appropriation			42,000 00		
Expenditure—					
Harrison & Burbridge, legal services		223 93			
W. H. Tuck do		318 50			
A. A. Stockton do		185 50			
Expenditure by McCordock & Seely—					
On account dredge "New Dominion"	5,642 75				
do "St. Lawrence"	9,631 99				
do "Canada"	6,092 18				
do "Cape Breton"	6,689 39				
do "Prince Edward"	7,890 19				
do "Geo. McKenzie"	2,217 66				
On account Office Staff	2,832 00				
do Windsor, N.S., towing	150 00				
Sundry Payments—		41,146 16			
Printing	8 00				
Legal services	25 00				
		33 00			
Dredging, Quebec—				41,907 09	92 91
Amount of balance from 1880-81		3,440 23			
do Appropriation		20,000 00			
			23,440 23		
Expenditure—					
Hickler & Co., service of dredge	952 00				
John Heney do	795 00				
W. J. Pope & Co. do	2,015 35				
H. J. Beemer do	375 00				
Laprairie Navigation Co., towing	110 00				
J. Simpson, wintering scows and dredges	225 00				
F. Clemow, coal	147 66				
G. R. Prowse, plumbing	28 29				
Carried forward	4,648 30		110,640 23	69,700 50	17,499 50

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of DREDGING, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	4,646 30		110,640 23	69,700 50	17,499 50	
Dredging, Quebec—*Concluded.*						
Expenditure—*Concluded.*						
Wm. Howe, painting	303 37					
Frothingham & Workman, hardware	81 76					
Geo. Brush, hardware	20 07					
J. R. Esmonde do	90 67					
E. D'Amour do	47 79					
Geo. Bailey do	79 98					
Thos. Birkett do	446 13					
Painting	7 06					
J. R. Arnoldi, travelling expenses	852 19					
do salary	370 00					
Sundry Payments—						
Pay-lists	8,115 98					
Freight	171 05					
Hardware	153 16					
Timber	81 57					
Coal and wood	286 14					
Towing	157 10					
Grease, oil, &c	188 32					
Travelling	236 58					
Disbursements	1,197 55					
		.....	.....	18,030 71	5,409 52	
Dredging—Ontario—						
Amount of Balance from 1880-81		259 31				

do Appropriation		12,000 00	12,259 31			
Expenditure—						
James Murray, dredging	6,064 50					
C. Daly do	1,040 00					
A. E. Munson do	468 00					
Odette & Wherry, towing	445 00					
Geo. Marks & Co., wood	164 55					
A. McKinnon, meals	125 55					
J. R. Arnoldi, travelling	135 83					
do salary	390 00					
Sundry payments—						
Pay-list	1,008 77					
Travelling	160 89					
Fuel	20 00					
Services of Inspector	139 85					
Towing	73 00					
Engineer and Caretaker	304 33					
Clerk of Works	12 00					
Disbursements	237 83			10,730 10	1,529 21	
Dredging—British Columbia—						
Balance from 1880-81	2,454 72					
Less amount lapsed 30th September	2,294 72	160 00				
Amount of Appropriation		7,500 00	7,660 00			
Expenditure—						
Steamer "Sir J. Douglas," towing	190 37					
Hon. J. W. Trutch's cheques	8,151 17			8,341 54		681 54
Dredging, Generally—						
Balance from 1880-81	5,000 00					
Less amount lapsed 30th September	4,223 26	776 74				
Amount of Appropriation		5,000 00	5,776 74			
Expenditure—						
Odette & Wherry, towing	418 00					
W. F. MacCoy, legal services	494 26					
A. A. Stockton do	303 55					
Printing	87 51					
Disbursements, local officers	98 11					
Expenditure by McCordock & Seely	2,852 12					
Carried forward	4,253 55		136,336 28	106 802 85	24,438 23	681 54

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of DREDGING, for the year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	4,253 55		136,336 28	106,802 85	24,438 23	681 54
Dredging, Generally—*To eluded.*						
Sundry payments—						
Pay-li t	267 78					
Hardware	9 09					
Repairs	73 52					
Sundry disbursements	20 35					
Draughtsmen	259 00					
	4,883 29					
LESS—Refund	15 80					
				4,867 49	909 25	
			136,336 28	111,670 34	25,347 48	681 54

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions, and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended compared with the sums granted, on account of SLIDES AND BOOMS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Slides and Booms, generally—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount of Appropriation	14,550 00					
Supplementary Vote, being compensation to Patrick McHale for damage to his land by the erection of a dam near the head of the Chats Slides, Ottawa River	435 00					
			14,985 00			
Expenditure—						
St. Maurice Works—						
L. E. Gervais, labor, &c	1,702 26					
Advertising	132 11					
Printing	9 81					
		1,844 18				
Trent Works—						
Pay-list		645 10				
Saguenay River Works—						
Pay-list		682 40				
St. Maurice River Works—						
Advertising		40 90				
Slides, generally—						
Pay-lists		1,736 10				
Ottawa River Works—						
Patrick McHale, damage to land		435 00				
Madawaska River Works—						
Wm. McKay, for timber		4,317 81				
				9,701 49	5,283 51	
			14,985 00	9,701 49	5,283 51	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of ROADS AND BRIDGES, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Union Suspension Bridge, Ottawa, &c.—						
Amount of Appropriation		4,000 00				
Supplementary Vote		1,000 00				
			5,000 00			
Expenditure—						
George Crain, contract in full	4,890 00					
Advertising	22 80					
				4,912 80	87 20	
Metapedia Road—						
Supplementary Vote, to pay D. Fraser in full and final settlement of his claim (revote)			233 80			
Expenditure—						
D. A. Fraser, in full of all claims for keeping road in repair, 1st November, 1875, to 31st May, 1876				223 80	10 00	
			5,233 80	5,136 60	97 20	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of TELEGRAPHS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Land and Cable Telegraph Lines for the Sea Coasts and Islands of the Lower Rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces, viz.:—						
Extension of the Coast Telegraph System of the Lower Rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Baie St. Paul to Bersimis, and branch to Chicoutimi—						
Amount of Appropriation	10,000 00					
Supplementary Vote to complete lines to Mille Vache and Maritime Provinces.	4,510 00					
		.....	14,510 00			
Expenditure—						
Frs. Gauthier, distributing poles	621 46					
J. U. Gregory, disbursements	69 32					
Indian Rubber Company, cables	834 70					
Sundry payments—						
Services	46 00					
Travelling expenses	12 25					
The Great North-Western Telegraph Co., construction of line	9,465 80					
do do instruments	627 30					
		.....	.....	11,676 83	2,833 17	
New Submarine Cable Route between Vancouver Island and Mainland, *vid* Nanaimo and Point Grey—						
Amount of Appropriation	.....	.....	4,800 00			
Expenditure—						
Services of steamer "Sir James Douglas."	1,500 00					
Disbursements by Hon. J. W. Trutch	3,209 51					
		.....	.....	4,709 51	90 49	
Carried forward	4,709 51	.....	19,310 00	16,386 34	2,923 66	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of TELEGRAPHS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	4,709 51		19,310 00	16,386 34	2,923 66	
Semaphores to connect the Line of Telegraph between Canso and Halifax, east coast of Nova Scotia, with the islands off that coast—						
Amount of Appropriation			12,500 00			
Expenditure—						
T. Robinson, semaphores	2,702 19					
B. Batson, semaphores	900 00					
D. Shaw, freight on semaphores	223 75					
F. N. Gisborne, travelling expenses	200 00					
Advertising	18 90					
Sundry payments—						
Plan of semaphores	20 00					
Making do	75 50					
Freight	1 13					
Telegraph instructor	41 15					
Colored drawings	90 00					
Washers	8 61					
Translating specifications	5 00					
Travelling expenses	200 00					
				4,486 23	8,013 77	
Telegraph Line to connect the Lighthouse at Port aux Basques with the Lighthouse and Telegraph Station at Cape Ray, Newfoundland—						
Amount of Appropriation			1,750 00			
Unexpended					1,750 00	
Laying Cable across Strait of San Juan de Fuca, from Beechy Bay, Vancouver Island, to Crescent Bay			2,500 00			
Amount unexpended					2,500 00	

Telegraph and Signal Service generally—					
Amount of Appropriation	5,000 00				
Supplementary Vote	2,500 00				
		....	7,500 00		
Expenditure—					
J. Frame, for instruments	291 54				
J. Stevenson, signal flags	33 58				
India Rubber Co., batteries	186 64				
J. R. Atchison, construction of loop line	536 78				
J. U. Gregory, disbursements	1,249 65				
do for services	150 00				
Printing	185 83				
Joseph Faulem, salary	116 67				
F. N. Gisborne, salary	729 20				
Sundry payments—					
Superintendent, Draughtsmen, &c.	893 32				
Telegrams	255 49				
Travelling	126 50				
Removing office	13 75				
Making stamp and engraving	19 00				
Telescope, &c.	76 30				
Chemicals	42 03				
Repairing flagstaff	3 00				
Code lists	5 00				
Freight	33 91				
Printing	3 25				
Extra Clerk	80 00				
Sundry disbursements	272 72				
Spottiswoode & Co., code lists	23 36				
The Great North-Western Telegraph Co., fishery bulletins	1,500 00				
D. Davidson, funnel and flag sheets	22 88				
Reynolds & Son, telescopes	281 29				
Stationery	122 58				
		.....	.....	7,254 27	245 73
			43,560 00	28,126 84	15,433 16

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of DREDGING, TELEGRAPHS, &c., for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

RECAPITULATION.

Service.		—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
						Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DREDGING—							
New Dredging Plant	*a*			14,200 00	3,236 50	10,963 50	
Dredge Vessels, repairs	*a*			31,000 00	24,556 91	6,443 09	
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick				42,000 00	41,907 09	92 91	
Quebec	*a*			23,440 23	18,030 71	5,409 52	
Ontario	*a*			12,259 31	10,730 10	1,529 21	
British Columbia	*b*			7,660 00	8,341 54	.....	681 54
Generally	*c*			5,776 74	4,867 49	909 25	
				136,336 28	111,670 34	24,665 94	
SLIDES AND BOOMS, GENERALLY	*a*			14,985 00	9,701 49	5,283 51	
ROADS AND BRIDGES	*c*			5,233 80	5,136 60	97 20	
TELEGRAPHS—							
Telegraph extension, Baie St. Paul to Bersimis and Chicoutimi	*a*			14,510 00	11,676 83	2,833 17	
British Columbia Submarine Cable, Vancouver and Mainland	*c*			4,800 00	4,709 51	90 49	

Semaphores, Maritime Provinces	a			12,500 00	4,486 23	8,013 77
Telegraph to connect Port aux Basque and Cape Ray	c			1,750 00		1,750 00
Laying Cable across Strait of San Juan	c			2,500 00		2,500 00
Telegraph and Signal Service, generally	c			7,500 00	7,254 27	245 73
				43,560 00	28,126 84	15,433 16

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J L McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON,

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a. Amount carried forward to 1882-83.
b. Amount appropriated insufficient to cover expenses
c. Not required.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Continued*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of MISCELLANEOUS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Miscellaneous Works not otherwise provided for—						
Balance brought from 1880-81	1,936 55					
Less—Amount lapsed 30th September	192 21					
		1,744 34				
Amount of Appropriation		10,000 00				
			11,744 34			
Expenditure—						
T. E. Normand, contract	3,300 00					
A. Réaume, timber	302 70					
J. Soulière, jun, moving boulders	179 18					
T. Guerin, salary and disbursements	301 75					
J. McG. Roney, repairing on bridge	400 00					
Pay-list	200 00					
Sundry payments—						
Hardware	40 32					
Travelling expenses	13 50					
Making plans	50 00					
Inspector	145 00					
Legal services	50 00					
Sundry disbursements	750 00					
Pay-lists	4,387 79					
				10,120 24	1,624 10	
Surveys and Inspections—						
Balance from 1880-81	771 05					
Amount of Appropriation	25,000 00					
Supplementary vote	1,500 00					
			27,271 05			

Expenditure—					
National Manufacturing Co., tents	264 60				
H. F. Perley, theodolite	180 00				
Hearn & Harrison, instruments	173 75				
Roger & Chernoviz, books	118 68				
J. McIntosh, hardware	718 38				
E. G. Laverdure, hardware	15 90				
Quebec and Lévis Towing Co., services of steamer	2,150 00				
Thomas Guerin, disbursements	2,169 80				
E. P. Bender, travelling expenses	153 00				
R. Steckel do	122 59				
Richard & Larose, blankets	45 00				
J. Charette, labor	103 93				
C. Davreau, printing	110 00				
C. F. Roy, Engineer	345 00				
J. E. Boyd, travelling expenses	18 00				
F. C. Gamble, disbursements	40 00				
J. W. Trutch do	781 89				
Printing	64 57				
Stationery	641 76				
Sundry payments—					
Travelling expenses	2,396 80				
Engineers and draughtsmen	2,193 15				
Pay-lists	9,851 57				
Hardware	343 41				
Rent	222 19				
Provisions	342 28				
Sundry disbursements	3,463 81				
				27,060 09	210 96
Arbitrations and Awards—					
Balance from 1880-81		837 69			
Less—Lapsed 30th September		337 69			
		500 00			
Amount of Appropriation		5,000 00			
			5,500 00		
Expenditure—					
James Cowan, services as Arbitrator	1,000 00				
Hon. I. Buchanan do	1,000 00				
do travelling expenses	200 00				
Chas. Thibault, services as Secretary	1,200 01				
B. L. Doyle, legal services	397 12				
J. N. Ritchie do	100 00				
Sundry payments—Telegrams	4 38				
				3,901 51	1,598 49
Fort Dufferin, Negro Point, N.B.—					
Amount of Appropriation			5,000 00		
Expenditure—Advertising				48 38	4,951 61
Carried forward			49,515 39	41,130 22	8,385 16

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—INCOME—*Concluded.*

Account of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of Miscellaneous, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			49,515 39	41,130 22	8,385 16	
308 Military Works and Buildings, repairs, improvements and construction of—						
Amount of Appropriation	35,682 00					
Supplementary vote to cover balance of contract for machiney for Cartridge Factory	1,000 00					
			36,682 00			
Expenditure—						
J. Waddell, contract	1,908 00					
A. Rousseau do	1,500 00					
Henry Hatch do	3,391 23					
N. Piton do	2,420 00					
Carrier, Lane & Co., hardware	4,418 79					
J. Muckleston & Co. do	36 11					
R. M. Horsey do	53 85					
W. M. Drennan do	20 65					
W. Allan, plumbing	234 15					
J. G. Baston do	306 41					
B. Leonard, painting	274 47					
T. McMahon do	130 53					
W. McRossie, timber	57 74					
W. B. & S. Anglin, timber	195 83					
M. Martin, fencing	498 00					
G. Newlands & Son, repairs	1,539 28					
Sam. Jenkins do	182 00					
John McMahon do	506 00					
Thos. Overend do	1,681 00					
Grant & Golly do	1,474 03					

Power & Son, labor	676 02					
Alphonse Raza, Architect	221 25					
Jos. Mathieu, furniture	356 55					
Travelling expenses	27 25					
Printing	5 80					
Advertising	26 40					
Sundry payments	1,120 87					
				23,262 21	13,419 79	
			86,197 39	64,392 43	21,804 96	

RECAPITULATION.

Miscellaneous Works not otherwise provided for	*a*			11,744 34	10,120 24	1,624 10
Surveys and Inspections	*c*			27,271 05	27,060 09	210 96
Arbitrations and Awards	*c*			5,000 00	3,901 51	1,098 49
Fort Dufferin, Negro Point, N.B.	*a*			5,000 00	48 38	4,951 62
Military Works and Buildings	*a*			36,682 00	23,262 21	13,419 79
				85,697 39	64,392 43	21,304 96

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined.
J. H. P. GIBSON.

a. Carried forward 1882-83.
c. Not required.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

LIST of payments for ADVERTISING on account of Department of Public Works.

	$ cts.
Aylmer Times	84 87
Arnprior Chronicle	10 60
Albert Maple Leaf	17 88
Arnprior Canadian Times	10 45
Brantford Courier	52 80
Belleville Intelligencer	50 26
Berlin News	82 04
Bryson—Pontiac Advance	4 20
Brantford Telegram	59 34
Bradford Witness	36 20
Brampton Conservator	10 64
Berthier La Rivière Nord	4 94
Carleton Place Central Canadian	47 78
Chatham World	25 77
Cobourg Sentinel Star	25 42
Chatham Star	28 00
Clinton—Huron Record	8 60
Collingwood Messenger	3 80
do Enterprise	10 08
Cornwall Reporter	12 00
Charlottetown Examiner	30 30
do Presbyterian	18 90
Chatham Planet	10 50
Dundas Standard	8 36
Digby Courier	8 00
Emerson International	19 80
Eganville Enterprise	12 64
Exeter Times	17 06
Fredericton Capital	58 40
do Reporter	63 60
do Farmer	41 60
Guelph Herald	138 20
Glengarry Times	4 60
Goderich News	17 54
do Star	29 76
Halifax Herald	33 50
Hull Despatch	143 79
Hamilton Spectator	178 05
Halifax Watchman	9 60
do Mail	22 40
Hastings Star	5 32
Hopewell Maple Leaf	24 30
Halifax Church Guardian	5 70
do New Era	35 10
Joliette Gazette	22 24
Keenansville Sentinel	11 02
Kingston Daily News	91 84
Kincardine Standard	26 64
Lévis Le Quotidien	54 98
Listowel Perth Volksfriend	9 20
Lunenburg Progress	2 80
Listowel Standard	9 20
Carried forward	1,760 61

	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,760 61
Legal News	7 20
London Free Press	18 70
do Herald	50 70
Lindsay Warder	12 24
London Catholic Record	28 00
Liverpool Times	4 94
Montreal Le Courrier	238 05
do Gazette	315 20
do Le Monde	165 54
do Post	189 60
do La Minerve	197 85
do Journal of Commerce	30 20
do Shareholder	222 30
do Illustrated News	38 20
do Spectator	50 30
Morrisburg Courrier	11 76
Mitchell Advocate	38 44
Mount Forrest Advocate	3 80
Moncton Times	72 68
Milton News	5 20
Nicolet Le Message	27 84
New Westminster B. P. Herald	16 80
North Sydney Herald	2 56
New Westminster Mainland Guardian	22 00
Newcastle Advocate	33 98
Ottawa Herald	272 55
do Citizen	287 75
do Orange Lily	88 54
do Le Canada	220 75
do Industrial World	88 00
Oshawa Vindicator	3 90
Owen Sound Times	8 40
Pembroke Standard	29 64
Pontiac Advance	3 80
Port Hope Times	12 48
Peterborough Review	8 00
Palmerston Telegraph	8 16
Portage La Prairie Marquette Rev.	16 56
do Tribune	21 80
Petrolia Petroleum Advertiser	10 32
Prescott Messenger	6 40
Picton Standard	3 52
Paris Star	4 [illegible]
Peterborough Times	27 [illegible]
Port Elgin Busy Times	7 84
Quebec L'Evenement	[illegible]
do Chronicle	[illegible]
do Le Journal	[illegible]
do Le Nouvelliste	[illegible]
do La Canadien	[illegible]
do Budget	27 69
do Courrier de Montmagny	51 40
do Courrier du Canada	161 35
do Morning Chronicle	72 75
Carried forward	5,709 42

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*

LIST of payments for ADVERTISING on account of Department of Public Works.

	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,709 42
Quebec Daily Telegraph	138 55
do Le Cultivateur	30 90
Rapid City Standard	21 40
Richmond Guardian	3 60
Richmond Hill Herald	12 76
Sackville Post	8 00
Stellarton Trades Journal	2 50
St. John, N.B., Daily News	150 25
do Weekly Sun	9 20
do Intelligencer	29 10
do Christian Visitor	21 20
St. Johns, Que., Daily News	10 92
St. Jean Voix du Peuple	29 70
do Echo d'Iberville	10 79
St. Jérôme Le Nord	4 94
St Catharines' Visitor	7 60
St. Stephen Courrier	44 50
St. Anne Gazette	5 60
St. Mary's Journal	4 40
St. Thomas' Times	15 28
St. Andrews' Pilot	21 76
St. Hyacinthe Le Courrier	31 84
St. Catharines' Journal	8 36
Sherbrooke Pioneer	19 94
Sorel Le Sorelois	55 96
Stratford Herald	11 96
Sherbrooke Gazette	4 94
Stratford Times	52 22
Seaforth Sun	4 60
Sarnia Canadian	31 12
Sydney, C.B., Advocate	15 76
Summerside Progress	12 55
Carried forward	6,541 35

	$ cts.
Brought forward	6,541 35
Sorel News	24 37
Strathroy Dispatch	9 12
Shediac Acadian	65 52
Toronto Mail	259 80
do National	136 90
do Monetary Times	8 00
do Grip	8 00
do Irish Canadian	71 40
do Advertiser	8 40
do Sentinel	17 10
do Evening News	113 68
do Telegram	85 60
do Evangelical Churchman	1 75
Three Rivers Le Constitutionel	73 95
Truro Sun	13 04
Three Rivers Journal	73 95
Thornbury Standard	3 80
Victoria Colonist	22 00
do Standard	22 00
Watford Guide News	9 12
Welland Telegraph	6 30
Windsor Review	49 80
Woodstock Free Press	18 18
Windsor Mail	3 44
West Lynne Manitoba Times	25 12
Wingham Advance	4 60
Winnipeg Times	44 72
Yorkville News	13 90
do Times	4 20
Yale Inland Sentinel	8 00
	7,746 81

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.

Account of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Expended.	Granted.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Dominion Steamers.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Maintenance and repairs of steamers "Napoleon III," "Newfield," "Druid," "Glendon," "Sir James Douglas," and "Northern Light" ..... *a*	114,590 88	.....	120,000 00			
Less—Refunds	11,550 58	.....	.....	103,040 30	16,959 70	
Amount received for the maintenance of a steamer in place of the "Lady Head," "La Canadienne"	.....	15,000 00				
Supplementary	.....	12,000 00				
			27,000 00	26,965 40	34 60	
To provide for the expenses in connection with the training ship "Charybdis" ..... *b*	.....	.....	12,000 00	5,350 03	6,649 97	
Examination of Masters and Mates ..... *c*	.....	.....	4,250 00	3,982 01	267 99	
For purchase of life-boats, life-preservers, and rewards for saving life ..... *d*	.....	.....	3,000 00	2,213 01	787 99	
To provide for investigations into wrecks and casualties, and collection of information relating to disaster to shipping ..... *e*	.....	.....	1,500 00	863 19	636 81	
Expenses in connection with Canadian registration of shipping ..... *f*	.....	500 00				
Supplementary	.....	1,901 59				
			2,491 59	2,013 28	388 31	
Montreal Water Police and Quebec River Police	.....	35,500 00				
Supplementary	.....	7,000 00				
			42,500 00	42,316 56	183 44	
Removal of obstructions in navigable rivers ..... *g*	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,116 51	383 49	

REVENUE—	
Dominion Steamers	$16,744 60
Masters and Mates	1,866 44
Harbor Police	21,420 33
Total	40,031 37

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

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a. Estimate approximate. It will be observed that the expenditure was reduced by the sum of $11,550.88, $9 000.00 of which sum was for the expenses of the "Newfield" while employed in cable service, and $2,550.59 expended for the "Sir James Douglas" while similarly employed in British Columbia, and which sums were repaid by Public Works Department.

b. Balance expended since the close of the fiscal year. Pending the adjustment of some accounts in connection with the "Charybdis," their payment was held in abeyance.

c. *d*, *e*, *f* *g*. Estimate approximate.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Details of Expenditure Dominion Steamers—				
"Napoleon III."		28,168 52		
"Druid"		16,755 46		
"Newfield."	27,579 83			
LESS—Refunds	9,000 00			
		18,579 83		
"Glendon."		7,119 91		
"Northern Light."		23,911 97		
"Sir James Douglas."	11,055 19			
LESS—Refunds	2,550 58			
		8,504 61		
Maintenance and repairs of "La Canadienne."		26,965 40		
To provide for expenses in connection with the training ship "Charybdis."		5,350 03		
Total Dominion Steamers		135,355 73		
Mail Subsidies (under Vote)—				
Steam communication between St. John and Halifax, *vid* Yarmouth	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Steam communication on Lakes Huron and Superior	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Steam service between San Francisco and Victoria	17,640 00	17,640 00		
Steam communication with the Magdalen Islands *a*	7,800 00	5,100 00	2,700 00	
Steam communication between Grand Manan, N.B., and the main land *b*	3,000 00	990 00	2,010 00	
Subsidy to steamers between Canada and Brazil and West India Islands *c*	50,000 00	12,166 67	37,833 33	
Subsidy to steamers between Liverpool and St. John, and Liverpool and Halifax *d*	25,000 00		25,000 00	
Subsidy to steamer between France and Quebec *e*	50,000 00		50,000 00	
Intercolonial Railway, for carrying mails between Campbelltown and Gaspé	8,000 00	8,000 00		
Steamers carrying mails between Mulgrave and East Bay	6,000 00	6,000 00		
Steamers carrying mails between Cape Canseau and Port Hood	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Steamers carrying mails between Halifax and Murray Bay and Charlottetown	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Steamers carrying mails between Halifax and St. Pierre	2,000 00	2,000 00		
Subsidy to steamers between Prince Edward Island and Great Britain, 5 voyages	7,500 00	7,500 00		
Authorized by Statute—				
Yearly subsidy to Montreal Ocean Steamship Co. (36 Vic., cap. 33)	126,533 33	126,533 33		
	328,473 33	210,930 00		
Expenditure less than granted			117,543 33	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions, and is correct.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a statement of expenditure made by this Department on account of mail subsidies, and asking to be supplied with the reasons for the difference between the appropriation and the expenditure under them.

In reply, I beg to inform you with reference to the item of $2,700 (*a*), that a portion of this service was performed by schooner, which was necessarily not so expensive as that performed by steamer. As regards the sum of $2,010 (*b*), in this case a steamer of the class intended was not provided by the contractor. The cost was therefore less than was anticipated.

The difference (*c*) of $37,833.33 arose owing to the fact that this service did not go into operation as early as was intended; and with respect to the items of $25,000 (*d*), and $50,000 (*e*), the Government was not able to carry out these services as contemplated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.

ACCOUNT of the sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ending 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries and Allowances of Lighthouse Keepers. *a*	159,456 00	153,998 61	5,457 39	
Agencies, rents and contingencies ..... *b*	20,000 00	17,580 98	2,419 02	
Maintenance and repairs to lights, fog-whistles, buoys, beacons, humane establishments and provision depots ..... *c*	260,000 00	242,721 24	17,278 76	
To provide for the maintenance by the Harbor Commissioners, of Montreal, of buoys and beacons in the Port of Montreal	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Cape Race Light $900 00				
Supplementary 300 00				
	1,200 00	1,197 43	2 57	
Completion and construction of lighthouses and fog alarms ..... *d*	40,000 00	39,387 37	612 63	
To complete construction of a new lighthouse on Sands Head, entrance to Fraser River, B.C.... *e*	8,000 00	6 90	7,993 10	
	495,656 00	461,892 53	33,763 47	
Less than Estimated	.....	.....	33,763 47	

Revenue from Lighthouse and Coast Service $4,263 99

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

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a. Consequent upon the amounts voted for Fraser River Light (owing to its non-completion) and that voted "to provide keepers for new lights and re-adjusting salaries of those already appointed," not being drawn upon.

b. Expenditure on account of rents and contingencies at Halifax, St. John and British Columbia less than estimated.

c. Can only be approximate.

d. Works in progress at the close of fiscal year, amount unexpended brought forward by O. C.

e. Amount not required owing to delay of contractor in proceeding with work.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Details of Expenditure.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries and Allowance of Lighthouse Keepers—				
Above Montreal		34,947 44		
Montreal District		7,004 00		
Below Quebec		33,750 76		
New Brunswick		22,347 39		
Nova Scotia		45,564 48		
Prince Edward Island		5,034 54		
British Columbia		5,350 00		
		153,998 61		
Agencies, Rents and Contingencies—				
Quebec		6,450 56		
New Brunswick		3,305 12		
Nova Scotia		4,056 77		
Prince Edward Island		1,705 69		
British Columbia		2,062 84		
		17,580 98		
Maintenance and Repairs—				
Above Montreal		36,101 06		
Montreal District		7,639 05		
Below Quebec		50,897 34		
New Brunswick		40,420 50		
Nova Scotia		87,027 47		
Prince Edward Island		10,244 99		
British Columbia		10,390 83		
		242,721 24		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

FISHERIES.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens.					
Ontario..... *a*	12,500 00				
Supplementary..... *a*	541 65				
		13,041 65	11,729 77	1,311 88	
Quebec..... *a*	.....	15,000 00	14,819 22	180 78	
Nova Scotia..... *a*	15,500 00				
Supplementary..... *a*	1,000 00				
		16,500 00	16,479 41	20 59	
New Brunswick..... *a*	.....	12,000 00	12,284 82	.....	284 82
Prince Edward Island..... *a*	.....	3,000 00	2,756 48	243 52	
British Columbia..... *a*	.....	2,000 00	1,599 08	400 92	
Manitoba..... *a*	.....	1,000 00	808 55	191 45	
Total, salaries and disbursements.....		62,541 65	60,477 33	2,349 14	284 82
Fish-breeding, fishways and oyster beds..... *b*	30,000 00				
Supplementary..... *b*	2,000 00				
		32,000 00	31,244 29	755 71	
Legal and incidental expenses connected with Fisheries..... *c*	.....	800 00	809 89	.....	9 89
Advertising..... *d*	.....	1,000 00	169 20	830 80	
Total expenditure.....	.....	96,341 65	92,700 71	3,935 65	294 71

Revenue from Fisheries..... $23,687 71

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined.
GEO. C. BOLTON.

a. The above expenditure is contingent upon the expenses incurred by the Fishery Officers in the performance of their duties, and some latitude must, in consequence, be provided for in taking the estimate.
b. Estimate approximate, whole amount not required.
c. Estimate approximate, vote insufficient.
d. Estimate approximate, whole amount not required.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Observatories—					
Quebec		2,400 00	2,270 68	129 32	
Toronto	4,800 00				
Supplementary	401 39				
		5,201 39	5,101 29	100 10	
Kingston		500 00	500 00		
Montreal		500 00	500 00		
New Brunswick	1,200 00				
Supplementary	449 81				
		1,649 81	1,592 10	57 71	
Grant to Meteorological Observatory, including instruments and cost of telegraphing warnings		37,500 00	37,500 00		
Total Grant		47,751 20			
Total Expenditure			47,464 07		
Expenditure less than Grant				287 13	

NOTE.—Except in the cases of the grants to Kingston and Montreal, which are specific, the estimates for the above services can only be approximate.

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,

GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MARINE HOSPITALS AND SICK AND DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Marine Hospitals—				
Marine and Immigrant Hospital	20,000 00	19,938 12	61 88	
St. Catharines Hospital, Ont. $500 00				
Kingston do 500 00				
	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Hospitals, &c., in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia	35,000 00	28,387 80	6,612 20	
Distressed Seamen—				
Expenses for Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen	8,000 00	3,774 65	4,225 35	
	64,000 00	53,100 57	10,899 43	
Details of Expenditure.				
Marine and Immigrant Hospital—				
Quebec		19,938 12		
St. Catharines, Ont		500 00		
Kingston do		500 00		
Hospitals in the Provinces—				
Quebec		3,368 34		
Nova Scotia		11,018 21		
New Brunswick		8,873 77		
Prince Edward Island		1,928 15		
British Columbia		3,162 01		
Hospitals Generally, printing		7 32		
Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen		3,774 65		
		53,100 57		

Revenue from Marine Hospitals	$2,900 67	
do Sick Mariners Fund	45,914 77	
		$48,815 44

NOTE.—Except in the cases of the grants to the Kingston and St. Catharines Hospitals, which are specific, the estimates for the above services can only be approximate.

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sum granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries of Inspectors and Contingencies	15,000 00	14,835 97	164 03	
Total Grant.....	15,000 00			
Total Expenditure	.....	14,835 97		
Expenditure less than Grant	.....	.....	164 03	

Revenue from Steamboat Inspection $15,277.78

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
GEO. C. BOLTON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Salary of Superintendent of Insurance—38 Vic., cap. 20, sec. 23	4,000 00	4,000 00		
To meet expenses in connection with the Superintendence of Insurance Companies	6,000 00			
Salaries		4,525 00		
Travelling expenses, J. B. Cherriman		42 60		
Subscription to newspapers		61 57		
Telegraphing and rent of telephone		50 41		
Contingencies		27 10		
Printing, binding, &c		212 68		
Stationery		153 51		
Total Expenditure		5,072 87		
Balance unexpended			927 13	

Revenue from Insurance Inspection for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882..... $9,315.44

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General

Examined,
JOHN GORMAN.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,
OTTAWA, November 17, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to return herewith the statement of receipts and expenditures.

In explanation of the item "Revenue, $9,315.44," I beg to remark that an annual contribution is made by the licensed companies towards defraying the expenses of this office; an assessment being made by me, under instructions from the Minister of Justice, upon each company proportionally. For this purpose the expenses of the office are made up for the year ending 31st March (that being the date at which the renewal of the insurance licenses takes place), and the payment of the assessment falls into the next financial year.

Thus the expenses of the office for the year ended 31st March, 1881, amounted to $9,285.35, the whole of which was assessed upon the companies, and was paid in the financial year 1881-82. In addition to this a sum of $30.09 was received for special valuations, making the total revenue of $9,315.44 as above stated.

In the expenditure the item for "travelling expenses" includes only a portion of that proper to the office-year, the greater portion having fallen into the previous financial year, which accounts in part for the unexpended balance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. B. CHERRIMAN,
Superintendent of Insurance.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended the 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head.

Service.	Authority.	—	Expenditure.	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario—				
Allowance for Government	B.N.A. Act, s. 118		80,000 00	
80 cents a head on 1,396,091, population in 1861	do		1,116,872 80	
				1,196,872 80
Quebec—				
Allowance for Government	do		70,000 00	
80 cents a head on 1,111,566, population in 1861	do		889,252 80	
				959,252 80
Nova Scotia—				
Allowance for Government	do		60,000 00	
80 cents a head on 400,000 (population in 1881, 449,585)	do		320,000 00	
Interest on balance of debt	do s. 116		4,145 96	
				384,145 96
New Brunswick—				
Allowance for Government	do s. 118		50,000 00	
80 cents a head on 321,129, population in 1881	do		256,903 20	
Indemnity for loss of export duty on lumber	36 V., c. 41		150,000 00	
			456,903 20	
Less—Interest on over-drawn debt	B.N.A. Act, s. 115		1,493 43	
				455,409 77
Manitoba—				
Allowance for Government, to 31st December, 1881, half-year	33 V., c. 3, s 25	15,000 00		
do do 30th June, 1882 do	45 V., c. 5	25,000 00		
			40,000 00	
40 cents on 17,000, estimated population in 1870	33 V., c. 3, s, 25	6,800 00		
40 do 150,000 do (population 1881, 65,954)	45 V., c. 5	60,000 00		
			66,800 00	
Additional grant to reach $ 90,000.00, 1st half-year	39 V., c. 3	13,373 48		
do do 105 653.04 do	42 V., c. 2	7,826 52		
			21,200 00	

Indemnity for want of public lands for 2nd do	45 V., c. 5, s.			22,500 00	
Interest on balance of debt	33 V., c. 3, s. 24			12,570 86	
					163,070 86
British Columbia—					
Allowance for Government	O.C. Windsor, 16th May, 1871			35,000 00	
80 cents on 60,000, estimated in 1871 (population in 1881, 49,459)	do	do		48,000 00	
Compensation for lands for Canadian Pacific Railway	do	do		100,000 00	
Interest on balance of debt	do	do		24,366 33	
					207,366 33
Prince Edward Island—					
Allowance for Government	do	26th June, 1873		30,000 00	
80 cents on 108,928, population in 1881	do	do		87,142 40	
Compensation for want of Crown Lands	do	do			
Less—Interest on advances to P.E.I. Government for purchase of lands	do	do	45,000 00		
	do	do	36,926 64		
				8,073 36	
Interest on balance of debt	do	do		39,665 20	
					164,880 96
Total Expenditure for Subsidies to Provinces					3,530,999 48
Estimate for Subsidies, 1881-2					3,457,525 60
Excess of Expenditure over estimate					73,473 88

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
F. HAYTER.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, November 20, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, enclosing statement of expenditure for past fiscal year for "Subsidies to Provinces" (which I re-enclose to you, herewith), and asking for an explanation, why the expenditure exceeded the estimate. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the increased expenditure is largely made up by the increase of the allowance granted to the Province of Manitoba, by the Act of last Session, and that in the case of the other Provinces, affected by the re-arrangement in connection with the Census of 1881, there does not appear to have been a sufficient estimate made for their probable requirements.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Unexpended balance of appropriation of 1880-81, carried forward by Order in Council of 27th July, 1881	311 14				
Supply Act, 1881-82	50,000 00				
Supplementary, 1881-82	14,409 46				
		64,720 60	64,554 33	166 27	
Summary of Expenditure—					
Salaries			25,627 80		
Wages of Assisstants			4,348 46		
Library—					
Books, &c., purchased		174 55			
do from Executor of late Sir Wm. Logan		3,000 00			
			3,174 55		
Instruments purchased from Executor of late Sir Wm. Logan		1,500 00			
Instruments purchased		51 32			
do repairs of		72 31			
			1,623 63		
Publication of map and report		11,241 87			
Less—Advance from appropriation, 1880-1881		2,500 00			
			8,741 87		
Printing (Queen's Printer)			1,722 60		
Stationery			611 89		
Removal of survey			1,516 70		
Museum—					
Fitting up		1,478 17			
Specimens		825 33			
Fuel and laboratory		777 10			
Sundry disbursements		1,026 89			
			4,107 49		
Explorations—					
As per returns of Explorers		14,144 85			
Less—Advances from appropriation, 1880-81	5,069 66				
Less—Refund duty paid by Dr. Dawson	322 46				
		5,383 12			
		8,761 73			
Add advances to Explorers and others on account of 1882-83—					
R. G. McConnell	725 00				
R. W. Ells	700 00				
Amos Bowman	600 00				
Carried forward	2,025 00	8,761 73	51,474 99		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	2,025 00	8,761 73	51,474 99		
Explorations—*Concluded.*					
Advances to Explorers—*Concluded.*					
A. S. Cochrane.....	525 00				
Robert Bell.....	500 00				
A. R. C. Selwyn.....	327 61				
Wallace Broad.....	300 00				
John Macoun.....	300 00				
Hugh Fletcher.....	240 00				
T. C. Watson.....	100 00				
		4,317 61			
			13,079 34		
Total Expenditure.....			64,554 33		

NOTE.—$2,083.04 deposited by the Accountant of the House of Commons in August, 1882, for copies of reports furnished during the Session of 1882, was credited to Appropriation for Geological Survey for 1882-83; an Order in Council having been passed 28th June, 1882, carrying forward the unexpended balance of the Appropriation for 1881-82.

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN GORMAN.

OTTAWA, February 4, 1882.

SIR,—Your accounts for the six months which ended on the 31st December, have been examined in this office, and I beg to make the following remarks upon them :

All the window sashes and other articles required to complete the permanent structure should be charged to the vote for the building.

I think it is the intention of the Government that all fuel and furniture should be purchased by the Public Works Department, even if the sums disbursed for these are paid out of your own vote.

The water rates ought to be covered by the general agreement with the Government to supply the Parliamentary Buildings.

All stationery should be purchased through the Stationery Office; and printing, binding and lithographing should be ordered through the Queen's Printer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

A. R. C. SELWYN, Esq.,
Director of Geological Survey.

OTTAWA, September 7, 1882.

SIR,—I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Department of Public Works from which it would appear that the water supply of the Geological Museum is paid for by the annual allowance of $12,000 to the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

This allowance has been paid from the 1st July, 1881.

I observe that you have made payment for rates subsequent to that date, and I would ask you to have the amounts paid refunded by the Corporation and deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.

It is very desirable that this should be done as soon as possible that the deductions may be made from the accounts 1881-82.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

A. R. C. SELWYN, Esq.,
Director Geological Survey, Ottawa.

$85.50 the amount paid to the Corporation was refunded, and deducted from the expenditure for 1881-82.

OTTAWA, September 14, 1882.

Geological Survey.

SIR, – I observe, on examination of your accounts, that a payment of $4,500 was made by you on 7th June last, to E. R. Grant executor to the estate of the late Sir William E. Logan, in full payment of claim for books and instruments furnished during the period from 8th May, 1846, to 28th May, 1875.

The accounts furnished are for instruments, &c.....	$3,691 02
Books, &c.....	2,093 72
	$5,783 74

Would you inform me, what examination was made of these accounts, how the amount paid was arrived at, what evidence was furnished of its correctness and that no part of it was previously paid, and whether any Order in Council has been passed authorizing the payment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, Esq.
Director Geological Survey, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, September 19, 1882.

SIR,—In the absence of Dr. Selwyn I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, relative to the claims of the estate late Sir W. E. Logan.

I now enclose you copies of the following correspondence which I trust will give the desired information.

Letter with memorandum of accounts from Dr. Selwyn to Colonel Dennis, dated 5th March, 1880.

Letter from Colonel Dennis to Dr. Selwyn, dated 10th March, 1880.

Letter from Colonel Dennis to Dr. Selwyn, dated 26th February, 1881.

Letter from Colonel Dennis to Dr. Selwyn, dated 5th March, 1881.

Letter from Dr. Selwyn to Mr. G. R. Grant, dated 14th March, 1881.

I am not aware of any special Order in Council, having been passed, beyond the Supplementary Vote, 1881-82, in which the claim of Sir William's estate was provided for by a sum of $4,500.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

March 3, 1880.

(Memo.—Account No. 2.)

Estate of Sir W. E. Logan.

This account gives in detail a portion of Sir W. E. Logan's expenditure for instruments from 1847-1875, and includes charges on importations, repairs, &c.; the total amount is $3,691.02.

There are some instruments charged for in the account which are not now in the possession of the survey, and which cannot be traced, while there are about an equal number on hand which are not charged for. There are some which are of very little value, and now of no use for the purposes of the survey.

After carefully going over all the instruments, I am of opinion, that they might be fairly estimated at a value of $3,000, and that is probably a little more than would suffice to replace them and considerably more than they would bring if sold by auction.

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN,
Director Geological Survey.

September 21, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communication from Mr. Marshall of your staff, enclosing copies of certain correspondence, in answer to my enquiries of the 11th inst., respecting payment to Executor of the estate late Sir W. E. Logan.

I do not see it stated in the correspondence, that any examination was made as to whether these accounts or any part of them were paid out of the amount annually voted for Geological Survey, and at the disposal of the late Sir W. E. Logan. I think that such an examination should have been made previous to payment; if it has been done I would like to have it noted on the accounts by the examiner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor General.

A. R. C. SELWYN,
Director Geological Survey.

OTTAWA, October 4, 1882.

SIR,—In the absence of Dr. Selwyn, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ult., relative to the amount paid to the estate of Sir. W. E. Logan.

I enclose you herewith a letter from Mr. G. R. Grant, which certifies to the examination made of the claim. Having been myself connected with Sir William's Estate from 1872 to 1881 and having during that time a full knowledge of his books, I can, with Mr. Grant, say that the charges, in the claim, were paid solely out of Sir William's private funds.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. MARSHALL.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

MONTREAL, September 30, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 28th September, I beg to say that the accounts and every thing in connection with the claim of the estate of the late Sir W. E. Logan against the Geological Survey of Canada were thoroughly examined by Dr. Selwyn himself.

The amount received from Dr. Selwyn only partly reimbursed the estate for the cost of the books and instruments, supplied to the Geological Survey by the late Sir W. E. Logan, which were paid for entirely out of his own private means. Having charge of the books of Sir W. E. Logan's estate, and as late accountant of the survey, I am in a position to state positively, that none of these expenses were ever charged for in any account rendered by him to the Government.

* * * * * *

I also return you the Auditor-General's letter.

Yours truly,
G. R. GRANT.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.,
Geological Survey of Canada,
Ottawa.

P. S.—I will be happy to furnish the Auditor-General with any further information he may require relating to this subject, that I am in possession of.

G. R. G.

OTTAWA, October 14th, 1882.

SIR,—I would beg to submit the following observations on the accounts of the expenditure on Geological Survey, 1881-82.

1. All accounts should be certified by the officer contracting them, and examined and approved by an officer of your office.

2. I observe that in some cases explorers and assistants have been engaged other than those on the ordinary staff. A temporary librarian also, was engaged from December to April. When a necessity for such employment arises, an Order in Council should be obtained.

3. The payment to Mr. Macoun of salary of $125 per month since the 1st of January last does not appear to be authorized by an Order in Council, and, if to be continued, such authority should be obtained.

4. In the account of expenditure by S. M. Dawson, there are several payments for horses, carts, harness, &c., purchased by him, and no information as to the subsequent disposal made of them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, Esq.,
Director Geological Survey.

OTTAWA, 16th December, 1882.

SIR,—* * * * * * * * * * *
I enclose you herewith a copy of a letter from the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, dated 22nd March, 1881, relative to Professor Macoun's appointment. Since then an Order in Council has been asked for more than once. The omission is with the Department of the Interior.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
26th December, 1881.

SIR,—I am directed by the Rt. Hon. the Minister of the Interior to inform you that it is his intention to appoint Professor John Macoun, of Belleville, to the staff of the Geological Survey, and to request you to make provision for him when preparing your Estimate for 1882-83.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, Esq.,
Director Geological Survey.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.—Continued.

INDIANS.—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. *a*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annual Grants—				
For Indians of Quebec	4,200 00	4,200 00		
Purchase of blankets for aged and infirm Indians of Ontario and Quebec	1,600 00	1,600 00		
Indian Schools in Ontario and Quebec	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Annuities under the Robinson Treaty	13,000 00	13,000 00		
Surveys of Reserves in older Provinces	3,000 00	3,000 00		
For grant to complete a road now partially opened through the Lake St. John Indian Reserve, in the Township of Ouiatchouan, P.Q.	500 00	500 00		
Indians of Oka—to provide for the payment of claims for improvements made by squatters on the Indian Reserve in the Township of Gibson	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Total Grant	32,300 00			
Total Expenditure		32,300 00		
NOVA SCOTIA. *b*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Indians of Nova Scotia generally		4,500 00		
Salaries	799 98			
Medical attendance and medicine	406 31			
Food purchased for Indians	1,368 05			
Seed grain do	999 64			
Education	851 38			
Miscellaneous	65 29			
			4,490 65	
Total Grant		4,500 00		
Total Expenditure			4,490 65	
Balance unexpended				9 35
NEW BRUNSWICK. *c*				
Indians of New Brunswick generally		4,500 00		
Salaries	1,093 75			
Medical attendance and medicine	434 44			
Food purchased for Indians	1,456 44			
Seed grain do	1,146 40			
Education	366 66			
Miscellaneous	1 00			
			4,498 69	
Total Grant		4,500 00		
Total Expenditure			4,498 69	
Balance unexpended				1 31

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INDIANS.—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. *d*					
Indians of Prince Edward Island, generally		2,000 00			
Salary	200 00				
Food purchased for Indians	899 23				
Seed grain	200 00				
Medical attendance and medicine	346 00				
Education	205 61				
Miscellaneous	143 57				
			1,994 41		
Total Grant		2,000 00			
Total Expenditure			1,994 41		
Balance unexpended				5 59	
BRITISH COLUMBIA. *e*					
Indians of British Columbia generally		23,300 00			
Salaries, Agents	11,895 00				
Travelling expenses, Agents	4,231 64				
Medical attendance and medicine	2,285 35				
Office expenses	1,208 73				
Aid to destitute Indians	819 85				
Tools and farm implements	464 80				
Education	826 01				
Seeds	645 40				
Bridge	147 25				
Miscellaneous	220 07				
			22,744 10	555 90	
Surveys		7,660 00			
Salaries, 2 Surveyors	3,300 00				
Wages of Chainmen and other assistants	2,122 87				
Rations for party	1,269 12				
Transport and outfit	252 75				
Books, stationary, &c	99 13				
Miscellaneous	400 18				
			7,444 05	215 95	
Reserve Commission		11,249 31			
Salaries of Commissioner and Surveyors	5,299 92				
Wages of Chainmen and other assistants	940 00				
Board allowance and rations	1,452 15				
Transport and travelling expenses	1,677 62				
Office expenses	597 75				
Miscellaneous	178 16				
			10,145 60	1,103 71	
Total Grant		42,209 31			
Total Expenditure			40,333 75		
Balance unexpended				1,875 56	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

INDIANS.—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annuities under Treaties—*f*					
Supply Act, 1881-82.. $202,025 00					
Governor General's Warrant, 26th May, 1881 (1) 20,072 00					
	.....	222,097 00			
Under Treaty No. 1	18,991 00				
do 2	5,540 00				
do 3	14,850 00				
do 4	59,028 00				
do 5	16,705 00				
do 6	33,110 00				
do 7	73,846 00				
	.....	.....	222,070 00	27 00	
Agricultural Implements (including tools in 1880-81) ..... *g*	.....	11,298 58			
Under Treaty No. 1	5 50				
do 2	205 44				
do 3	29 35				
do 4	2,243 59				
do 5	511 89				
do 6	5,154 42				
do 7	422 61				
	.....	.....	8,572 80	2,725 78	
Tools ..... *h*	.....	2,683 04			
Under Treaty No. 4	864 50				
do 6	1,401 22				
do 7	440 50				
	.....	.....	2,706 22	.....	23 18
Cattle—*i*					
Supply Act, 1881-82 .. $10,593 00					
Governor General's Warrant, 26th May, 1882 (1) 8,440 00					
	.....	19,033 00			
Under Treaty No. 2	415 00				
do 4 (2)	8,677 00				
do 6	7,321 19				
do 7	2,436 74				
do Sioux	334 00				
do General	26 81				
	.....	.....	19,210 74	.....	177 74
Seed Grain—*j*					
Supply Act, 1881-82 .. $5,560 00					
Governor General's Warrant, 26th May, 1882 (1) 16,000 00					
	....	21,560 00			
Carried forward.....	....	276,671 62	252,559 76	2,752 78	200 92

(1) Part of Governor General's Warrant of the 26th May, 1882, for $202,371.14.

(2) In this amount is included an item of $72.50 for ploughing, which properly belongs to farm maintenance.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INDIANS—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	.....	276,671 62	252,559 76	2,752 78	200 92
Seed Grain—*Concluded.*					
Under Treaty No. 1	2,067 11				
do 2	734 06				
do 3	1,308 10				
do 4 (3)	6,942 45				
do 5	2,342 46				
do 6	5,326 96				
do 7	4,236 53				
	.....	.....	22,957 67	.....	1,397 67
Ammunition and twine *k*	.....	7,250 00			
Under Treaty No. 1	743 26				
do 2	190 73				
do 3	1,670 53				
do 4	1,604 67				
do 5	457 64				
do 6	1,266 29				
do 7	1,297 29				
	.....	.....	7,230 41	19 59	
Provisions for use during Annuity payments— *f*					
Supply Act, 1881-81... $20,814 00					
Governor General's Warrant, 26th May, 1882 .(1) 24,000 00					
	.....	44,814 00			
Under Treaty No 1	2,649 75				
do 2	809 52				
do 3	2,774 33				
do 4	11,027 64				
do 5	3,073 09				
do 6	16,636 23				
do 7	7,112 78				
	.....	.....	44,083 34	730 66	
Supplies of a general nature for destitute Indians— *f*					
Supply Act, 1881-82...$102,000 00					
Supplementary do ... 327,139 47					
Governor General's Warrant, 26th May, 1882 .....(1) 94,702 65					
	.....	523,842 12			
Carried forward	.....	852,577 74	326,831 18	3,503 03	1,598 59

(1) In this amount is included an item of $125 for breaking 25 acres on Moose Mountain reserve, which properly belongs to farm maintenance.

(3) Part of Governor General's Warrant of 26th May, 1882, for $202,371.14.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INDIANS.—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		852,577 74	326,831 18	3,503 03	1,598 59
Supplies of a general nature—*Con.*					
Under Treaty No 1	775 67				
do 2	331 69				
do 3	1,279 53				
do 4	167,428 00				
do 5	1,890 58				
do 6	94,432 11				
do 7	297,014 22				
Clothing—			563,151 80		39,309 68
Supply Act, 1881-82... $2,410 62					
Governor General's Warrant, 26th May, 1882 156 49					
		2,567 11			
Under Treaty No. 1	932 01				
do 2	777 46				
do 5	857 64				
Schools— *l*			2,567 11		
Supply Act, 1881-82		23,668 00			
Under Treaty No. 1	795 06				
do 2	626 91				
do 3	120 33				
do 4	164 88				
do 5	1,239 00				
do 6	2,281 70				
do 7	364 26				
			5,592 14	18,075 86	
Surveys— *m*					
Supply Act, 1881-82		19,500 00			
Under Treaty No. 2	4,822 30				
do 3	2,800 00				
do 4	5,096 24				
do 6	5,905 65				
do 7	2,000 00				
			20,624 19		1,124 19
Farmers' Wages— *n*					
Supply Act, 1881-82... $42,000 00					
Governor General's Warrant, 26th May, 1882 (1) 12,000 00					
		54,000 00			
Salaries of Instructors	16,529 00				
Wages of laborers	30,808 44				
do Interpreters	210 36				
Commission	238 62				
			47,786 42	6,213 58	
Carried forward		952,312 85	966,552 84	27,792 47	42,032 46

(1) Part of Governor General's Warrant of 26th May, 1882, for $202,371.14.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INDIANS—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More then Estimated.
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		952,312 85	966,552 84	27,792 47	42,032 46
Farm Maintenance— *o*					
Supply Act, 1881-82		41,700 00			
Farm No. 1	1,399 06				
do 2	1,221 97				
do 3	1,218 85				
do 4	1,046 19				
do 5	863 66				
do 6	1,463 63				
do 7	1,056 03				
do 8	1,407 10				
do 9	950 21				
do 10	1,374 17				
do 11	801 86				
do 12	918 98				
do 13	500 45				
do 14	996 16				
do 15	977 23				
do 16	1,507 90				
do 17	2,058 66				
do 18	2,335 61				
do 19	597 48				
do 20	1,466 24				
do 21	1,016 50				
do 22	1,809 50				
do 23	3,109 34				
do 24	5,393 17				
do 25	1,115 77				
do 26	683 10				
			37,288 82	4,411 18	
Sioux— *p*					
Supply Act, 1881-82		7,000 00			
Salaries, Agent, Farm Instructor, &c	1,281 39				
Travelling expenses, rent of office	549 50				
Farm implements	552 68				
Seeds and expenses, including ploughing	149 95				
Ox, &c	88 97				
Miscellaneous supplies	118 56				
			2,741 05	4,258 95	
General Expenses— *q*					
Supply Act, 1881-82 $67,235 00					
Governor-General's warrant, 26th May, '82. (1) 25,000 00					
		92,235 00			
Carried forward		1,093,247 85	1,006,582 71	36,462 60	42,032 46

(1) Part of Governor-General's warrant, 26th May, 1882, for $202,371.14.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INDIANS—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Estimate.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,093,247 85	1,006,582 71	36,462 0	42,032 46
General Expenses—*Concluded.*					
Salaries of Agents and Clerks	29,365 66				
Wages of Interpreters, Storemen, &c	13,511 69				
Travelling expenses	20,417 63				
Horse, waggon, &., pnrchased	2,151 00				
Removal allowance to E. Dewdney	500 00				
Printing, advertising and stationery	3,085 80				
Medical attendance and medicine.	2,282 30				
Rents and fuel	4,744 46				
Telegrams and postage	2,054 05				
One-third cost of mail service	2,055 00				
Supplies for agencies, &c	3,622 14				
Inspection do	1,576 62				
Freight and express charges	1,579 09				
Balance personal account, J. G. Stewart	403 51				
Blacksmithing, glazing and other repairs	323 87				
Lumber and building	318 85				
Boats	222 50				
Commission paid on advances	412 78				
Custom duties and charges	203 30				
Sundries	1,091 44				
			89,921 09	2,313 91	
Commissioner's house and office—*r* Supply Act, 1881-82		12,000 00		12,000 00	
Grist Mill—*s*					
Supply Act, 1881-82... $2,000 00					
Governor General's Warrant, 26th May, 1882 (1) 2,000 00					
		4,000 00			
Wages of Miller and assistants	1,691 49				
Provisions, &c.	890 92				
Horses, saw logs, &c	710 69				
			3,293 10	706 90	
				51,483 41	42,032 46
				42,032 46	
Total Grant		1,109,247 85			
Total Expenditure			1,099,796 90		
Balance unexpended				9,450 95	

(1) Part of Governor General's Warrant, 26th May, 1882, for $202,371.14.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INDIANS—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated	More than Estimated.
Summary of Expenditure on account of Indians.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario and Quebec		32,300 00	32,300 00		
Nova Scotia		4,500 00	4,490 65	9 35	
New Brunswick		4,500 00	4,498 69	1 31	
Prince Edward Island		2,000 00	1,994 41	5 59	
British Columbia		42,209 31	40,333 75	1,875 56	
Manitoba and the North-West		1,109,247 85	1,099,796 90	9,450 95	
Total Grant		1,194,757 16			
Total Expenditure			1,183,414 40		
Balance unexpended				11,342 76	

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN GORMAN.

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a. Those several sums were granted to supplement the Indian Fund of Ontario and Quebec, and were wholly expended except that of $3,000, no part of which had been expended up to 30th June, and which, having been given to a special purpose, is carried forward with other balances under the Order in Council of 27th June, 1882. The expenditure will be shown in the accounts relating to the Indian Fund.

b, c, d. The sums estimated for those several services were as closely calculated as was possible.

e. The expenditure under sub-head "1" of this appropriation was somewhat less than had been anticipated, owing to the establishment of local agencies, and owing also to the fact that the salaries were not all paid for twelve months.

For sub-head "2" the estimate was as close as possible, but any very close estimate under that and the succeeding sub-head is almost impossible, the expense connected both with Surveys and Reserve Commission depending largely on the length of the season during which the men engaged can keep the field.

f. A large sum—about $35,000, which was not estimated for—was paid as arrears and annuities to Indians of Treaty No. 7, who, having been absent for some time hunting south of the boundary line, unexpectedly returned to the number of about 5,000. The original estimate would have been in excess of the sum required to pay the annuities in Treaty No. 7 if those Indians had not returned to the territories, and that excess, together with the sum granted by the Governor-General's

warrant, enabled the Department to meet the payment due to the absentees from the annuity meeting of the previous year.

The unexpected return of so many Indians necessitated a large over-expenditure of provisions provided for the annuity payments; and as they were entirely destitute owing to the disappearance of buffalo, the Department was obliged to furnish them with rations (together with all the other Indians of Treaty No. 7) for fully nine months, at a cost of about $35,000 per month, or $315,000, for which no provision was made in the original grant, the Departmental grant having been reduced by $306,000. In distributing the amount granted under His Excellency's warrant of 26th May, amongst the several sub-heads of the appropriation, an effort was made to anticipate the probable over-expenditure in each case; this effort failed, however, owing to circumstances which the Department could not control, and therefore the sums shown as unexpended in items *f*, *n*, *q* and *s* might have been used to reduce the over-expenditure on account of "Supplies for destitute Indians."

g. This estimate was based on the probability of a certain number of Indians applying themselves to agriculture, a subject on which no very close approximation can be formed.

h. This estimate was as close as was possible.

i. Over-expended in consequence of a slight advance in the contract rates for cattle as compared with the prices of the previous year.

j. On this sub-head no very close estimate can be made, the expenditure depending on favorable weather for harvest operations; the safe housing of grain and roots, and the quantity of seed for the coming year which the Indians can be induced to save.

k. Estimated as closely as was possible.

l. The intentions of the Department with respect to the establishment of Industrial Schools in the North West Territories (for which schools this estimate was intended to provide), could not be carried into effect in 1881-82.

m. This over-expenditure was caused by the Department having been called on to pay a balance due on the survey of reserves in Treaty No. 7, in 1879.

n. The apparent under-expenditure is due to the fact that in distributing the amount of the Governor-General's warrant of 26th May, a larger sum than that proved to be necessary was placed to the credit of farm wages.

o. This under-expenditure is no doubt the result of the crops raised on the farms having largely contributed to the rationing of the laborers.

p. The $4,000 estimated for the Sioux on the North Saskatchewan, was not required in 1881-82, although it may be needed next year.

q. This estimate was as close as was possible under the circumstances.

r. Commissioners headquarters not decided on, and buildings not erected.

s. Estimated as closely as was possible.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 20th July, 1881.

Accounts, 1880-81; *Vote*, 166; *Grants to Schools, B.C.*

SIR,—The grants made to these schools seem to be under the authority of an Order in Council of 7th April, 1874, which provides for the following:—Nanaimo, with 50 pupils, $250 per annum; St. Mary's, 42 pupils, boarded, $350 per annum; Metlahkathla, 304 pupils, $500 per annum; Metlahkathla, allowance for school-house, $200; and seven other schools not named, $300 per annum, each under the following conditions, viz:

1. Grants to be made only so long as the average attendance does not fall below thirty.

2. That the Commissioner reports that the school is conducted to his satisfaction.

Are the grants still made under the authority of this Order in Council? In some cases the payments made during 1880-81 vary in amount per quarter for the same school. In what way does that occur?

Please furnish me with the names of the schools comprising the seven mentioned above.

The report of the Commissioners as to the average and the conduct of the school should accompany each payment, and you will please forward the reports on which the payments for the year 1880-81 were made.

The grant formerly made of $200 for school house at Metlakathla was under authority of an Order in Council, and it seems to me that the same authority should now be needed before making a grant of $1,000 for a similar purpose to the same school, and of $500 to Fort Simpson school. I would ask that such authority may be procured confirming these payments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, August 3, 1881.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, relative to grants made to Indian schools in British Columbia during the year 1880-81, I beg to inform you that payment to the teachers of the Indian day schools in British Columbia is not now made under the Order in Council of the 7th April, 1874. A change was directed by letter to the Indian Superintendent, of August 21st, 1877, under which the rate to be paid for each pupil was fixed at $12 per annum, and the aggregate amount to be paid any one school not to exceed $300 per annum.

A return containing full particulars respecting the attendance and the subjects taught at each school, is received by the Indian Superintendent at Victoria at the close of every quarter, and is duly transmitted to the Department.

Salaries to the teachers of the following schools have been paid during the past year:—

Killadaman, Kincoleth, Masseth, Fort Rupert, Naas, Hazelton and Fort Simpson.

The returns are not furnished in duplicate, and, therefore, I regret that I cannot comply with your request to furnish you with those received, as they are required by the Department.

With regard to the contribution to the school at Metlakathla, the same being a boarding as well as of the industrial type of schools, the amount is fixed by Order in Council at $500 per annum.

The school at St. Mary's is of the same description and receives a grant of $350 per annum.

As regards the contribution of $1,000, which you appear to think was made towards the building of a school house at Metlakathla, I have the honor to inform you that it was not contributed for that object, but to enable the Indians of Metlakathla to complete the building of houses for themselves. A similar grant was made for the same purpose in the year 1875 and for which no Order in Council was issued.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, February 21, 1882.

Indian Consolidated Fund.

SIR,—I would beg to call your attention to the board allowances made to Agents, &c., in Manitoba and the North West Territories, which are as follows:—

Inspector Wadsworth, $3.00 per day.

Other agents, $2.00 per day.

An Order in Council of 5th of April, 1880, authorizes an allowance of $1.50 per day to Agents in Manitoba and Keewatin, and another of 19th July, 1880, authorizes an allowance of $2.00 per day to Agents in the North-West Territories.

Will you please give me a list of the agents to whom these orders apply?

There is seemingly no authority for the payment of $3.00 per day to Mr. Wadsworth.

A payment of $500.00 made to Mr. Dewdney for expenses bringing his family to the North-West Territories, should have been authorized by an Order-in-Council.

The payment to Mr. A. Patrick of $2,000.00 on account of balance due to A. P. Patrick, should be confirmed by a receipt from the latter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, February 24, 1882.

Indian Consolidated Fund.

SIR,—I would beg to call your attention to the Order in Council of the 19th July, 1880, referring to the appointment of an Indian Reserve Commissioner for British Columbia, which orders that the actual expenses of himself and party, be paid on receipt of proper vouchers.

From an examination of the appropriation accounts and vouchers, which have been furnished this office, it appears that an allowance of $5.00 per diem, while absent from fixed residence, has been paid to the Commissioner, without any details being given.

I would also request information as to the standing of Mr. H. Guillot, who has been paid at the rate of $100.00 per month since the first of July last. I do not know of any Order in Council appointing him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, March 6, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., relative:—

1st. To the allowance of $5.00 per diem paid to the Indian Reserve Commissioner for British Columbia, while absent from his fixed residence: and

2nd. To the salary of $100.00 per month paid Mr. H. Guillot, since the 1st July last.

In reply I beg to inform you that Reports in regard to both of these matters are at present before the Honorable the Privy Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General Indian Affairs.

J. LORNE MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, March 1, 1882.

Indian Consolidated Fund.

SIR,—I would beg to call your attention to voucher No. 332, subsection 15, vote 163, for the expenses of E. McColl, for camp equipage and travelling expenses, in which the following charges appear:—

Provisions to self, from 23rd May to 21st October, inclusive, 152 days, at $2 - - - -	$304 00	
Provisions to sundry canoemen and other attendants, amounting in all to 546 days, at $1 -	546 00	
Provisions to Alex. Campbell, canoeman, and assistant, 88 days, at $1.50 - - -	132 00	
		$982 00

The allowance as authorized by Order in Council of 19th July, 1880, should be:—

152 days, Agent at $1.50 - - - -	$228 00	
634 " Employees at 75c. - - - -	475 50	
		708 50
Overcharge - - - - -		$278 50

The charges for medicine, &c., for Wm. Prince and R. Gowdison, amounting to $5.75, should be deducted from the wages of these men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, March 30, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to inform you that, while the rates, as quoted therein, of allowances to Superintendents and Agents and other employés of this Department, in the Province of Manitoba and District of Keewatin, over and above actual moving expenses when travelling on duty, are correct, yet it is submitted that the rates do not apply in any sense to the case of Mr. E. McColl, Inspector of Indian Agencies, for the following reasons, viz.:—

1st. Mr. McColl is neither a Superintendent nor an Agent, and he cannot be considered to belong to that other class of employees for whom a daily ration of seventy-five cents was provided by Order in Council.

2nd, Superintendents and Agents, when required to move from their fixed residence, do not go beyond the comparatively narrow limit of their Superintendency or Agency, and for any journey which they are called upon to perform within such limit, they can easily provide for themselves and attendants rations at the rates provided for in the Order in Council.

3rd. The case is very different as regards the journeys performed by Mr. McColl, covering, as they do, thousands of miles travelled without intermission during at least five months of the year. Mr. McColl's last journey, for instance, commenced with the opening of navigation in May, and ended on the setting in of winter in October. It would be manifestly impossible to provide at starting a sufficient

quantity of rations for the subsistence of a party of four or five men during a five months journey in canoes, and interrupted by long and fatiguing portages. Mr. McColl, therefore, had to buy provisions as he went, paying frequently exorbitant prices for them, and being obliged to share them with Indians, whose reserves were visited by him in the interests of the Department.

4th. Neither can the steersmen, canoemen, and others employed on special service, be considered to belong to the class of "other employés" provided for in the Order in Council, they being a class quite distinct from the ordinary interpreter and laborer usually employed by an Agent.

With respect to the charge for medicines, amounting to $5.75, which you state should be deducted from the wages of Wm. Prince and R Gowdison, it may, in reply, be sufficient to remark that medicines, in proper quantities, are always considered to be a necessary element in the supplies for such long journeys, and that voyageurs are not required to provide medicines for themselves any more than are sailors on board a ship at sea.

The foregoing remarks apply equally to the case of Mr. Inspector Wadsworth, in regard to which a letter was addressed by you to this Department on the 21st ultimo.

With respect to the payment of two thousand dollars ($2,000) to Mr. A. Patrick, on account of the balance due A. P. Patrick, and to be paid by the Department to I. G. Baker & Co., a voucher for the payment of the whole sum retained from Mr. Patrick for credit of that firm, viz. Two thousand two hundred and forty dollars and thirty-six cents ($2,240.36) will shortly be furnished you by this Department. It is proposed to pay the balance of two hundred and forty dollars and thirty-six cents ($240.36), to Baker & Co. without delay.

With regard to the payment of five hundred dollars ($500), to Mr. Dewdney, for which you state an Order in Council is necessary, I beg to say that, although it had been determined in Council not to pay expenses of officers and their families, such as that performed by Mr. Dewdney, the payment of five hundred dollars ($500) was especially directed to be made by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, an understanding to that effect having been had with Mr. Dewdney, prior to the passage of the Order in Council prohibiting the payment of such expenses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

J. LORNE McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, June 6, 1882.

SIR,—On examining the Annuity Pay-lists of Manitoba and the North West Territories, I observe that:—

(1.) The receipt or mark of the Indians is in no case obtained.

(2.) The pay list is generally marked as follows: "Certified Correct" and signed by one or more Agents.

The Indians, I understand, refuse to sign the pay lists or make a mark opposite their names, acknowledging the receipt of their annuities.

In view of these facts, I would suggest that a legal declaration of the paying agent and his assistant should be attached to each pay list covering the following:—

(*a*) Giving the position of the deponent as agent, assistant, &c.

(*b*) That the money as set down on the pay list was paid in the presence of the deponent.

(*c*) That each Indian named on the pay list is entitled under treaty to the amount set opposite his or her name.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

STATEMENT of transactions in connection with these Funds during the Year ended 30th June, 1882.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance at credit of these funds, 30th June, 1881, bearing interest at 6 per cent		1,119,646 35	
Balance at credit of these funds, 30th June, 1881, bearing interest at 5 per cent		1,970,152 43	
			3,089,798 78
Interest accrued during the year—			
On funds in hands of Dominion Government	166,263 53		
On loan to — White	250 00		
		166,513 53	
Collections during the year—			
From ordinary sales of lands, rents, &c	104,258 43		
Seigniorial lands	11,678 66		
		115,937 09	
Government grants		32,300 00	
			314,750 62
			3,404,549 40
Expenditure during the year			257,277 97
Balance at credit of these funds, 30th June, 1882			3,147,271 43

SUMMARY of the Interest, Receipts and Expenditure during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.

No.	Name of Tribe.	Interest.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Batchewana Indians	583 76	1,216 54	839 29
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil	2,867 60	279 37	2,885 27
3	do Nawash	15,562 68	13,401 47	18,568 43
4	do Rama	2,682 76	257 62	2,708 70
5	do Sarnia	9,256 04	10,480 70	12,380 78
6	do Saugeen	12,582 44	10,956 85	13,845 16
7	do Snake Island	1,259 24	316 96	1,306 13
8	do Thames	3,593 72	18 74	3,486 89
9	do Walpole Island	3,128 16	2,709 02	4,663 97
10	Fort William Band	51 28	32 50	46 95
11	French River Indians	48 12		110 59
12	Garden River Indians	1,434 52	2,475 70	2,497 19
13	Hervey's Inlet Indians	100 00		124 99
14	Lake Nipissing Indians	539 56	128 00	654 19
15	Manitoulin Island Indians	9 96	145 46	24 55
16	Meganattewan Indians	29 04		255 98
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick	4,349 20	1,742 65	7,594 72
18	do Credit	6,616 40	2,166 36	8,742 27
19	do Rice and Mud Lakes	2,846 16	246 23	3,017 97
20	do Scugog	601 64	574 89	1,326 56
21	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	6,129 28	2,643 51	6,983 75
22	Moravians of Thames	8,094 56	123 30	7,334 58
23	Munsees of Thames	133 40		108 70
24	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	4,488 00	17,266 77	7,197 29
25	do of Lake Huron	2,066 72		11,004 00
	Carried forward	89,654 24	67,182 64	117,708 90

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—*Continued.*

SUMMARY of the Interest, Receipts and Expenditure during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—*Concluded.*

No.	Name of Tribe.	Interest.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	89,654 24	67,182 64	117,708 90
26	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior	2,154 08	.....	7,500 98
27	do Mississagua River	195 00	15 50	216 46
28	Oneidas of Thames	15 72	465 00	157 61
29	Parry Island Indians	1,949 24	503 94	1,997 02
30	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	193 24	193 22	259 20
31	Serpent River Indians	68 72	40 00	116 43
32	Six Nations of Grand River	46,347 62	2,424 06	38,749 80
33	Shawanaga Indians	200 60	1,507 09	342 00
34	Spanish River Indians	143 40	.....	143 42
35	Thessalon River Indians	454 60	1,572 47	1,096 71
36	Tootoomenai and Band	54 68	.....	54 69
37	Whitefish River Indians	52 16	1,387 43	198 32
38	Wyandotts of Anderdon	3,740 20	2,441 75	3,998 87
39	Abenakis of St. Francis	95 12	2,115 42	433 40
40	do Becancour	17 44	.....	.....
41	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger	68 92	507 29	203 35
42	Golden Lake Indians	7 36	.....	131 10
43	Hurons of Lorette	26 88	.....	.....
44	Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,144 63	11,654 83	3,202 37
45	do St. Regis	1,864 20	1,196 71	5,153 69
46	Lake St. John Indians	40 64	330 88	530 85
47	Lake of Two Mountain Indians	75 08	33 09	303 28
48	Nipissinguas, &c, of Upper Ottawa	162 80	120 00	117 20
49	River Desert Indians	1,565 56	2,518 96	2,090 18
50	Indians of British Columbia	274 56	314 50	13 62
51	do Manitoba and North-West Territories	112 52	517 64	234 21
52	do Nova Scotia	11 76	26 50	120 00
53	do New Brunswick	79 84	449 60	89 95
54	Tobique Indians	145 08	1,235 95	311 93
55	Indians of Prince Edward Island	1 36	.....	.....
56	J. B. Clench	54 12	.....	.....
57	Nancy Maiville	126 60	.....	126 60
58	James Menace	75 96	.....	75 96
59	William Wabbuck	101 24	.....	101 24
60	Province of Quebec Indian Fund	2,622 28	.....	8,870 18
61	Indian Land Management Fund	5,232 28	584 34	21,958 66
62	Suspense Account	248 40	572 28	401 80
63	Indian School Fund	7,135 40	.....	17,646 98
64	Surveys	.....	.....	.....
65	Oka Indians (Seminary Account)	.....	15,996 00	20,996 00
66	Superannuation	.....	.....	1,625 00
	Total Interest	166,513 53	.....	.....
	do Receipts (not including Government Grants)	.....	115,937 09	.....
	do Expenditure	.....	.....	257,277 97

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN GORMAN.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

STATEMENT of Government Grants for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882, and the disposition made of them.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Annual Grants—			
For Indians of Quebec		4,200 00	
Purchase of blankets for aged and infirm Indians of Ontario and Quebec		1,600 00	
Indian schools in Ontario and Quebec		5,000 00	
Annuities under the Robinson Treaty		13,000 00	
Surveys of Reserves in older Provinces		3,000 00	
Grant to complete a road now partially opened through the Lake St. John Indian Reserve, in the Township of Ouiatchouan, P.Q.		500 00	
Indians of Oka—To provide for the payment of claims for improvements made by squatters on the Indian Reserve, in the Township of Gibson		5,000 00	
			32,300 00
Placed to credit of Province of Quebec Indian Fund		4,200 00	
do Indian Land Management Fund		1,600 00	
do Indian School Fund		5,000 00	
do Ojibbewas of Lake Huron	$8,097 42		
do do Lake Huron	4,902 58		
		13,000 00	
do Survey Account		*3,000 00	
do Lake St. John Indians		500 00	
do Oka Indians (Seminary account)		5,000 00	
			32,300 00

* The grant for surveys in older Provinces not having been expended during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882, was carried forward by Order-in-Council of the 27th June, 1882.

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN GORMAN.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—*Concluded.*

SUMMARY of Expenditure during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Distribution amongst Indians		136,721 89
Salaries of Agents	17,669 25	
Commission paid Agents	2,896 46	
		20,565 71
General expenses of Agents and others	6,449 40	
Advertising and printing	338 45	
		6,787 85
Inspection of Agencies		1,400 15
Superannuation allowances		1,625 00
School grants	10,442 50	
Teacher's salary	8,925 15	
Books, &c., for schools	550 78	
Education of Indian child, &c	180 00	
Inspection of schools	53 50	
		20,151 93
Physicians salaries, medicine, &c		7,338 39
Missionaries' salaries		2,363 29
Salaries of Chiefs, Councillors, Interpreters, &c	6,771 02	
Chief's board money	800 00	
Pensions to Indians	1,612 59	
		9,183 61
Supplies to sick and destitute Indians	3,706 26	
Grants for relief	3,364 22	
Blankets	1,678 62	
Seed grain	1,358 83	
Oxen	115 00	
		10,222 93
Buildings and improvements	9,156 00	
Roads and bridges	4,204 56	
Surveys	2,442 60	
Fencing	125 00	
		15,928 16
Law costs	1,241 90	
Deputy-Minister of Justice (nett amount paid him)	359 32	
		1,601 22
Oka Indians, removal to Township of Gibson, &c	*12,791 00	
Compensation for improvements at Oka	*3,005 00	
do to squatters in Township of Gibson	5,626 13	
		21,422 13
Advance to an Indian	200 00	
do Cayugas for expenses returning to Canada	551 38	
do Mississaguas of Credit for a Band	114 83	
		866 21
Insurance	146 80	
Fire losses	155 00	
		301 80
Presents ordered by His Excellency the Governor General	107 70	
Prize plough	50 00	
		157 70
Amounts of revenue refunded		395 40
Sundries		244 60
		257,277 97

* The sum of $15,796 was repaid by the Seminary and deposited to the credit of the Indian Fund.

I certify that these accounts have been examined under my directions and are correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN GORMAN.

OTTAWA, January 18, 1882.

SIR,—I am returning herewith an account of Bulman & Wallbank, for survey of Caughnawaga Reserve $1,354.00, paid by cheque No. 11,533, on 4th August, 1881.

I would beg to call your attention to the charges made in it, amounting to $372.83 for expenses incurred by delay on account of erroneous plan furnished.

It is desirable that all accounts should be certified and approved by an officer of your Department, as to work performed, prices charged and extensions, and in a case like the present an explanation added of the charges referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, January 24, 1882.

SIR,—The account of Messrs. Bulman & Wallbank, for survey on the Caughnawaga Reserve, having been certified and approved and explanations endorsed thereon as requested in your letter of the 18th inst., the same is re-enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. SINCLAIR,
For Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

J. LORNE McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

(*Memo.*)

The erroneous plan above referred to which occasioned delay and consequent extra expense was the only plan of the reserve, at that time, in the possession of the Department, and was supposed to be correct, but subsequently found to be erroneous, and delay ensued until the record of the Crown Lands Department at Quebec were searched and the necessary corrections made.

L. V.
D. M.

OTTAWA, January 27, 1882.

Pay-lists of Indian Funds.

SIR,—I have the honor to call your attention to the following observations arising out of the examination of some pay-lists lately received at this office.

1. Sums have been placed on pay-lists, which were sent to third parties to be paid to the Indians entitled thereto, but no evidence is furnished that such payment has been made. * * * * * * * *

2. I observe that Mr. Phipps has been in the habit of retaining the annuities of any Indians absent at time of a payment. It seems to me that this practice is objectionable. Accompanying the returns of some of the other Agents there is a list of all Indians unpaid, but the money due them is not retained by the Agent. This course is preferable, and, I would suggest, should be followed by all the Agents. Would you be pleased to have me furnished with a statement showing:—

(*a*) All moneys of this nature in the hands of Mr. Phipps on the 1st July last.
(*b*) All sums since retained.
(*c*) All sums since paid to Indians with vouchers therefor.

3. Some of the pay-sheets are certified as correct by the Agent, others by the agents and chiefs or headmen of the bands. It is desirable that the latter course should be followed by all.

4. The signature A. Arthur Clarke on the pay-lists of Agent, Amos Wright, seems to have been made with a stamp. In no case should a signature stamp be used as it is of no value as evidence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, March 20, 1882.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th January last, embodying observations arising from the examination of pay-lists of Indian Annuities, and shall reply to the same *seriatim*:—

1st. C. Skene's pay-list 10,962, 11,216.

The Agents shall be instructed to discontinue the practice of sending to third parties, except they are officers of this Department, moneys entrusted to them for payment to Indians. In future the annuity of an Indian not present at the payment of his band, will be refunded by the Agent, unless such Indian is a permanent resident of another Superintendency, in which case a supplementary pay-list will be furnished by the paying officer.

2nd. J. C. Phipps pay-list, 11,216.

Mr. Phipps will be instructed not to retain any moneys hereafter; but to refund at once the share of any absentee from the payment, and he will be requested to furnish the following information which will be sent to you so soon as it has been received.

(*a*) Annuity moneys retained and in his hands 1st July, 1881.

(*b*) Sums since retained.

(*c*) Sums since paid, with vouchers.

4th. Your wishes respecting certification of pay-sheets by a chief or headman, will, as far as possible, be carried out; but Indians generally are averse to placing their hands to paper.

5th. This Department is satisfied that the signature of A. Arthur Clarke is written—not stamped—but enquiry as to the fact will be made of Mr. Amos Wright, whose reply will be conveyed to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, January 27, 1882.

Indian Fund—Grants to Schools.

SIR,—In the statement accompanying my letter of the 14th April last, I asked for a list of all grants to schools at present in force, and the authority on which each was originally made. Would you be pleased to have this information furnished me.

I consider also that the parties receiving these grants should furnish statements of the disposal of them, accompanied by vouchers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, March 23, 1882.

SIR,—In compliance with the request made in your letter of the 27th January last, I have the honor to enclose a statement containing the balance of the information asked for in your previous letter of the 14th April last, being a list of all grants to Indian Schools at present in force, and the authority under which each grant was originally made.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

STATEMENT of the Grants, payable from Indian Trust Funds, now in force, and the authority on which they were made "School Grants."

Purpose for which Grant is made.	Amount of Grant.	Authority.
	$ cts.	
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	3,000 00	Orders in Council of 16th March, 1880, and 24th March, 1869.
Singwauk Home	1,800 00	Order in Council, 10th January, 1881.
Wawanosh Home	600 00	do 13th December, 1878.
Wikwimikong Institute	1,200 00	do 30th November, 1875.
Grant to schools conducted by New England and Methodist Missionary Societies	1,500 00 550 00	do 18th November, 1878.
Grant to schools conducted by Methodist Society	1,500 00	do 10th June, 1880.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, April 26, 1882.

Indian Fund.

SIR,—I would beg to call your attention to the payments made to W. R. Bartlett and F. Talfourd, two superannuated officers.

The cheque in favor of Mr. Bartlett is endorsed by him, but that in favor of Mr. Talfourd is endorsed by his attorney A. Vidal. In consequence there is actually no evidence to show that Mr. Talfourd is still living. When payments are made to superannuated officers chargeable to Consolidated Fund, a receipt and declaration is demanded of which I enclose a blank form. I would suggest that a declaration somewhat similar should be furnished by both these gentlemen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL.
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

NOTE.—Hon. Mr. Vidal, made a verbal explanation to me with reference to the present payment to Mr. Talfourd, which I deemed satisfactory.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, June 4, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that I have been informed by Mr. Vicars of this Department that you have expressed a wish that all Agents of the Department who are paid from Indian Funds shall subscribe to the superannuation fund, and to request that, if such be the case, you will officially notify me of your wishes in the matter, in order that steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, June 15, 1882.

Indian Fund.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., in reference to superannuation abatements on salaries of Indian Agents, chargeable to Trust Fund.

I may say in reply that Mr. Vicars spoke to me about an Agent whose term of service was interrupted and who is paying the superannuation charge. I suggested that he should be called on to pay the tax on the sum received by him during the former period of service. I have no recollection of any other conversation on a superannuation question with Mr. Vicars, but it is probable he had with the Examiner of the Indian Accounts. However I should be glad if you would open a superanuation fund account as a sub-account of your Trust Fund Account, crediting it with all superannuation drawbacks, and debiting it with amounts paid for superannuation. I think also that it would be well with reference to this question, to treat all Agents doing the same kind of work, and who are consequently equally likely to become a charge on the Superannuation Fund, in the same manner with regard to the superannuation drawback.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, August 14, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to statements of superannuation deductions received with your letter of the 11th inst., I observe that none were made on salaries of some of the Agents, two of whom, it is stated, will pay arrears out of salary for 1882-83.

Would you please inform me under what regulations these abatements are first made.

As there are but a few not now paying the abatement, would it not be advisable to extend the rule to all Agents receiving a certain salary or over?

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, August 15, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 14th, and in reply I have to inform you that a few of the Agents in Ontario and Quebec have never paid superannuation, as heretofore it has been supposed that it was optional with the outside service and some have declined to subscribe to the fund.

If such is not the case, I have to request that your answer may place the matter beyond doubt and immediate steps will be taken to bring all Agents under the Act, but in some cases, time will have to be allowed in which to pay arrears, as the reduction of the whole from one month or quarter's salary would very seriously inconvenience those whose remuneration is small.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. SINCLAIR,
for Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, September 19, 1882.

Indian Fund.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your application of 18th inst., asking that $5,000 voted during the last session to provide for the payment of claims for improvements made by squatters on the Indian reserve in the Township of Gibson, should be transferred to the credit of Indian Fund.

I would beg to say in reply that it seems to me this appropriation being voted for a specific purpose should have been treated similarly to any other appropriation account, and not merged in the Indian Fund. However in view of the circumstances and that grants of this nature have been so treated in the past, I am now passing an entry warrant, as requested.

I would suggest that in future all appropriations which you desire to treat in this manner, should read: *Grant to supplement Indian Fund.*

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, October 12, 1882.

Indian Trust Fund.

SIR,—Referring to correspondence in connection with superannuation abatements from salaries of officers, and in view of the fact that a few only of those appointed previous to the first July last, have not paid these abatements, I would beg to state that I approve of bringing them on the same footing with the other officers, and of making satisfactory arrangements with them for the payment of arrears, and that an Order in Council be procured to this effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, October 18, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have the honor to inform you that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the only officer of the outside service of this Department entitled to the privileges conferred by the superannuation Act on public officials who had not, up to the date of your letter, arranged for the payment of arrears due on account of superannuation abatement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

J. LORNE MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.		Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pay of Force, including Staff and extra pay to Farmers and Artizans.					
Supply Act, 1881-82	.....	110,000 00	97,961 51	12,038 49	
Rations—					
Supply Act, 1881-82	45,000 00				
Supplementary	5,000 00				
		50,000 00	49,712 56	287 44	
Forage—					
Supply Act, 1881-82	40,000 00				
Supplementary	20,000 00				
		60,000 00	73,849 24	.....	13,849 24
Fuel and Light—					
Supply Act, 1881-82	7,000 00				
Supplementary	1,500 00				
		8,500 00	8,488 66	11 34	
Clothing					
Supply Act, 1881-82	20,500 00				
Supplementary	15,000 00				
		35,500 00	22,068 24	13,431 76	
Repairs and renewals, replacement of horses, arms and ammunition.					
Supply Act, 1881-82	37,000 00				
Supplementary	12,000 00				
		49,000 00	45,115 57	3,884 43	
Medicines and medical comforts—					
Supply Act, 1881-82	1,500 00				
Supplementary	3,500 00				
		5,000 00	4,939 15	60 85	
Books and stationery	.....	1,500 00	1,367 94	132 06	
Transport and freight charges, Guides, Teamsters, &c.—					
Supply Act, 1881-82	24,500 00				
Supplementary	30,000 00				
		54,500 00	59,392 24	.....	4,892 24
Contingencies—					
Supply Act, 1881-82	3,000 00				
Supplementary	3,000 00				
		6,000 00	5,561 36	438 64	
				30,285 01	18,741 48
				18,741 48	
Total Grant	.....	380,000 00			
Total Expenditure	.....	.....	368,456 47		
Balance unexpended	.....	.....	.....	11,543 53	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined.
JOHN GORMAN.

(*Memorandum.*)

The over-expenditure for forage was caused partly by increased prices, and partly by the purchase of extra supplies, neeessitated by the unusually severe field service required of the police during the year.

The over-expenditure for transport was caused by the service under that sub-head being much heavier during the year than was anticipated when the estimates were prepared.

With reference to the several sub-divisions of Mounted Police Service, which show under-expenditure, owing to the long distances and difficult means of communication in the North-West, it is impossible to obtain and pay, within the fiscal year, all the accounts incurred for the service of the year. To meet this difficulty the unexpended balance of the appropriation was brought forward to the year 1882-83, and the expenditure of the same will be shown in the Public Accounts for 1882-83.

FREDERICK WHITE,
Comptroller North-West Mounted Police.

April 4, 1882.

North-West Mounted Police.

SIR,—Would you please furnish me with a list of all orders authorizing the payment of any salaries or other moneys, to any person or banks, or deposits in savings banks. I would request that in future these orders should be taken in duplicate and the original sent to this office.

The duplicates of accounts and receipts which are now sent with the originals to this office should be retained by the Department.

Would you please inform me what the regulations of the Department are as to security to be given by officers, and give me a list of all those from whom security is now held, and the amount of each.

What Orders in Council have been passed regulating the allowance to be made, officers and others whilst travelling? In all cases details should be given and vouchers as far as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 18, 1882.

North-West Mounted Police Branch.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 4th inst., on the subject of Mounted Police Accounts, I have the honor to state—

1st. That authority for payment by the Department, of moneys to any person or bank on account of the pay of members of the Mounted Police Force is contained in Mounted Police Form No. 3, which is attached to the pay-list on account of which the payments are made.

2nd. That the regulations with respect to security to be given by officers of the Mounted Police, are as follows:—

Officers furnish security for two thousand dollars ($2,000), either by private bond or by bond of a Guarantee Company—if the latter the Department pays half the annual premium, and the respective officers the other half. Annexed is a schedule showing the officers now furnishing security.

3rd. That the officers of the Police Force have hitherto drawn travelling expenses under a general Order in Council, limiting the amount to $3.50 per day. The Commissioner of the force has drawn at the rate of $3.50 per day, and the other officers at the rate of $3.00 per day while travelling. When in Ottawa on official duty the Commissioner has drawn $3.00 a day board allowance, and the other officers $2.00 a day. As I understand that you prefer that an Order in Council should pass providing specially for travelling expenses of officers of the Mounted Police, I shall submit to the Minister a Report having that object in view.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

April 5, 1882.

North-West Mounted Police.

SIR,—Referring to the statement furnished covering the expenditure out of petty cash, I would beg to call your attention to the charges for cab-hire, on official business, amounting to $41, and subscriptions to *Mail* and *Globe* newspapers $11.70.

These items come more properly under the head of Departmental Contingencies (see 31st Victoria, chapter 35), and I would request that an application be made to have them transferred, and in future that charges of this nature should be paid through the Accountant of Contingencies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

April 27, 1882.

North-West Mounted Police.

SIR,—In my reply of the 4th instant, I asked what Orders in Council had been passed regulating allowance to officers and others whilst travelling.

In your reply of the 18th instant, you state that these allowances are made on the authority of a general Order in Council and that the rate fixed is for Commissioner $3.50 per diem, and for other officers $3.

In the vouchers which I am returning herewith, Mr. P. R. Neale makes a charge for fifty days allowance whilst travelling to Winnipeg and return at $3.50 per diem, an over charge, according to your rates, of $25, which should be refunded.

I would also beg to state that the General Order in Council referred to, orders that only the *bonâ fide* disbursements for living expenses should be paid, limiting the maximum allowances to $3.50 per diem, consequently it is necessary that a detailed statement of such disbursements and vouchers, as far as possible, should be furnished.

I observe that Mr. Neale is a permanent officer of the force, and is also paid a regular monthly salary. He is also paid $25 per month as board allowance, which has been continued for some time. Any such payment as this should be under the authority of an Order in Council which I would ask should yet be procured.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

OTTAWA, April 28, 1882.

North-West Mounted Police Branch.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 27th instant, on the subject of travelling expenses to officers of the Mounted Police, the case of Inspector P. R. Neale being allowed $3.50 per day for a certain period during last summer was a special case justified by the services performed by that officer and the expenses connected therewith.

I might mention in this connection that at the present time the Inspector of Mounted Police stationed at Winnipeg is being allowed $3.50 per day in consequence of the excessive cost of living there.

As I stated in my previous letter immediately after the Session of Parliament, the subject of travelling expenses and daily allowances to officers of the Mounted Police will be brought under the consideration of the Minister of the Interior, with a view to an Order in Council being passed regulating the same in future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.
Auditor-General.

May 30, 1882.

North-West Mounted Police.

SIR,—In the enclosed vouchers, Nos. 1681 and 1682, travelling allowances at the rate of $3.50 per diem are charged by Mr. Irvine, Commandant, and Mr. Cotton, Superintendent. Would you please let me know the date of the Order in Council authorizing this rate? In all cases details should be given and no more charged than the actual *bonâ fide* disbursements.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to your letter returning the North-West Mounted Police vouchers 1681 and 1682, for explanation of the charges made therein by Commissioner Irvine and Superintendent Cotton of the $3.50 per day while travelling,—

These officers returned to the North-West *vid* the Western States and Montana, and Col. Irvine represents that $3.50 does not cover the actual expenditure, although that is the maximum sum allowed by the general Order in Council under which officers of the North-West Mounted Police draw travelling allowances.

Permanent headquarters of the force have now been located on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as soon as the force is established I shall bring the subject of travelling allowances under the consideration of the Minister.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. RUSSELL,
for the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

November 10, 1882.

North-West Mounted Police.

SIR,—In your statement for June last I observe a payment to Messrs. John Durie and Son of $93.77 for Medical Journals and papers, which I assume are for the use of the surgeons of the force. Without an agreement by the Government to provide medical works, each surgeon should furnish his own. If the arrangement with them contemplates the furnishing of such works, they should be procured through the Stationery Office. (See 31 Vic., chap. 35, sec. 15 and 18.)

* * * * * * * *

I may take the opportunity to call your attention to Sec. 33 of the Audit Act, which is as follows:—

No payment shal be authorized by the Auditor-General in respect of works performed or materials supplied by any person in connection with any part of the public service of Canada, unless in addition to any other voucher or certificate which may be required in that behalf, the officer under whose special charge such part of the public service is, certifies that such work has been performed or such materials supplied, as the case may be, and that the price charged is according to contract, or if not covered by a contract is fair and just.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

OTTAWA, December 7, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 10th November last, enquiring with reference to the payment of $93.77, for medical papers and journals for the use of the Surgeons of the N. W. M. Police,—

The medical papers and journals are not purchased specially for the use of the surgeons, of whom there are only three, but for general use at the various police posts throughout the North West, seven of which have hospitals.

At the smaller posts which can only be visited occasionally by the surgeons, hospital stewards are in charge of the invalids, and it is very desirable that they should have access to certain medical works which it would be unreasonable to expect them to purchase at their own expense.

In accordance with your suggestion these books will in future be supplied through the Stationery Office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Deputy of the Minister of Interior.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

November 10, 1882.

North-West Mounted Police.

SIR,—Referring to Cheque No. 731 for $364.55 for fines imposed which was deposited in the Dominion Savings Bank at Toronto, on account of the N. W. Mounted Police, I would request you to cause a statement to be furnished me of this account, giving the amounts deposited and withdrawn each year since it was first opened, and the purpose to which the withdrawals were applied.

I would like to know also under what regulations these fines are so disposed of, instead of being deposited as are all other fines, to the credit of the ordinary account of the Receiver-General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

OTTAWA, December 7, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 10th November last, on the subject of the North West Mounted Police fine fund.

Prior to the passing of 42 Vict., Chap. 36, this fund was, under the authority of Statute, managed by the Commissioner of the Mounted Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, and was applicable to the payment of such rewards for good conduct and meritorious services as might be established by the Commissioner.

The fines were deposited to the credit of the Commissioner in the Dominion Savings Bank at Winnipeg, and amounts were withdrawn from the fund by the cheque of that officer.

Under the Statute of 1879 (42 Vic. Chap. 36), it is provided that the fine fund shall be applicable to the payment of rewards for good conduct or meritorious services, to the establishment of libraries and recreation rooms, and such other objects as the Minister may approve for the benefit of the members of the force. For convenience of management, on the 30th June, 1881, the account was transferred from the Dominion Savings Bank at Winnipeg to the credit of the Deputy Minister of the Interior at the Dominion Savings Bank, Toronto.

I would further state that the withdrawals have been for the purchase of reading matter, and articles for the recreation of the members of the force.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
A. RUSSELL,
For the Deputy Minister of Interior.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.		Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canada Gazette— a					
Supply Act, 1881-82	4,000 00				
Printing and despatching *Gazette*		2,207 10			
Paper, &c		1,346 42			
Translation		199 00			
Postages, stationery, &c		242 48			
Total Expenditure			3,995 00		
Balance unexpended				5 00	
Revenue for 1881-82... $3,084 72					
Miscellaneous printing— *a*					
Supply Act, 1881-82	10,000 00				
Parliamentary Reports		13,875 03			
Budget Speech, English		732 00			
do French		839 75			
do Paper		691 63			
Supplementary Estimates		189 31			
51 copies of Public Accounts		31 05			
Total Expenditure			16,358 77		
Amount over-expended					6,358 77
Unforeseen expenses: expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the next session—					
Supply Act, 1881-82	50,000 00				
Gratuities to representatives of deceased officials and employés		9,692 61			
Factory Commission		4,082 87			
N.B. Boundary Survey Commission		800 00			
Marriage Licenses, refunded, Nova Scotia		2,788 22			
Books for Parliamentary Library		168 93			
Papers for London, Eng. do		159 61			
Payments on account of Seigniories		166 26			
Legal costs		404 91			
Removal allowance		200 00			
Travelling expenses		603 21			
Services of special Agents		650 00			
Part salary J. G. Colmer, Secretary to High Commissioner		324 45			
Damages *re* warehousing tobacco		250 00			
Total Expenditure			20,291 07		
Balance unexpended				29,708 93	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.		Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy— *b*					
Supply Act, 1881	4,000 00		1,406 03	2,593 97	
For the expenses of Government in the North-West Territories— *c*					
43 Vic., Cap. 25, sec. 89	8,800 00				
Salary of Registrar		1,999 92			
do Clerk of the Council		1,950 00			
do District Registrars		2,166 58			
Total Expenditure			6,116 50		
Balance unexpended				2,683 50	
Supply Act, 1881-82	30,000 00				
Salaries of Teachers		2,203 30			
Mail Service, one-third cost		2,055 00			
Safes, books, &c., for Registry Offices		3,514 60			
Legal Adviser to Lt.-Governor		1,099 93			
Travelling expenses		1,078 68			
Care of lunatics		452 72			
Bridges		379 25			
Printing, engraving, &c		408 00			
Messenger		150 00			
Sundries for Government House		139 28			
Stationery, &c.		122 02			
Telegrams		37 67			
Postages		18 25			
Newspaper		6 00			
Total Expenditure			11,664 70		
Balance unexpended				18,335 30	
For the expenses of Government in the District of Keewatin *c*	7,500 00				
Salary of Secretary		499 92			
Care of lunatics		1,482 61			
Medical services		653 33			
Printing, engraving, &c.		17 41			
Total Expenditure			2,653 27		
Balance unexpended				4,846 73	
To meet expenditure estimated to be required to put into force the Act respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors—*a*					
Supply Act, 1881-82 $5,000 00					
Supplementary do 1,000 00					
	6,000 00		5,808 22	191 78	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.		Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount required to provide for the erection of permanent headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police *d*	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00	
Expenses of Dominion Government Agency at Rio Janeiro.....	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00		
To meet expenses connected with the consolidation of the Dominion Statutes..... *e*	5,000 00	.....	5,085 60	.....	85 60
For expenses of Commissions of Enquiry—					
Unexpended balance of Appropriation for Civil Service Commission, 1881-82, carried forward by Order in Council....$ 363 78					
Supply Act, 1881-82. *f* 10,000 00	10,363 78				
Pacific Railway Commission—					
Services, Judge Polette, Commission, 1873.....	.....	.....	1,625 00		
Advances to members of Commission.....	.....	1,000 00			
Advances to Secretary.....	.....	2,375 00			
Witness' fees, &c.....	.....	112 23			
Services of Accountant and Clerk.....	.....	998 21			
Reporting evidence.....	.....	2,300 00			
Binding, stationery, &c.....	.....	170 34			
Telegrams.....	.....	24 14			
Rent of rooms.....	.....	8 00			
			6,987 92		
Civil Service Commission—			8,612 92		
Services of Commissioners.....	.....	1,029 00			
do Messengers.....	.....	15 00			
Telegrams.....	.....	12 18			
Printing, &c.....	.....	311 05			
			1,367 23		
Total Expenditure.....	.....	.....	9,980 15		
Balance unexpended.....	.....	.....	.....	383 63	

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Translating into French the report of the Canada Pacific Railway Commission, and the evidence taken before them—*f.* Governor General's Warrant, No. 24		3,200 00	2,406 25	793 75	
Printing in French the Second Volume of the evidence accompanying Report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Commission— Governor General's Warrant, No. 26		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Printing of the Report and evidence of the Pacific Railway Commission—*f.* Governor General's Warrant, No. 27		6,657 73	6,646 33	11 40	
Summary— Pacific Railway Commission $18,665 50; Civil Service Commission 1,367 38	20,032 73				
To provide for the cost of a Monument to the memory of the late Sir George Et. Cartier, Bart. *g*		10,000 00		10,000 00	
To pay for ten Babcock fire extinguishers for Public Buildings		500 00	500 00		
To pay balance due for conveying His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin and his party in steamer "J. W. Steinhoff," from Windsor to Sarnia and Goderich, in August, 1874		152 98	152 98		
To provide for the removal of ex-Lieut. Governor Laird and his family from Battleford, N.W.T., to Charlottetown, P.E.I.		1,524 00	1,524 00		

e. The expenditure is $85.60 more than was granted, because it was impossible to estimate beforehand the exact amount that would be required for the prosecution of the work in question.

f. This grant was overestimated, because the actual expenditure could not be previously ascertained.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To purchase 25 copies of "Les Fleures Boréales" *a*	31 25	.....	31 25	
To supply 300 copies of the "Dominion Annual Register and Review" ..... *a*	900 00	.....	900 00	
To purchase 600 copies of Mackintosh's "Parliamentary Companion"	1,200 00	1,200 00		
To pay Mr. T. C. Keefer, for services rendered in connection with Paris Exhibition after his salary ceased.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
To pay Dr. S. P. May, for services rendered in connection with Paris Exhibition after his salary ceased.....	450 00	450 90		
To pay Burland Lithograph Co., Montreal, for printing 6,000 plates for the Commissioners' Report.....	220 00	220 00		
To pay Messrs. Rolph, Smith & Co., Toronto, for lithographing certificate, $40, and engraving awards in certificate, $40.....	80 00	80 00		
To cover expenses of medical attendance, funeral expenses, &c., for the late James Meharg, who received injuries while in performance of his duties as Engineer in the Montreal Custom House, which resulted in his death.....	210 50	210 50		
To reimburse Mrs. Diana Fox the sum of $390.22, fraudulently obtained at the Post Office, Ottawa, in October, 1881, by a person representing herself to be Diana Fox.....	390 22	390 22		
To cover refunds of superannuation abatements when necessary..... *h*	500 00	.....	500 00	
To cover expenses in connection with the International Fishery Exhibition..... *j*	2,500 00	2,433 33	66 67	
For three months' gratuity to Thomas Shea, Night Watchman in Dominion buildings, Halifax... *g*	135 00	135 00		
For Kootenay and Fort Macleod pack trail ..... *d*	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	
Compensation to Jean Louis Legaré for services in connection with the surrender to the United States of the Sioux Indians..... *d*	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	
To provide for the expenses connected with charges against Fishery Overseer Mowat..... *k*	675 80	675 80		
To provide for the payment of expenses in attending upon the injured Keepers at Bird Rocks	101 40	101 40		
To provide for a gratuity to the widow of the late Chas. Chiasson, Keeper of Bird Rocks Lighthouse	1,000 00	1,000 00		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.		Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To provide for a grant to fishermen on the coast of Nova Scotia, who suffered losses by storm in April, 1881 ..... *l*	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
To cover expenditure incurred during His Excellency the Governor General's trip to the North-West Territories..... *d*	11,000 00				
Transport of boatmen and other assistants, and freighting of supplies.....	.....	3,348 79			
Provisions, rations and forage....	.....	2,045 94			
Pay of teamsters	.....	857 40			
Boatmen.....	.....	890 00			
Guides.....	.....	112 50			
Cook and other assistants.....	.....	361 75			
Expenses of special mails...	.....	527 00			
Waggons, &c., purchased.....	.....	428 00			
Blankets and clothing for Indians	.....	128 37			
Printing.....	.....	25 00			
Postage	.....	32 60			
Sundries	.....	325 49			
Charcoal.....	.....	200 00			
Use of horses.....	.....	1,700 00			
Total expenditure.....	.....	.....	10,982 84		
Balance unexpended.....	.....	.....	.....	17 16	
Enquiry respecting alleged clandestine introduction of arms into Canada, balance of Governor General's Warrant carried forward.... ..... $539 00					
Less—Unexpended, 30th Sept., 1882..... 439 00					
	100 00	.....	100 00		
To enable the Department of Marine and Fisheries to pay legal expenses incurred in the case of the Queen *vs.* Bourassa, Governor General's Warrant of 20th Sept., 1881.... *n*	78 90	.....	78 90		
For the translation and printing of Sir Charles Tupper's speech on Pacific Railway Policy, Governor General's Warrant 23rd May, 1882	816 35	.....	816 35		

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
JOHN GORMAN.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

j. Amount not required.

k. Paid by Finance Department cheque under authority of an Order in Council, dated 28th Dec., 1881, and charged to unforeseen expenses.

l. Paid by authority of Order in Council, dated 11th May, 1881. *Vide* Public Accounts, page 205, 1880-81.

[A.]

OTTAWA, November 20, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, requesting me to furnish any observations, and any other remarks which I may deem proper to make on the causes of the differences between the expenditure and the grant under the heading "Miscellaneous" at the disposal of this Department, I have the honor to state as follows:—

Canada Gazette.

Grant, $4,000; Expenditure, $3,995.
Less than grant, $5, an unexpended balance.

Miscellaneons Printing.

Grant, $10,000; Expenditure, $16,358.77.
$6,358.77 more than grant. The Queen's Printer reports that the increased bulk of the Departmental Reports furnished to the several Departments caused a deficit of over $5,000 in 1880-81, and over $1,000 in 1881-82, both of which amounts were charged against last year's vote, and that the bulk of the reports seems more likely to increase than decrease.

Canada Temperance Act.

Grant, $6,000; Expenditure, $5,802.22.
Less than grant, $191,78, which is an unexpended balance on account of advertising, fees of Returning Officers, and general expenses under this Act.

To purchase 25 copies of Les Fleures Borèales.

Grant, $31 25; Expenditure, none.
$31.25 less than grant; this amount has not been paid as no account has been rendered for the same.

Dominion Annual Register.

Grant, $900; Expenditure, none.
$900 less than grant. It would appear that this work was not published in time, but that the amount has been carried forward by Order in Council, and that it has since been paid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDOUARD LANGEVIN,
Under Secretary of State.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

[B.]

OTTAWA, November 20, 1882.

SIR,—With reference to the expenditure on account of "Army and Navy Commutation," for the year ended 30th June last, being $2,543.97 less than the appropriation, I have to explain that the expenditure is always contingent upon the number of officers serving in Canada who are not members of Officers' Messes.
The amount asked for when making up estimates can only be an approximate one, the exact number of such officers likely to be chargeable to the account being unknown to the Department, and varying from year to year.

I am Sir,
Yours, &c., &c.,
J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

[C.]

OTTAWA, November 24, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to the statement of the Accountant of this Department transmitted to you on the 11th inst., with regard to the expenditure in connection with the expenses of Government in the North-West Territories, and in the District of Keewatin, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of the Interior, to make, for your information, the following explanations of the difference between the expenditure and appropriation, under the three respective headings of the statement referred to.

1. Expenses of Government in the North-West Territories under authority of Statute 43 Vic., cap. 25, section 89.

Unexpended balance, $2,683.50.

The explanation of this is that two of the Registrars received salary for only a part of the year, and that no payments on account of salary were made to members of the North-West Council.

2. Expenses of Government in the North-West Territories, as provided for by the Supply Act of 1881-82.

Unexpended balance, $18,835.30.

This large balance is owing to the fact that the expenses incurred for Registrars, and for the travelling expenses of the members of the Council, and the expenditure for bridges, schools and mail service, were considerably less than was estimated.

3. Expenses of Government in the District of Keewatin, as provided for by the Supply Act of 1881-82.

Unexpended balance, $4,846.73.

The vote in this case was made sufficiently large to extinguish the unsettled and outstanding claims for services rendered and goods supplied in connection with the small-pox epidemic at Gimli in 1876, which proved much less than was anticipated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., Auditor-General. A. M. BURGESS, *Secretary.*

[D.]

OTTAWA, December 7, 1882.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 13th ultimo, with enclosure, I have the honor to reply to the enquiries therein respecting the expenditure of certain appropriations controlled by this Department, as follows:—

1. As to the $20,000 granted to provide for the erection of permanent headquarters for the North-West Mounted Police, by Order in Council of the 30th June, the period within which the expenditure of this sum might be made was extended to the 30th September last, and the amount was expended prior to that date.

2. No report has yet been received from Lieut.-Governor Dewdney respecting the $2,500 granted for the Kootenay and Fort McLeod pack trail, but I have this day written him on the subject.

3. The appropriation of $2,000 for compensation to Jean Légaré was extended by Order in Council for three months from 1st July last, and has since been paid to Mr. Légaré, (see my letter 16th August last, and official cheque No. 5910 of the Finance Department, dated 17th August, which was issued, as requested, in Légaré's favor.)

4. The expenditure incurred during the trip of His Excellency the Governor-General to the North-West was $17.16 less than the appropriation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq., Auditor-General. A. M. BURGESS, *Secretary.*

E. & F.

OTTAWA, November 22, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to return the statement which you sent me of the appropriations under the heading of "Miscellaneous" controlled by this Department for the year ended 30th June, 1882, with memoranda at the foot of the statement explaining the causes of difference between grant and expenditure.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
D. M. J.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

G.

OTTAWA, November 18, 1882.

SIR,—With reference to the causes for the non-expenditure of the appropriations to provide for the cost of a monument to the memory of the late Sir George E. Cartier, and for a three months' gratuity to Thomas Shea, night watchman in Dominion Building, Halifax, referred to in your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed to inform you that the $10,000 voted for a monument to the memory of the late Sir George E. Cartier not having been expended in 1881-82, was revoted for 1882-83, and that the $135, for a three months' gratuity to Thomas Shea, voted for 1881-82, have been paid out of Rents and Repairs, 1881-82, for the reason that this item was not placed in the Supplementary Estimates of 1881-82 by this Department, that payment has been made in accordance with an Order in Council, No. 21,982, date 6th March, 1882.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

NOTE.—This amount was afterwards transferred from Rents and Repairs to Miscellaneous.

H.

The expenditure authorized by this grant was charged to Superannuation Revenue.

OTTAWA, November 29, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting a statement of such of the Appropriations under the heading of "Miscellaneous" as are controlled by this Department, and asking to be informed as to the causes of difference, where there is and, between the Expenditure and the Grant.

I beg to return herewith the statement referred to with the required explanations.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. SMITH,
Deputy of the Minister of Marine.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, November 21, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries with reference to a payment on September 30th, 1882, of $78.90, to Messrs. Carter & Church for legal expenses;

I beg to state, that the amount was voted by Parliament in the Supplementary Estimates for 1880-81, under the heading "Miscellaneous," and that its payment, before the close of the fiscal year having been overlooked, it was, on a report of the Minister of Marine, paid by Governor-General's Warrant as above stated.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TILTON,
Accountant.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, November 9, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., enclosing account of Thos. W. Taylor, $467, for books furnished Registrar McDonald, North-West Territories. Be good enough to cause the certificate of the Queen's Printer to be obtained as to the correctness of the account before returning to me.

I would refer you to 31 Vic., Chap. 35, Sects. 15 and 18, which seem to contemplate the furnishing of all such articles, as are contained in this account through the Stationery Office here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Acting Deputy-Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, November 9, 1881.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of this morning returning Thomas W. Taylor's account for $467, for books furnished Registrar McDonald, North-West Territory, which I forwarded to you yesterday, that a cheque might issue in payment thereof, requesting that the account be first certified to by the Queen's Printer;

I have the honor to inform you that the Queen's Printer has been interviewed, and that he informs me that it would be impossible for him to certify the account as he has neither seen the books, nor had he in any way been connected with the transaction.

With reference to the latter paragraph of your letter, referring me to 31 Vic. Cap. 35, Secs. 15 and 18, I am aware that the ordering of these books outside the Government Stationery Office, was in contravention to the Statute, but it was done for the purpose of saving the enormous expense of transport from Ottawa to these remote offices.

Trusting the above explanation may be found satisfactory, I again enclose the account, that action may be taken in the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Acting Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, November 10, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, and in view of the circumstances, I am now passing Mr. Taylor's account, $467.

As the provisions of the Statute 31 Vic., Cap. 35, sections 15 and 18, directing that all books and stationery required, both for inside and outside service, should be provided through the Stationery Office, are so frequently disregarded, I am forwarding the correspondence in this matter to the Treasury Board for instructions for future guidance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. RUSSELL, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Minister of Interior.

OTTAWA, November 18, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you with relation to the purchase of books at Winnipeg by Mr. Macdonald, a Registrar in the North-West Territories, from Mr. Thos. W. Taylor, it is the desire of the Honorable the Treasury Board, before whom I placed your letter of the 11th inst., that the rules in connection with the purchase of books &c., should be strictly adhered to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. COURTNEY,
Secretary.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

August 29, 1882.

Miscellaneous, N. W. T.

SIR,—I find that only 11 payments were made to A. Sproat, Registrar for the year 1881-82; seemingly no payment was made for the month of September, 1881. Can you furnish me any explanation of the omission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

H. DRUMMOND, Esq.,
Auditor, Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, September 29, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your favor of 29th August, I may say I have made all the necessary inquiries at the Merchants Bank here, in regard to Mr. Sproat's salary for September, 1881, and can find no trace of it. I have also written to Mr. Sproat apprizing him of the fact, and asking him to forward a duplicate receipt at once.

Yours very truly,
H. M. DRUMMOND,
Assistant Receiver-General.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

October 3, 1882.

Miscellaneous, N. W. T.

SIR,—I observe that Mr. Sproat, Registrar, has been paid for all the months of the fiscal year ended 30th June last, with the exception of September, 1881. Would you be pleased to have enquiry made as to cause of the omission and let me know?

I observe also that Mr. E. A. Brisbois was paid for 3 months only, viz.: July, August and September, 1881, and would like to know the reason. If he has retired from the service, notice should have been sent to this office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

L. RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

NOTE.—The receipt for September, 1881, salary of Mr. Sproat, came in with the statement of the Provincial Auditor at Winnipeg, for the week ended 30th November, 1882, and was repaid Merchants' Bank, and charged to account, 1882-83, the accounts for 1881-82 being closed.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CUSTOMS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	224,485 00	226,114 63		1,629 63
Quebec	197,515 00	197,393 78	121 22	
New Brunswick	91,070 00	88,049 95	3,020 05	
Nova Scotia	108,225 00	108,903 81		678 81
Manitoba	15,000 00	15,062 96		62 96
North-West Territories	5,000 00	4,353 69	646 31	
British Columbia	22,454 00	22,502 63		48 63
Prince Edward Island	22,370 00	21,385 80	984 20	
Salaries and expenses of Inspectors of Ports, and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection	18,000 00	13,401 11	4,598 89	
Contingencies of Head Office, covering printing, stationery, advertising, telegraphing, &c., for several ports of entry	13,000 00	12,686 72	313 28	
To meet expenditure in connection with the Board of Customs and Outside Detective Service	15,000 00	14,058 77	941 23	
	732,119 00	723,913 85	8,205 15	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
F. HAYTER.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882.—Continued.

CUSTOMS—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Ports.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Ports.	Salaries.	Contingencies.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherstburg	3,145 68	223 16	Morrisburg	1,020 00	215 37
Belleville	3,000 00	511 11	Napanee	1,658 28	212 90
Brantford	2,500 00	152 27	New Castle	700 00	20 00
Brighton	600 00	154 72	Niagara	1,783 30	193 11
Brockville	3,200 00	575 71	Oakville	1,600 00	235 70
Chatham	2,750 00	299 84	Oshawa	1,099 96	261 50
Clifton	9,150 00	2,258 17	Ottawa	9,466 60	1,533 28
Cobourg	1,694 28	216 94	Owen Sound	1,000 00	78 37
Colborne	800 00	41 26	Paris	1,000 00	18 20
Collingwood	1,309 62	218 50	Penetanguishene	492 21	5 96
Cornwall	1,400 00	140 88	Peterboro'	1,000 00	150 20
Cramahe	424 95	128 33	Picton	1,500 00	183 70
Darlington	1,750 00	177 58	Prescott	5,412 87	603 38
Dover	1,874 92	255 85	Prince Arthur's Landing	1,800 00	240 35
Deseronto	200 00	1 76		3,366 60	317 88
Dundas	1,000 00	136 75	St. Catharines		
Dunnville	1,400 00	37 06	Sarnia	5,100 00	576 45
Fort Erie	4,600 00	396 07	Saugeen	300 00	46 07
Galt	800 00	59 00	Sault Ste. Marie	2,900 00	385 98
Gananoque	900 00	684 40	St. Thomas	3,096 16	284 47
Goderich	1,700 00	102 40	Stratford	2,600 00	172 80
Guelph	3,100 00	356 29	Toronto	45,623 83	6,737 14
Hamilton	19,041 58	3,206 16	Trenton	500 00	110 95
Hope	2,400 00	203 66	Wallaceburg	1,600 00	168 79
Kincardine	394 38	48 45	Whitby	1,700 00	75 90
Kingston	11,775 00	1,858 85	Windsor	8,527 94	683 33
Kingsville	1,000 00	111 50	Woodstock	1,500 00	39 78
Lindsay	1,000 00	133 76			
London	9,716 66	898 17	Total	198,974 82	27,139 81

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Bradore Bay	300 00		Quebec	33,365 55	13,126 23
Clarenceville	600 00	80 00	Rimouski	650 00	33 31
Coaticook	4,700 00	818 36	Russeltown	1,100 00	112 74
Dundee	1,362 48	167 07	St. Armand	1,900 00	180 41
Frelighsburg	850 00	82 06	St. Hyacinthe	400 00	19 31
Gaspé	1,699 88	167 48	St. Johns	2,327 79	1,310 44
Hemmingford	949 92	113 32	Sherbrooke	2,886 47	223 76
Lacolle	500 00	244 00	Sorel	500 00	62 30
Magdalen Islands	1,200 00	88 20	Stanstead	3,500 00	140 05
Montreal	68,889 78	44,031 70	Sutton	1,416 62	61 51
New Carlisle	2,950 00	186 39	Three Rivers	1,000 00	402 54
Percé	1,050 00	85 91			
Potton	1,400 00	158 20	Total	135,498 49	61,895 29

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CUSTOMS—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Contineud.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ports.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Ports.	Salaries.	Contingencies.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Bathurst	1,600 00	164 61	Richibucto	2,760 00	129 00
Campo Bello	1,100 00	210 76	Sackville	1,133 24	106 14
Caraquette	800 00	120 56	Shediac	1,000 00	78 90
Chatham	2,895 80	121 74	Shippegan	660 00	25 24
Dalhousie	2,360 00	93 00	St. Andrews	3,250 00	252 37
Dorchester	1,100 00	46 06	St. George	950 00	76 17
Fredericton	3,500 00	652 47	St. John	39,241 35	5,899 46
Grand Falls	1,700 00	32 39	St. Stephens	4,950 00	353 23
Hillsboro'	1,700 00	38 65	Woodstock	2,246 09	281 42
McAdam Junction	1,600 00	117 56			
Moncton	1,600 00	318 48	Total	78,846 48	9,203 47
New Castle	2,700 00	85 26			

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst	3,220 00	28 99	Margaretsville	700 00	66 18
Annapolis	1,308 92	152 28	North Sydney	2,002 64	9 41
Antigonish	1,400 00	82 95	Parrsboro'	1,131 45	64 35
Arichat	2,236 00	24 74	Pictou	5,511 29	375 86
Baddeck	1,788 29	44 22	Port Hawkesbury	500 00	49 81
Barrington	830 00	78 48	Port Hood	710 00	5 19
Bridgetown	920 00	.....	Port Medway	500 00	1 89
Cornwallis	1,970 00	51 44	Shelburne	550 00	6 19
Digby	1,979 92	129 15	Sydney	2,910 00	.....
Guysboro'	2,010 00	125 23	Truro	885 29	243 18
Halifax	50,472 88	8,632 10	Weymouth	1,500 00	80 10
Liverpool	1,500 00	73 40	Windsor	2,509 96	14 64
Lockport	600 00	.....	Yarmouth	5,352 50	379 52
Londonderry	769 63	3 25			
Lunenburg	2,020 00	398 49	Total	97,782 77	11,121 04

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CUSTOMS —*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Ports.	Salaries.	Contingencies
Manitoba.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Emerson	783 28	780 50
Winnipeg	8,823 33	4,675 85
Total	9,606 61	5,456 35
North-West Territories.		
Fort MacLeod, on account of commission		3,351 26
Fort Walsh do		843 70
Wood Mountain do		158 73
Total		4,353 69
British Columbia.		
Victoria	14,200 00	1,702 46
New Westminster	5,704 00	896 10
Total	19,904 00	2,598 63
Prince Edward Island.		
Charlottetown	14,530 68	1,883 22
Summerside	4,580 00	391 90
Total	19,110 68	2,275 12
Inspection of Ports	2,200 00	4,201 11
Board of Experts and Outside Detective Service		14,658 77
Miscellaneous Contingencies of Head Office, etc		12,686 72

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 19th October, 1882.

SIR,—I had the honor to transmit statement showing the actual and estimated expenditure of this Department for the year ended on the 30th June last, and I have now to offer the following general explanations :

In the Province of Ontario [over expended, $1,600] the estimate for salaries has been exceeded by about $800. This has been necessitated in consequence of changes made during the year in the *personnel* and duties of the officers of a nature that could not be foreseen when the basis was being arranged. The balance of the excess which appears in that Province will be found chiefly in the contingent expenditure of the Port of Toronto, which had been very closely figured, the increasing business of that centre, however, having prevented the saving, in several directions, which was anticipated.

The Province of New Brunswick shows an amount short expended of $3,000, which is accounted for by deaths, resignations and superannuations at the Ports of Saint John, Chatham and Hillsboro', and the failure to carry out certain projected changes in the staff of that Province. But, on the other hand, the contingent expenditure at Saint John and Moncton has somewhat increased, owing to the greater volume of business transacted at these points.

The excess in the Province of Nova Scotia will be found entirely in the contingent expenditure of the Port of Halifax, where it was necessary to procure improved weighing apparatus and to introduce telephones, as well as to incur other increased expenditure, which the circumstances demanded.

The saving in Prince Edward Island has been caused principally by the superannuation of an officer at Charlottetown, while the other items of under expenditure were the result of delay in the payment of commission to officers of North-West Mounted Police Force (who act as collectors), the postponement of certain projected inspections, and the resignation of an officer connected with the Board of Customs service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

EXCISE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	——	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries of Officers and Inspectors of Excise, including salaries of Officers employed on Probation		200,206 66	195,285 94	4,920 72	
Increase of pay of Chief Officers at large distilleries and factories		1,400 00	1,400 00		
Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c	42,250 00				
Cost of tobacco stamps	12,000 00				
do (supplementary)	30,000 00				
		84,250 00	77,410 01	6,839 99	
Commissions to Customs Officers on duties collected by them	2,500 00				
Commissions to Customs Officers (supplementary)	1,000 00				
		3,500 00	3,302 77	197 23	
Preventive service		6,500 00	2,643 15	3,856 85	
Tobacco Stamps Commission		1,000 00	788 97	211 03	
		296,856 66	280,830 84	16,025 82	
To enable the Department to purchase wood. naphtha and similar articles, for issue to Bonded Manufacturers, under provisions of 43 Vic., c. 19, sec. 21, the cost of which will be recouped by the Manufacturers to whom they are supplied		2,000 00			
Expenditure in '81-82. $8,605 78					
Receipts in 1881-82.... 8,863 11					
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure *			Credit. 257 33		
Net Revenue and Vote unexpended				2,257 33	
		298,856 66	280,573 51	18,283 15	

Excise Revenue $5,884,859.95
Excess of Seizures Expenditure over Receipts 3,922.85

* This illustrates forcibly the disadvantages of expending money not voted by Parliament. A sum might have been put in the Estimates to cover the whole Expenditure ($8,605.78), and the whole Receipts should have gone to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions, and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. BALDERSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CULLING TIMBER.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Quebec Office—				
Supervisor	2,000 00	333 32	1,666 68	
Deputy Supervisor and Book-keeper	1,600 00	1,933 26	.....	333 26
Cashier	1,200 00	1,200 00		
Specification Clerks	1,800 00	1,200 00	600 00	
Messenger	400 00	299 97	100 03	
Specification Clerks (8 months)	5,100 00	5,401 61	.....	301 61
Assistant Book-keeper	1,000 00			
do (temporary)	.....	999 96	0 04	
Pay of Cullers	45,000 00	27,448 26	17,551 74	
Contingencies	4,000 00	2,586 44	1,413 56	
	62,100 00	41,402 82	20,697 18	
Montreal, Lachine and Sorel—				
Deputy Supervisor	900 00	900 00		
Book-keepers and Specification Clerks	1,000 00	600 00	400 00	
Pay of Cullers	2,500 00	2,237 78	262 22	
Contingencies	300 00	322 46	.....	22 46
	4,700 00	4,060 24	639 76	
General Contingencies—				
Queen's Printer	.....	175 03	.....	175 03
Stationery Office	.....	120 95	.....	120 95
	.....	295 98	.....	295 98
Total	66,800 00	45,759 04	21,040 96	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	15,000 00	12,868 12	2,131 88	
Contingencies	4,300 00	3,204 88	1,095 12	
Cullers' fees	47,500 00	29,686 04	17,813 96	
	66,800 00	45,759 04	21,040 96	

Cullers' Revenue $45,753 34

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. BALDERSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures	45,850 00				
Re-adjustment of salaries	5,000 00				
		50,850 00	43,064 05	7,785 95	
Salaries of Inspectors of Gas	.....	9,000 00	9,321 75	.....	321 75
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c.	.....	23,500 00			
Weights and Measures contingencies	14,175 24				
Gas inspection contingencies	2,762 45				
		.....	16,937 69	6,562 31	
		83,350 00	69,323 49	14,026 51	

Weights and Measures Revenue	$27,509 03
do Seizures	480 87
Gas Inspection Revenue	2,524 00
	$30,513 70

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. BALDERSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INSPECTION OF STAPLES.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Purchase of standards of flour, and other expenditure under the Act....	.....	3,000 00			
Flour, samples.....	712 42				
Freight on samples.....	68 20				
Expenses of examinations of Inspectors.....	115 85				
Advertising examinations.....	5 00				
Queen's Printer.....	31 97				
		.....	933 44	2,066 56	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. BALDERSON

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
To meet expenses under the Act	.....	10,000 00			
Analysts' retaining fees	961 11				
Fees for analyses	7,427 50				
Rent	480 56				
Materials for laboratories	900 00				
Purchase of samples	167 51				
Wax seal	10 50				
Translation	3 00				
Queen's Printer	17 88				
		.....	9,968 06	31 94	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. BALDERSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

MINOR REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Expenses of collection of Miner Revenues by Department of Inland Revenue		8,000 00			
Bill Stamps—					
British American Bank Note Co	2,220 00				
Queen's Printer	21 28				
			2,241 28		
Union Suspension Bridge—					
Salary of Collector	600 00				
Advertising	90 80				
Stationery Office	4 41				
			695 21	4,949 71	
Ferries—					
Advertising	60 35				
Queen's Printer	3 45				
			63 80		
Ordnance Lands			50 00		
		8,000 00	3,050 29	4,949 71	
Expenditure by Dept. of Interior—					
Ordnance Lands		2,000 00	2,457 63		457 63
Expenditure by Dept. of Agriculture—					
Patent Office			408 49		408 49
		10,000 00	5,916 41	4,083 59	

Minor Revenues—	
Bill Stamps (Finance Statement)	$82,616 45
Union Suspension Bridge	2,951 48
Ferries	1,562 20
Ordnance Lands	42,989 13
Patent Fees	58,769 93
	$188,889 19

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. BALDERSON.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 28th, 1882.

SIR,—I enclose the ordinary form of Appropriation Account showing expenditure by you for collection of Inland Revenues for 1881-82, as compared with the Estimates, the balances in every case being, as required by the Audit Act, the same as those given by your Department.

Where the difference between vote and expenditure is material, I would like to have, for the information of Parliament, a statement of the causes of variation, such causes as would have induced a closer estimate had they been foreseen.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 3rd January, 1883.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 28th December, ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following remarks in explanation of the discrepancies between the sums expended and the sums granted by Parliament for the respective services.

Excise.

The item "Salaries of Officers and Inspectors," shows an under expenditure of $4,920.72. This discrepancy is due to the fact, firstly, that several increases contemplated when the Estimates were framed were withheld in addition to which it was expected that the examinations to be held by the Board of Inland Revenue Examiners would have resulted in improving the rank of a greater number of officers than it did, the proportion of successful candidates having been less last year than any previous year.

In respect of the under expenditure on account of excise contingencies, $4,119 was due to the cost of tobacco stamps having reached to $37,881, as against an estimate of $42,000. The remaining surplus of $2,700 is considered but a small item upon so large a vote.

The surplus of $3,856.85 under the head of Preventive Service explains itself. It is essential that the vote should be large enough to meet all possible requirements, but it is of that nature that it cannot be closely approximated.

Culling Timber.

The expenditure in respect of this service was $21,040.96 less than estimated. Of this, $17,813.96 stands to the credit of the vote for cullers fees, the expenditure for which depends upon the volume of trade and cannot therefore be closely approximated.

Of the balance, namely $3,227, $2,131 pertains to salaries, the saving having been due to the superannuation of the supervisor and the delay in appointing a successor, and the omission for some time to appoint a successor to one of the specification clerks who died during the previous year.

Weights and Measures.

It is probable that the estimated expenditure under this head will continue to be more or less in excess of the actual cost inasmuch as the staff is in process of reduc-

tion. The existing staff has necessarily to be provided for in the Estimates, while resignations or deaths during the currency of the year are not filled up.

The Department has exercised a rigid supervision over the expenditure of this branch of the service under the head of Contingencies, inasmuch as the revenue derived from inspection is still less than its cost.

Minor Revenues.

Shifting and uncertain. Cannot be closely approximated.

The above remarks explain all the discrepancies which are of sufficient importance to need explanation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. MIALL,
Acting Commissioner.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Supplementary.	Total Grants.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
Working Expenses.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Locomotive power	548,000 00	81,000 00	629,000 00	684,191 41		55,191 41
Car expenses	358,000 00	70,000 00	428,000 00	469,331 23		41,331 23
Maintenance of way and works	385,000 00	78,000 00	463,000 00	476,134 17		13,134 17
Station expenses	192,000 00	40,000 00	232,000 00	270,355 70		38,355 70
General charges	117,000 00	31,000 00	148,000 00	162,134 29		14,134 29
Car mileage				7,510 68		7,510 68
	1,600,000 00	300,000 00	1,900,000 00	2,069,657 48		169,657 48
Over-expended						169,657 48

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Working Expenses.						
Locomotive power	56,000 00	4,000 00	60,000 00	66,996 33		6,996 33
Car expenses	32,000 00	3,000 00	35,000 00	30,844 32	4,155 68	
Maintenance of way and works	64,000 00	4,000 00	68,000 00	92,735 10		24,735 10
Station expenses	22,000 00	3,000 00	25,000 00	23,560 16	1,439 84	
General charges	12,000 00	2,000 00	14,000 00	14,124 06		124 06
	186,000 00	16,000 00	202,000 00	228,259 97	5,595 52	31,855 49
Unexpended						5,595 52
Over-expended						26,259 97

Appropriation for working expenses	$202,000 00
Amount from 1880-81	48,236 57
	$250,236 57
Expended as above	228,259 97
Balance, 30th June, 1882	$21,976 60

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

WINDSOR BRANCH, INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Supplementary.	Total Grants.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Working Expenses.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Maintenance of way and works	12,000 00	8,000 00	20,000 00	10,934 89	9,065 11	
Unexpended					9,065 11	

Appropriation for year		$20,000 00
Balance from 1880-81		5,582 75
		$25,582 75
Expended as above		10,934 89
Balance, 30th June, 1882		$14,647 86

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, PEMBINA BRANCH.

Working expenses	2,000 00	2,570 88		570 88
To refund certain money overcharged in the transport of freight	1,000 00	*721 83	278 17	
	3,000 00	3,292 71	278 17	570 88
Unexpended				278 17
Over-expenditure				292 71

* This outlay appears as a deduction from Revenue in Public Accounts.

Certified,

THOMAS D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1882.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN OPERATION,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, 30th December, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of this date enclosing statements of expenditure of the Department of Railways and Canals, for Railways under traffic as compared with the Estimates for year ended 30th June, 1882, and requesting explanations of the causes of the difference between grant and expenditure, I have to report that the excess of expenditure of $169,657.48 over the appropriation in operating the Intercolonial Railway is due to the very large increase in the traffic.

The appropriation shown by you to be available for the operating of the Prince Edward Island Railway was not expended because the road was efficiently worked for a lesser sum.

The cause of the expenditure in maintaining the Windsor Branch being less than the appropriation is due to some works of renewals proposed to have been completed during the year, not having been commenced at as early a date as contemplated.

The excess of expenditure of $292.71 over the appropriation in connection with the traffic business of the Canadian Pacific Railway is due to the claims entertained against traffic being that much in excess of what was estimated.

Papers returned herewith.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

APPENDIX A.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

No. 1.—SUMMARY of Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1882.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
	DR.		
To	Cheques issued by Railway Department	3,074,758 30	
	Paid Morton, Rose & Co. for rails	35,305 62	
	Stationery supplied by Stationery Department	105 47	
	Transfer of rolling stock from Canadian Pacific Railway	35,470 48	
			3,145,639 87
	CR.		
By	Working expenses	2,069,657 48	
	Capital	585,568 79	
	Subsidy to steamer "City of St. John"	8,000 00	
	Rails loaned to Kent Northern Railway	645 54	
	Punchard, Clark & Co. account written off	7,352 34	
	Transfers to Public Works and Railway Departments	1,073 09	
	Back charges	350,756 50	
	Stores	71,449 69	
	Open accounts	51,136 44	
			3,145,639 87

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
	DR.			
To	Gross deposits in Bank of Montreal, at Moncton, during year		2,437,387 71	
	Deposited in England :—			
	Allan & Co.	$17,701 89		
	Bischoff, Bompas & Co.	583 38		
			18,285 27	
				2,455,672 98
	CR.			
By	Gross Revenue accrued :—			
	Passenger traffic	$ 651,296 94		
	Freight do	1,303,495 00		
	Mails and sundries	124,470 72		
			2,079,262 66	
	Transfer to open accounts		25,653 82	
	Back charges		350,756 50	
				2,455,672 98

No. 3—.SUMMARY of Cash Account for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
	DR.		
To	Balance on hand, 30th June, 1881		8,844 63
	Gross Receipts during year		2,445,156 05
			2,454,000 68
	CR.		
By	Gross deposits to credit of Receiver-General	2,437,387 71	
	Balance on hand, 30th June, 1882	16,612 97	
			2,454,000 68

APPENDIX A—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY—*Continued.*

No. 4.—SUMMARY of General Stores Account for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1881		313,701 06
Gross purchases during year	991,609 94	
Less—Gross issues do	920,160 25	
		71,449 69
Balance on hand, 30th June, 1882		385,150 75
Consisting of—		
Ordinary stores	265,031 13	
Iron and steel rails	42,106 54	
Old materials for sale	78,013 08	
		385,150 75

No. 5.—Open Accounts for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Net balances outstanding, 30th June, 1881		188,059 28
Transfer from expenditure		51,136 44
		239,195 72
Cr.		
By Transfer from receipts	25,653 82	
do Punchard, Clark & Co., Account	300 00	
		25,953 82
Balance, 30th June, 1882		213,241 90
Consisting of—		
Debit balances per Railway balance sheet	234,464 97	
Less—Credit do do	21,223 07	
		213,241 90

No. 6.—BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Open Accounts—Debit Balances—		
Cash	16,612 97	
Stations	53,984 00	
Intercolonial Express Co	1,850 68	
Rents	3,257 52	
James Harris & Co	4 78	
Steel Company of Canada	29,656 99	
Acadia Coal Company	3,733 85	
Springhill & Parrsboro' Railway	3,161 99	
Intercolonial Coal Company	1,427 39	
Western Counties Railway (general account) $15,893 35		
do (traffic account) 1,657 42		
	17,550 77	
Halifax & Cape Breton Railway	119 88	
Windsor Branch Railway	1,912 75	
Windsor & Annapolis Railway (new)	1,499 10	
do (old)	6,684 46	
St. Martin's & Upham Railway	4,107 39	
Elgin Branch Railway	726 10	
Coldbrook Mills	1,967 41	
J. N. Pouliot	352 20	
Kent Northern Railway	165 50	
Canadian Pacific Railway (old)	2,007 24	
Colonel Laurie	18 56	
Halifax Rolling Mills	66 62	
Carried forward	150,868 15	

APPENDIX A—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY—*Concluded.*

No. 6.—BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1882—*Concluded.*

DR.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		150,868 15	
Open Accounts—Debit Balances—			
B. De Veber		76 00	
Geo. Taylor		107 16	
Moncton Sugar Refinery		2,938 45	
Record & Boyer		18 18	
Washburn Carwheel Company		82 00	
Nova Scotia Government		280 45	
Canadian Pacific Railway (new)		8 81	
P. Mitchell		70 32	
A. Forbes		82 18	
J. Wetmore		20 00	
Allston Wheel Company		396 00	
Halifax Cotton Siding		9,188 48	
Unclaimed freight		73 77	
Montreal & Sorel Railway		5 95	
W. Casey		23 50	
McDougall & Co		575 00	
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway		28 00	
Central Vermont Railway		17 00	
Carrier, Lainé & Co		4,478 32	
James Crossen		498 54	
Nova Scotia Forge Company		949 47	
H. T. Stevens		178 78	
Moncton Cotton Car Siding		458 35	
Dubé & Co		1,009 30	
SS. "St. Lawrence"		1,199 24	
Canadian Pacific Railway		140 00	
Chatham Branch Railway		268 13	
Grand Trunk Railway (general)		3,710 52	
Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company		58 24	
Prince Edward Island Railway		146 21	
Great Western Railway		12 20	
J. & S. Winter		108 00	
Oxford Branch Railway		12,324 80	
Department of Public Works		42 79	
Post Office Department		41,074 41	
Department of Militia		666 21	
Department of Agriculture		1,392 96	
Department of Marine and Fisheries		55 80	
Penitentiary, Dorchester		22 85	
Department of Justice		810 45	
		234,464 97	
Less—Credit Balances—			
Accident Insurance	$5,965 19		
Fines and rewards	270 98		
G. & G. Flewelling	31 61		
Quebec Central Railway	34 26		
Grand Trunk Railway	7,884 66		
Albert Railway	60 94		
Miscellaneous	6,975 43		
		21,223 07	
Net debit balances			213,241 90
Stores			385,150 75
			598,392 65
CR.			
Dominion Account			598,392 65

THOMAS D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1882.

APPENDIX B.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

No. 1.—SUMMARY of Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Payments by cheque at Charlottetown during year	268,458 72	
do do Ottawa	1,000 00	
Issues of stores	6,207 55	
		275,666 27
Cr.		
By Charged as follows :—		
Capital	402 02	
Working expenses	228,259 97	
Open accounts (*Vide* Statement No. 5)	22,347 77	
Bank of Prince Edward Island	12,107 69	
Rails loan account	12,548 81	
		275,666 27

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Gross revenue accrued during year, viz. :—			
Passenger traffic	$63,949 26		
Freight do	64,776 28		
Mails and sundries	8,542 00		
		137,267 54	
Receipts on open accounts (*Vide* Statement No. 5)		20,085 12	
			157,352 66
Cr.			
By Gross deposits to credit of Receiver-General			157,352 66

No. 3.—SUMMARY of Cash Account for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand, 30th June, 1881	1,049 33	
Gross receipts during year	157,072 87	
		158,122 20
Cr.		
By Deposits to credit of Receiver-General during year		157,352 66
Balance on hand, 30th June, 1882		769 54

APPENDIX B—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY—*Concluded.*

No. 4.—SUMMARY of General Stores Account for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand, 30th June, 1881		65,658 08	
Gross receipts during year 1881-82		92,443 69	
			158,101 77
Cr.			
By Gross issues during year 1881-82		98,651 24	
Balance, 30th June, 1881-82, consisting of—			
Ordinary stores	$41,661 48		
Rails and fastenings	17,789 05		
		59,450 53	
			158,101 77

No. 5.—OPEN ACCOUNTS for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Transfer from Expenditure (per Statement No. 1)		22,347 77
Less— do Receipts (per Statement No. 5)		20,085 12
		2,262 65
Cr.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1881		1,513 21
Net debit balance (per Balance Sheet No. 6) 30th June, 1882		749 44

No. 6.—BALANCE SHEET per Railway Books, 30th June, 1882.

Dr.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Stores			59,450 53
Open Accounts—			
To Debit balances—			
Cash	$ 769 54		
Stations	1,186 41		
Militia Department	13 35		
Post Office Department	2,016 00		
Miscellaneous	992 08		
		4,977 38	
Less—Credit balances—			
Accident Insurance	$ 2,436 72		
Through Ticket Ledger	1,791 22		
		4,227 94	
			749 44
			60,199 97
Cr.			
By Dominion Account			60,199 97

THOS. D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1882.

APPENDIX C.

WINDSOR BRANCH, INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

No. 1—SUMMARY of Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Gross payments by cheque		19,031 65
Cr.		
By Working expenses	10,934 89	
Stores	1,210 47	
Open Accounts	6,886 29	
		19,031 65

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Receipts for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Gross deposits to credit of Receiver-General		30,691 70
Cr.		
By Gross Revenue accrued	21,053 19	
Open Accounts	9,638 51	
		30,691 70

No. 3.—OPEN ACCOUNTS for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1881		3,348 58
Transfer from Expenditure (per Statement No. 1)		6,886 29
		10,234 87
Cr.		
By Transfer from Receipts (per Statement No. 2)		9,638 51
Net Balance Open Accounts, Dr., 30th June, 1882		596 36

No. 4.—BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1882.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Stores—		
Balance, 30th June, 1881 $3,537 79		
Purchased in 1881-82 1,210 47		
	4,748 26	
To Open Accounts—		
Windsor and Annapolis Railway, Dr. $2,509 11		
Intercolonial Railway, Cr 1,912 75		
	596 36	
		5,344 62
Cr.		
By Dominion Account		5,344 62

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th October, 1882.

THOS. D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector.

APPENDIX D.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—PEMBINA BRANCH.

No. 1.—Summary of Receipts and Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1882.

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount deducted from subsidy payable to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, viz.:—		
For Railway stores	75,650 87	
Freight at stations	22,360 64	
do in transit	18,939 45	
	116,950 96	
Less—Charged in accounts to 30th June, 1882	110,415 94	
	6,535 02	
Construction suspense account transferred to capital	9,187 53	
Amount collected from Hazlehurst for freight	934 14	
do Crossen & Co	216 30	
Total	16,872 99	
Less—Refunds to various persons over-charged in traffic accounts	721 83	
Net Revenue, 1881-82		16,151 16
Expenditures.		
Sundry payments on account of arrears of Working Expenses accrued prior to transfer of line to Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,388 43	
Engine and car-hire placed to credit of Contract No. 15, account	1,182 45	
Total Working Expenses, 1881-82		2,570 78

No. 2.—Open Accounts to 30th June, 1882.

Dr.		
Balance of Open Accounts, 30th June, 1881	107,615 50	
Transferred to credit of capital, 1881-82	4,513 65	
do do Revenue	6,535 02	
Amount paid Michigan Central Railway	22 90	
		118,687 07
Cr.		
Amount deducted from subsidy payable to Canadian Pacific Railway Company	116,950 96	
Charged to Working Expenses (credited Contract No. 15)	1,182 45	
Cash received on account of arrears of 1880-81	286 07	
Bad debt written off—balance due by Agent St. Boniface Station	24 07	
Over-charge allowed C. M. & St. Paul Railway	1 85	
		118,445 40
Balance, 30th June, 1882		241 67
Consisting of balance at debit of St. Boniface Ticket Agent		241 67

Note.—The unsettled balance of $9,187.53, at debit of construction service, remaining in suspense on the 30th June, 1881, has been transferred to debit of Capital and credit of Revenue of 1881-82.

No returns connected with C. P. Railway Traffic of a later date than 31st December, 1881, have as yet reached the undersigned. The foregoing statements (No. 1 and 2) have therefore been compiled from such available data as the books of the Finance Department afford.

Finance Department
Ottawa, 7th December, 1882.

THOMAS D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 4th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date transmitting applications from Mr. Schreiber for certain payments connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway transactions of last fiscal year.

You further request me to examine them, and if correct, certify them in order that entry warrants may be passed.

I now, therefore, certify—

1. That the sum of $4,513.65 which Mr. Schreiber states to be due "Construction Keewatin to Selkirk" corresponds with an item at credit of "Contract 15" in the returns I have received.

2. Mr. Schreiber certifies that $9,187.53, remaining in suspense since 30th June, 1881, is chargeable to Capital and placed to credit of Revenue.

3. The sum of $22.90 appears due to the Michigan Central Railway Company since 30th June, 1881.

As no vouchers connected with capital expenditures pass through my hands, and I have nothing to do with initiating expenditures by cheque, it appears to me that any further action that may be required in reference to them, should be taken in your office.

If the foregoing entries be made, the open accounts of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the 30th June last will be reduced to a balance of $241.67, which remains at debit of the late Ticket Agent at St. Boniface, and which has yet to be collected from him by the Railway Department.

As to the statements prepared for the Public Accounts as well as for your Annual Report, which, as you are aware, were compiled from imperfect data, in the absence of the usual complete returns for last fiscal year, I regret to say that in so far as they are concerned I am not yet in a position to append a certificate of their absolute correctness.

In the first place, none of the accounts which represent the receipts of last year passed through my office. The chief item ($116,950.96) is an amount deducted from the subsidy due to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—which neither corresponds in amount $110,415.94) or in detail with the latest returns I have received.* Neither of the other two items of receipts have passed through the traffic accounts as far as I know.

On the other hand, you are aware that Parliament voted an amount to meet arrearages of working expenses, and another sum for overcharges. As no separation of the two classes of payments has been made in the Railway Department, I am not certain whether the classification I have made of the sums really chargeable to each appropriation is perfectly correct or not.

For the foregoing reasons it will be seen that I cannot properly certify that the statements prepared for publication are correct, and that if they are published at all, the foot-note I have appended should remain intact or my signature be withdrawn.

Mr. Schreiber's letters are returned herewith. As amended statements will be required for publication, and the form of these will depend upon whatever further action you may think proper to take in regard to these accounts, I shall be glad to be advised on the subject as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

* The grounds for the increased charge to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, were made clear to me.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, 7th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith the following summary of the fiscal operations of the several Lines of Railway under Dominion management for the year ended 30th June, 1882.

A.—Intercolonial Railway.

No. 1.—Gross Expenditures.
2.—Gross Receipts.
3.—Cash Account.
4.—General Stores.
5.—Open Accounts.
6.—Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1882.

B.—Prince Edward Island Railway

No. 1.—Gross Expenditures.
2.—Gross Receipts.
3.—Cash Account.
4.—General Stores.
5.—Open Accounts.
6.—Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1882.

C.—Windsor Branch.

No. 1.—Gross Expenditures.
2.—Gross Receipts.
3.—Open Accounts.
4.—Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1882.

D.—Canadian Pacific Railway.

No. 1.—Receipts and Expenditures on account of Arrears.
2.—Open Accounts, 30th June, 1882.

I further transmit herewith the undermentioned Appropriation Statements for 1881-2:—

1.—Intercolonial Railway Capital Account.
2.—Prince Edward Island Railway Capital Account.
3.—Intercolonial Railway Working Expenses.
4.—Prince Edward Island Railway Working Expenses.
5.—Windsor Branch Railway do do
6.—Canadian Pacific Railway do do

The following is a brief resumé of the year's transactions:—

Capital Account.

Intercolonial Railway:—	
The gross outlay to 30th June, 1881, was	$38,974,452 44
Expended in 1881-2	585,568 79
Total to 30th June, 1882	$39,560,021 23
Prince Edward Island Railway:—	
Gross outlay to 30th June, 1881	$3,466,588 57
Expenditure in 1881-2	402 03
Total to 30th June, 1882	$3,466,990 60

Working Expenses.

The operating expenses in 1881-2 were as follows:—

Intercolonial Railway	$2,069,657 48
Prince Edward Island Railway	228,259 97
Windsor Branch	10,934 89
Canadian Pacific (arrears)	2,570 88
Total	$2,311,423 22

Revenue.

The revenues accrued in 1881-2 were:—

Intercolonial Railway	$2,079,262 66
Prince Edward Island Railway	137,267 54
Windsor Branch	21,053 19
Canadian Pacific (arrears)	16,151 16
Total	$2,253,734 55

The gross operating expenses of all the lines therefore exceeded the gross earnings by the sum of $66,876.20.

Railway Stores.

The stores on hand on 30th June, 1881, and 30th June, 1882, were respectively valued as follows:—

	1881.	1882.
Intercolonial Railway	$313,701 06	$385,150 75
Windsor Branch	3,537 79	4,748 26
Prince Edward Island Railway	65,658 08	59,450 53

Open Accounts.

The following is a summary of the net balances of open accounts outstanding on the 30th June, 1881 and 1882, respectively:—

	1881.	1882.
Intercolonial Railway	Dr. $188,059 28	Dr. $213,241 90
Prince Edward Island Railway	Cr. 1,513 21	Dr. 749 44
Windsor Branch	Dr. 3,348 58	Dr. 596 36
Canadian Pacific Railway	Dr. 107,615 50	Dr. 241 67

I deem it proper to state here, that as no returns connected with traffic business at Winnipeg have been furnished me since 31st December, 1881, I have been obliged to adjust the accounts from such data as the books of the Finance Department afford, and cannot therefore vouch for their perfect accuracy.

Classification of Expenditures.

You are already aware through the correspondence which has taken place, of the vexatious delays and complications that have hitherto arisen, especially at the close of the present fiscal year, in adjusting the accounts for want of what I consider fuller information as to the nature and extent of expenditures specially authorized by the Railway Department from time to time during the year.

In consequence of this defect in the system a want of harmony frequently arises between the votes as they appear in the Estimates submitted to Parliament, and the

sub-heads under which expenditures—especially on Capital Account—subsequently appear classified in the Railway Returns to my office. Doubts are therefore constantly arising as to whether certain outlays are properly chargeable to the parliamentary appropriation or require the *ad interim* authority of a Governor's Warrant to cover them.

It is, therefore, proper that I should here repeat what I have already frequently reported, that I am not in a position to exercise any supervision over the classification of expenditures, and that in preparing the usual entries for the Dominion books from month to month, I am obliged to accept the figures as I find them in the returns I receive from the Railway Department.

In dealing with these expenditures, all I can do is satisfy myself during my inspection tours that the returns sent me are in perfect accord with the Railway books in the general offices, and that every payment is represented by a duly certified voucher.

Appropriation Accounts.

A reference to the accompanying appropriation statements shews the expenditures charged to the various Parliamentary grants for railway service during the past fiscal year—all of which have been compared and found to correspond with the Railway books in the general offices—with the exception of those kept at Winnipeg, which were not balanced at the date of my last visit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS D. TIMS,
Financial Inspector.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year

RAILWAYS AND

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account deficit upon each

Service.	Grant Staff.	Expenditure.		Total.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
		Salaries.	Accounts.		Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
STAFF.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lachine ..... *a*	48,000 00	36,303 04	4,855 86	41,158 90	6,841 10	
Beauharnois	17,000 00	17,461 31	1,343 22	18,804 53	.....	1,804 53
Cornwall	14,500 00	14,881 05	171 15	15,052 20	.....	552 20
Williamsburg	7,600 00	7,302 54	286 90	7,589 44	10 56	
Welland ..... *a*	110,000 00	61,423 57	13,217 94	74,641 51	35,358 49	
Port Maitland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Burlington	300 00	.....	.....	.....	300 00	
Trent	2,500 00	1,525 01	486 91	2,011 92	488 08	
St. Anne	2,200 00	2,410 00	201 30	2,611 30	.....	411 30
Carillon and Grenville	12,000 00	13,117 23	1,270 26	14,387 49	.....	2,387 49
Rideau Canal	26,500 00	25,064 51	1,823 38	26,887 89	.....	387 89
Culbute	700 00	790 00	.....	790 00	.....	90 00
St. Ours	1,800 00	1,762 50	240 21	2,002 71	.....	202 71
Chambly	12,000 00	15,047 81	1,638 97	16,686 78	.....	4,686 78
St. Peter	1,500 00	1,861 90	58 64	1,920 54	.....	420 54
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	256,600 00	198,950 47	25,594 74	224,545 21	42,998 23	10,943 44

Appropriation, Staffs and Repairs	$459,102 00
Amount brought from 1880-81	33,492 75
	492,594 75
Expenditure Staff and Repairs	412,212 25
Balance	$ 80,382 50

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and

Examined,
J. B. LYNCH.

a. Staff of new canal not yet increased.
b. Work in progress.
c. Estimate for repairs is only approximate.

ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

CANALS (REVENUE).

of CANALS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant Repairs.	Expenditure.		Total.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
		Wages.	Accounts.		Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
REPAIRS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lachine	17,150 00	8,769 69	8,346 77	17,116 46	33 54	
Beauharnois..... $16,650						
Supplementary. 4,188						
	20,838 00	10,462 40	10,351 46	20,813 86	24 14	
Cornwall	7,200 00	4,615 17	2,019 45	6,634 62	565 38	
Williamsburg	7,450 00	3,663 29	3,784 40	7,447 69	2 31	
Welland..... $57,800						
Supplementary.. 11,250						
	69,050 00	37,201 87	31,985 60	69,187 47	.....	137 47
Port Maitland..... *b*	25,000 00	487 50	14,700 00	15,187 50	9,812 50	
Burlington.....	500 00	.....	240 62	240 62	259 38	
Trent.....	9,400 00	4,696 18	3,419 32	8,115 50	1,284 50	
St. Anne..... $2,300						
Supplementary. 200						
	2,500 00	1,285 46	1,058 53	2,343 99	156 01	
Carillon and Grenville.....	8,000 00	5,044 68	2,538 00	7,582 68	417 32	
Rideau.....	12,000 00	3,802 50	10,085 18	13,887 68	....	1,887 68
Culbute	300 00	51 00	111 33	162 33	137 67	
St. Ours..... $1,200						
Supplementary. 564						
	1,764 00	1,092 15	810 26	1,902 41	....	138 41
Chambly	15,500 00	9,786 16	7,057 44	16,843 60	....	1,343 60
St. Peter.....	3,500 00	200 63	.....	200 63	3,299 37	
Miscellaneous	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	
Dredge vessels, supplemt'ry	1,350 00	.....	.....	.....	1,350 00	
c	202,502 00	91,158 68	96,508 36	187,667 04	18,342 12	3,507 16

is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

COLLECTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries of Canal Officers	26,770 00	26,625 93	144 07	
Contingencies of Canal Offices	6,000 00	5,649 48	350 52	
	32,770 00	32,275 41	494 59	

Revenue from Canal Tolls..... $303,101 81

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. BALDERSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

COLLECTION OF SLIDE AND BOOM DUES.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ending 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
Salaries.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ottawa Agency—				
Crown Timber Agent	2,600 00	2,600 00		
Assistant Crown Timber Agent	1,800 00	1,800 00		
Clerks	6,000 00	5,790 00	210 00	
Timber Counter, Boatman, Deputy Slide Master and Messenger	1,445 00	1,423 00	22 00	
	11,845 00	11,613 00	232 00	
Quebec Agency—				
Crown Timber Agent	2,600 00	2,499 92	100 08	
Assistant Crown Timber Agent	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Clerk	1,100 00	1,100 00		
	5,200 00	5,099 92	100 08	
St. Maurice Agency—				
Agent	200 00	200 00		
Timber Counter	600 00	.....	600 00	
	800 00	200 00	600 00	
Saguenay Agency—				
Agent	400 00	.....	400 00	
Total Salaries	18,245 00	16,912 92	1,332 08	
Contingencies.				
Ottawa Agency	2,000 00	1,125 38		
Quebec do	300 00	105 53		
St. Maurice Agency	200 00			
do do Timber Counters	.....	510 00		
Minor works	100 00			
Z. A. Lash, professional services	.....	235 00		
Queen's Printer	.....	32 98		
Stationery Office	.....	190 75		
Total Contingencies	2,600 00	2,199 64	400 36	
Total Collection of Slide and Boom Dues	20,845 00	19,112 56	1,732 44	

Revenue from Slides and Booms $95,179 18

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

Examined,
J. H. BALDERSON.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—REVENUE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance from 1880-81	78 56	11,108 26				
Appropriation for Saguenay works	1,000 00	3,000 00				
do do Supplementary vote	.....	1,000 00				
do St. Maurice River works	14,500 00	7,500 00				
do Ottawa do	22,000 00	20,000 00				
do Trent and Newcastle River works	1,000 00	2,900 00				
do General repairs and improvements	.....	10,000 00				
Total grant for Staff	.....	.....	38,578 56			
Total grant for Repairs	.....	.....	55,508 26			
			94,086 82			
EXPENDITURE.						
Saguenay River, Staff—						
Expenditure—						
A. Boulanger, salary, self and assistants	882 58					
Sundry payments—						
Services in photography	558 00					
Photographic materials	13 00					
Plans	30 00					
Rent	12 00					
		1,495 58				
Saguenay River, Repairs—						
Sundry payments—						
Pay-lists	4,820 00					
Travelling	182 00					
Photographic materials	52 68					

Freight	9 52			
		5,064 21		6,559 79
St. Maurice River, Staff—				
Expenditure—				
L. E. Gervais, pay-lists	13,418 51			
J. Bourgeois do	2,922 69			
Isidore Coté do	1,200 00			
Henry Ogden, rent	200 00			
Sundry payments—				
Travelling	25 50			
		17,766 70		
St. Maurice River, Repairs—				
Expenditure—				
T. E. Norman, repairs	4,311 55			
L. E. Gervais, pay-lists	4,259 38			
Isidore Coté do	150 00			
J. Bourgeois do	181 78			
Stationery	1 78			
Sundry payments—				
Travelling	31 00			
Translating	6 00			
Copying	227 50			
		9,168 99		
				26,935 69
Ottawa River Works, Staff—				
Expenditure—				
Thos. Guerin, salary	492 00			
Sundry payments—				
Pay-lists	19,091 41			
Hardware	504 25			
Lumber	212 34			
Oars and boat	58 61			
Repairing masonry	32 62			
Ice	4 84			
Towels	1 88			
Rope	9 00			
Travelling	695 73			
Carleton Directory	7 50			
Rent of telephone	100 00			
Sundry disbursements	712 23			
Labour on bridge	16 13			
Freight	17 35			
Cement	22 48			
Daily Citizen	12 00			
Cartage	62 85			
Rent of ground	50 00			
		22,103 22		
Carried forward		22,103 22	94,086 82	33,495 48

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—REVENUE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		22,103 22	94,086 82	33,495 48		
Ottawa River Works, Repairs—						
Expenditure—						
J. Proudfoot, Repairs	1,077 38					
S. Bingham do	118 30					
A. McEwan do	568 70					
D. Carmichael do	987 85					
A. McFarlane do	1,382 46					
D. McLaren do	225 22					
A. H. Johnson do	2,982 32					
Wm. Thompson do	258 19					
D. McFarlane do	333 75					
J. G. Poupore, Timber	578 91					
F. X. Wilson do	521 91					
Robert Rowan do	847 70					
J. Henderson do	497 63					
Bronson & Weston do	64 84					
H. Robinson do	235 35					
M. Fitzmaurice, Hardware	228 74					
N. S. Blasdell do	202 32					
Thos. Birkett do	134 58					
N. Dean, Provisions	155 87					
J. H. Scott, services as Inspector	442 50					
A. Belanger, salary	145 57					
D. O'Connor, legal services	306 80					
Z. A. Lash	240 00					

Sundry payments, pay-lists, &c	5,500 66			
		18,037 55		40,140 77
Trent and Newcastle, Staff—				
Expenditure—				
W. H. Hall, services as Inspector	112 50			
H. Deacon, salary	60 00			
Sundry payments, salary of Clerk	410 00			
		582 50		
Trent and Newcastle, Repairs—				
Expenditure—				
W. H. Hall, timber	365 09			
McLean, Brayshaw & Co., castings	104 55			
Sundry payments, labor	2,558 89			
		3,028 53		3,611 03
General Repairs and Improvements—				
Expenditure, Piers below Quebec, Staff—				
Sundry payments, Boom Master		80 00		
Piers below Quebec, Repairs—				
Sundry payments		2,905 95		
				2,985 95
Cedar's Pier, Repairs—				
J. Reay, timber	270 00			
A. Anderson, timber	287 80			
E. Bissonette, hardware	175 75			
Sundry payments—				
Pay-list	1,452 23			
Withs and wood	68 25			
Travelling expenses	91 53			
Hardware	161 16			
Freight	44 64			
Stone	60 05			
Lumber	15 20			
Registering deeds	8 70			
Correspondence	46 00			
Sundry disbursements	30 31			
				2,711 62
St. Dominique Pier, Repairs—				
Sundry payments, travelling				26 75
Petawawa Works, Repairs—				
Sundry payments for timber				142 83
Chicoutimi, Repairs—				
Sundry payments, travelling				6 00
Carried forward			94,086 82	83,120 43

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—REVENUE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of HARBORS AND RIVERS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			94,086 82	83,120 43		
Les Boulements Pier, Repairs—						
Sundry payments for labor				249 97		
River Richelieu, Repairs—						
Paid J. U. Francœur maintenance of buoys				358 75		
Malbaie Pier, Repairs—						
Sundry payments—						
Pay-list	222 48					
Lumber	33 60					
Brush	27 00					
Care of tools	20 00					
Hardware	24 53					
Beaudet & Chinic, Hardware	93 76					
				420 77		
Tadousac Fish-dams—						
Sundry payments—						
Labour	762 18					
Travelling	57 84					
Lumber	96 30					
Board	24 00					
Salary	24 00					
Rent	4 00					
				968 32		

Piers and Booms, Belœil— Sundry disbursements				68 71		
Anse St. Jean Pier— Sundry disbursements				49 07		
			94,086 82	85,236 02	8,850 80	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—REVENUE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, on account of TELEGRAPHS, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	—	—	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
					Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Telegraph Lines, Prince Edward Island and the Mainland—						
Balance from 1880-81	106 68					
Amount of Appropriation	2,000 00					
			2,106 68			
Expenditure—						
Anglo-American Telegraph Company, subsidy				1,946 66	160 02	
Telegraph Lines, British Columbia, *vid* Nanaimo and Point Grey—						
Amount of Appropriation for Staff	13,500 00					
do Supplementary vote for Staff	20,000 00					
		33,500 00				
do Appropriation for Repairs		5,500 00				
			39,000 00			
Expenditure—						
A. J. Venn, travelling	240 00					
Sundry payments—						
Telegrams	283 32					
Travelling	768 65					
Expenditure by J. W. Trutch	37,354 90					
				38,646 87	353 13	
Land and Cable Telegraph Lines of the Sea Coasts and Islands of the Lower St Lawrence and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces—						
Amount of Appropriation, Staff	3,000 00					
Supplementary vote, Staff	5,000 00					
		8,000 00				
Appropriation for Repairs		2,000 00				
			10,000 00			
Expenditure—						
The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, cables	146 00					

India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Company, cables	1,694 05				
Western Union Telegraph Company, disbursements	1,333 18				
C. R. Hosmer, disbursements	508 73				
F. N. Gisborne, salary	312 48				
A. D. Wetmore, services	224 42				
Printing	227 66				
Sundry payments—					
Services of Operator	388 44				
do Superintendent	545 00				
Salaries	634 14				
Services as draughtsmen	82 50				
Travelling expenses	604 50				
Sundry disbursements	587 33				
Freight and express charges	52 10				
Pay-lists	628 72				
Fuel	14 40				
Services of extra Messenger	38 75				
Copying	154 00				
Telegrams	478 75				
				8,655 15	1,344 85
Signal Service, Fishery Bulletins			3,000 00		3,000 00
To pay Geo. Levêque, arrears of salary as caretaker, River Ouelle			211 50	211 50	
Agent and contingencies, British Columbia—					
Amount of Appropriation			4,000 00		
Expenditure by Hon. J. W. Trutch—					
Hon. J. W. Trutch, salary	825 00				
J. Y. Creichton do	813 33				
C. W. McDonald do	287 90				
Thos. Deasey do	40 00				
Tinware	54 21				
Sundry disbursements	20 05				
Stationery	79 75				
Printing	75 50				
				2,195 84	1,804 16
			58,318 18	51,656 02	6,662 16

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS—REVENUE—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
RECAPITULATION.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Harbors and Rivers, Piers, Slides, Booms, &c.. *a*	94,086 82	85,236 02	8,850 80	
Telegraph lines between Prince Edward Island and the mainland..... *b*	2,106 68	1,946 66	160 02	
Telegraph lines, British Columbia *viâ* Nanaimo and Point Grey ..... *b*	39,000 00	38,646 87	353 13	
Land and cable telegraph lines of the Sea Coast, and Islands of the Lower Rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Maritime Provinces... *b*	10,000 00	8,655 15	1,344 85	
Signal Service—Fishery bulletins..... *a*	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	
To pay Geo. Levêque arrears of salary as caretaker of the wharf, lighthouse and gate, at River Ouelle, 20th Sept., 1870, to 1st March, 1874, and for disbursements made by him.....	211 50	211 50		
Agent and contingencies, British Columbia.... *b*	4,000 00	2,195 84	1,804 16	
	152,405 00	136,892 04	15,512 96	

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
J. H. P. GIBSON,

a. Carried forward to 1882-83.
b. Not required.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
ONTARIO.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Mail Service.				
Grand Trunk Railway	86,000 00	90,187 59		
Great Western Railway	70,000 00	70,666 86		
Other Railways	116,000 00	109,539 70		
Steamboats and sailing craft	6,000 00	5,836 41		
Stages and other ordinary land conveyances	205,000 00	204,071 15		
Salaries.				
Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Clerks	44,000 00	43,290 18		
Railway Mail Clerks	96,000 00	97,140 26		
City Post Offices, Postmasters, &c.	160,000 00	167,187 91		
Ocean Mail Service				
Commission to Stamp Vendors		13,351 15		
Salaries, &c., to country Post Offices		250,605 13		
Miscellaneous.				
Fuel, lights, rents, &c.	8,000 00	26,020 73		
Travelling expenses, Inspectors, &c.	8,000 00	8,109 71		
Stationery, printing and advertising	22,000 00	28,411 17		
Other miscellaneous items, supply of postage stamps, &c.	38,000 00	24,496 76		
Tradesmen's bills for sundry supplies, making and repairing mail bags, &c.		60,614 99		
	875,000 00	1,199,529 70		
QUEBEC.				
Mail Service.				
Grand Trunk Railway	70,000 00	69,602 00		
Intercolonial Railway	31,000 00	30,300 00		
Other Railways	44,000 00	41,358 18		
Steamboats and sailing craft	8,000 00	6,904 18		
Stages and other ordinary land conveyances	120,000 00	117,112 28		
Salaries.				
Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Clerks	18,000 00	19,483 15		
Railway Mail Clerks	60,000 00	60,318 12		
City Post Offices, Postmasters, &c.	110,000 00	108,417 80		
Ocean Mail service	6,000 00	4,429 58		
Commission to Stamp Vendors		6,133 19		
Salaries to country Post Offices		77,414 23		
Carried forward	467,000 00	541,472 71		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward..	467,000 00	541,472 71		
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*				
Miscellaneous.				
Fuel, light, &c	6,000 00	7,129 16		
Travelling allowances to Inspectors.....	4,000 00	4,312 82		
Stationery, printing and advertising	9,000 00	9,505 06		
Other miscellaneous items, supply of postage stamps, &c.....	16,000 00	26,719 06		
Tradesmen's bills for sundry supplies, making and repairing mail bags, &c.....	.....	7,787 90		
Rents and taxes.....	.....	2,485 45		
	507,000 00	599,412 16		
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Mail Service.				
Intercolonial Railway	35,000 00	34,400 00		
Other railways	15,000 00	17,610 40		
Steamboats and other sailing craft	8,000 00	6,400 00		
Stages and other land conveyances	46,000 00	42,026 52		
Salaries.				
Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Clerks.	9,000 00	8,940 15		
Railway Mail Clerks.....	15,000 00	14,870 38		
City Post Offices.....	30,000 00	30,591 54		
Commission to Stamp Vendors	.....	1,127 79		
Country Post Offices.....	.....	33,483 24		
Miscellaneous.				
Fuel, light, &c.....	4,000 00	2,659 01		
Travelling expenses of Inspectors, &c.....	1,000 00	805 20		
Stationery, printing, &c.....	3,000 00	5,208 51		
Other miscellaneous items, supply of postage stamps, &c.	5,000 00	3,191 28		
Tradesmen's bills for sundry supplies, making and repairing mail bags, &c.....	.....	8,457 27		
	174,500 00	209,771 29		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
NOVA SCOTIA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Mail Service.				
Intercolonial Railway	20,000 00	19,600 00		
Other Railways	14,000 00	14,390 22		
Steamboats and sailing crafts	4,000 00	3,122 05		
Stages and other land conveyances	100,000 00	94,965 02		
Salaries.				
Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, &c	10,000 00	7,838 09		
Railway Mail Clerks	10,000 00	9,460 85		
City Post Offices, &c	25,000 00	26,140 12		
Commission to Stamp Vendors		1,206 16		
Country Post Offices		49,869 71		
Miscellaneous.				
Fuel, light, &c	2,500 00	2,192 02		
Travelling allowances to Inspectors, &c	1,500 00	876 00		
Stationery, printing, advertising, &c	3,500 00	5,196 24		
Other miscellaneous items	5,000 00	4,376 51		
Tradesmens' bills, making and repairing mail bags, &c		6,118 99		
Total	200,000 00	245,261 98		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Mail Service.				
Prince Edward Island Railway	9,000 00	8,064 00		
Steamboat and sailing craft	13,000 00	12,870 00		
Stages and other land conveyances	14,000 00	10,474 21		
Salaries.				
Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors	9,000 00	9,131 90		
Railway Mail Clerks				
Salaries and allowances		7,005 71		
Carried forward	45,000 00	47,545 82		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE—*Continued.*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	45,000 00	47,545 82		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*				
Miscellaneous.				
Fuel, light, &c.		1,035 93		
Stationery, printing, &c.		508 80		
Miscellaneous items	3,500 00	809 99		
Tradesmens' bills, making and repairing mail bags, &c.	500 00	1,590 79		
Total	49,000 00	51,491 33		
MANITOBA (INCLUDING N.-W. TERRITORIES).				
Mail Service.				
Railways	11,000 00	7,512 60		
Stages and other ordinary land conveyances	44,000 00	44,492 60		
Salaries.				
Inspectors, &c.	12,000 00	30,372 61		
Miscellaneous.				
Fuel, light, rent, &c.	8,000 00	11,038 24		
	75,000 00	93,416 05		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Mail Service.				
Steamboats and sailing craft	20,000 00	19,981 25		
Stages and other ordinary land conveyances	33,000 00	26,268 25		
Salaries.				
Inspectors, &c.	7,000 00	11,552 99		
Miscellaneous.				
Fuel, light, rent, &c.	3,000 00	2,671 48		
	63,000 00	60,473 97		

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE—*Concluded.*

POST OFFICE—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

RECAPITULATION.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure, compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	875,000 00	1,199,529 76		
Quebec	507,000 00	599,412 16		
New Brunswick	174,500 00	209,771 29		
Nova Scotia	200,000 00	245,261 98		
Prince Edward Island	49,000 00	51,491 33		
Manitoba and North-West Territories	75,000 00	93,416 05		
British Columbia	63,000 00	60,473 97		
	1,943,500 00	*2,459,356 48	.....	8,225 21
Balance from 1880-81	18,842 04			
Supplementary Estimate	10,000 00			
	1,972,342 04			

*Total expenditure for 1882, $2,459,356.48, of which the amount of $1,980,567 25 was paid by cheques against letters of credit; the remaining amount of $478,789.23 represents the salaries, allowances, &c, of the country Postmasters, which are deducted by them from their revenue collections; the net amount, only, being transmitted.

W. H. SMITHSON,
Assistant Accountant.

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General

Examined,
EDWARD C. BARBER.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

DOMINION LANDS—CAPITAL.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated;
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount required for Surveys of Dominion Lands—				
Unexpended balance of Appropriation, 1880-81, carried forward by Order in Council, 25th June, 1881	65,318 59			
Supply Act, 1881	300,000 00			
Supplementary, 1881-82	50,000 00			
Governor General's Warrant, No. 25 ..... *a*	100,000 00			
*Surveys		408,455 34		
Surveyors outfit, horses, freight, &c.		55,771 35		
Inspection of surveys		15,704 91		
†Extra Clerks and Draughtsmen, &c., at Ottawa		6,949 00		
† do do for extra work		1,762 00		
Iron posts for surveys		5,064 56		
Instruments, watches, &c.		4,796 76		
Wintering horses		3,160 00		
Dissemination of literature		2,920 00		
Travelling expenses		2,216 95		
Explorations by Prof. Macoun		1,722 14		
Stationery		1,012 07		
Paid for Mail Service		507 00		
Telegrams		427 15		
Services of Artist		386 90		
Maps, printing, &c		390 90		
Sundries		635 29		
Total Grant	515,318 59			
Total Expenditure		511,882 32		
Balance unexpended			3,436 27	

Revenue from Dominion Lands, 1881-82 ..... $1,744,456 48

* A cheque for $1,300 included in this amount, being an advance to F. J. Chadwick, was returned and deducted from the expenditure on Capital Account for December, 1882; also, a deposit of $1,017.23 made 28th Dec., 1882, by Mr. King, for balance unexpended of $16,500 furnished him to make advances to surveyors.

† Extra Clerks and Draughtsmen &c., at Ottawa—	Services.	Extra Work.
C. W. Allen	$306 50	
W. P. Anderson		$ 77 25
B. Billings	730 00	387 00
A. Bristow	730 00	60 12
R. M. Bonfellow	546 00	70 20
A. F. Cotton	136 00	5 00
L. Charron	73 50	
P. F. Daley	102 00	
J. J. Dalton	126 00	
Carried forward	$2,750 00	$ 599 57

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

DOMINION LANDS—CAPITAL—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

	Services.	Extra Work.
Brought forward	2,750 00	599 57
Extra Clerks and Draughtsmen, &c., at Ottawa—*Concluded*—		
R. Dunlop	31 00	
H. C. Denny	64 00	
E. Dupuis	216 50	
A. Grignard	62 00	57 00
T. Kains	104 00	
E. L. R. Legg	22 00	
E. McNicol	486 00	23 50
W. McL. Maingy	730 00	316 87
L. T. A. Maingy	.....	211 62
F. L. Osler	240 00	
R. Rauscher	588 00	181 62
T. Ryan	11 00	
G. A. Sparks	184 50	
E. T. M. Sowter	730 00	115 62
C. J. Steers	730 00	198 25
E. Genest, plans	.....	10 00
J. C. Nelson, preparing returns	.....	27 95
J. A. Snow, plan, &c	.....	20 00
	$6,949 00	$1,762 00

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN GORMAN.

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued.

DOMINION LANDS—REVENUE.

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.		Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Lands (Outside Service), covering salaries and contingent expenses of Land and Timber Agencies, Inspectors, &c.—					
Supply Act, 1881-82...$32,000 00					
Supplementary, 1881-2 5,000 00					
b	37,000 00				
Salaries of Agents		21,857 62			
Services of Special Agents		1,891 32			
Contingent expenses		7,605 93			
Professional services		143 22			
Inspection of Agencies, &c		1,324 47			
Travelling expenses		1,615 42			
Printing, binding and stationery		2,310 37			
Board of Examiners of D.L.S.		590 60			
Telegrams		140 35			
			37,479 30		479 39
Extra Clerks at Head Office, Ottawa, maps and other printing and advertising expenses and other similar charges—					
Supply Act, 1881-82...$20,000 00					
Supplementary, 1881-2 10,000 00					
c	30,000 00				
Extra Clerks		10,032 65			
do extra work*		709 00			
Advertising		9,243 70			
Maps, plans, engraving, &c		6,900 90			
Telegrams		980 93			
Contingencies		223 25			
			28,090 43	1,909 57	
Outside Service, British Columbia, staff, contingent expenses, inspections, &c *d*	10,645 00				
Salary (half salary Hon. J. W. Trutch, C.B.) *i*			2,499 96	8,145 04	
Land guides in Manitoba and the North-West—					
Supply Act, 1881-82... $6,621 60					
Supplementary 1881-2 2,640 00					
e	9,261 60		7,685 87	1,575 73	
Salary and allowance for expenses of Commissioner to try conflicting claims under Manitoba Act *f*	1,200 00		771 43	428 57	
Land Board at Winnipeg—Commissioner, Inspector of Agencies, Commissioner's Secretary, their salaries and travel and other contingent expenses for five months—					
Supplementary, 1881-82 *g*	5,666 66				
Salaries		3,592 91			
Contingent expenses		1,613 95			
Printing, stationery, &c		150 72			
			5,357 58	309 08	
Carried forward	93,773 26		81,884 57	12,367 99	479 30

Appropriation Accounts for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1882—Continued

DOMINION LANDS—REVENUE—*Concluded.*

ACCOUNT of sums expended, compared with the sums granted, for the Year ended 30th June, 1882, showing the surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of Vote.

Service.	Grant.	Expenditure.		Expenditure compared with Grant.	
				Less than Estimated.	More than Estimated
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	93,773 26		81,884 57	12,367 99	479 30
Amount required to pay for cost of ascertaining longitude of capital			15 00		15 00
				12,367 99	494 30
				494 30	
Total Grant	93,773 26				
Total Expenditure			81,899 57		
Balance unexpended				11,873 69	
Unexpended balance of Appropriation for expenditure in British Columbia, for 1880-81, carried forward by Order in Council, 25th June, 1881 $8,009 49					
Less lapsed on 30th Sept., 1881, not having been then expended 7,384 50	624 99				
Unexpended balance of Appropriation for Manitoba and the North-West for 1880-81, carried forward by Order in Council, 25th June, 1881	1,111 14			1,736 13	
				13,609 82	

*Extra Work by Extra Clerks at Ottawa.

	$ cts.
C. W. Allen	15 50
P. T. Buchanan	397 00
T. W. C. Cuming	81 00
W. C. Goulden	131 50
W. A. Hamilton	13 00
L. V. McDougall	10 00
H. Roy	61 00
	$709 00

I certify that this account has been examined under my directions and is correct.

J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Examined,
JOHN GORMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS, ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, November 28, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—You will please receive the Appropriation Accounts of the Dominion Lands for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1882, with the following remarks explaining the differences between the amount of money voted and the amount expended.

Capital Account.

a. The unexpended balance of $3,436.27 for surveys arose from the lateness of the spring and the floods delaying the surveys.

Consolidated Fund Account.

b. The over expenditure of $479.30 was owing to the increase of business in the land and timber agencies.

c. The unexpended balance of $1,909.50 arose from accounts for maps received not having been rendered before the 30th June.

d. The Department has no control over the expenditure of this grant.

e. The unexpended balance was owing to the lateness of the spring and the floods delaying the appointment of land guides.

f. The services of Chief Justice Wood not being required after the appointment of the Dominion Land Commissioner caused the balance of $428.57.

g. The balance of $309.08 is accounted for by contingencies of the Board not paid before the 30th June, 1882.

h. Circumstances have not permitted the completion of this service.

Your obedient servant,
A. RUSSELL,
for the Deputy Minister of the Interior.

J. L. MCDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, March 27, 1882.

SIR,—In Mr. Aldous' account allowance for rations for self is charged for full time, and in his account for travelling expenses he charges hotel bills and meals amounting to $21.75. I observe, also, that he is allowed 60 cents per day as ration allowance, instead of the usual allowance of 50 cents.

I enclose the accounts in question which please return.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 18, 1882.

SIR,—In reply to the observations with regard to Surveyors' accounts, in your letter of the 27th ult., I beg to say:

The overcharge in Mr. Aldous' account of $4.80, for 6 days' ration allowance, has been charged to his account of block outlines survey of 1881.

A ration allowance of 60 cents was paid to Mr. Aldous, instead of the usual allowance of 50 cents, on account of the great distance of his survey from Winnipeg.

The accounts in question are returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, March 28, 1882.

Dominion Lands.

SIR,—In my letter of 19th March, 1881, I suggested that surveyors and other employés, who are paid by the day, and who purchase horses, carts, buckboards, &c., for transport service, should furnish a separate statement showing the numbers of each bought and the disposal subsequently made of them. I also stated, in same letter, that I had previously asked for a statement of surveying instruments, &c., the property of the Government, which would specify the articles in the hands of surveyors and those in stock. In your reply of the 20th of April succeeding, you stated that surveyors and others purchasing horses, &c., would be requested to furnish statements in detail and that a list of the instruments would be sent shortly.

I would inform you that accounts are yet being furnished in which charges for horses, &c., are made, but no statement of the disposal made of them is furnished.

Nor has any statements of instruments yet been received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. McDOUGALL,

Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 11, 1882.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 28th ult., and accompanying observations on the accounts of Surveyors and other employés, I have the honor to reply that a circular has just been issued to all surveyors employed by the day, instructing them to furnish with their accounts a separate statement showing the number of horses, carts, buckboards, &c., bought or received for transport service, and the disposal subsequently made of them.

* * * * * * * *

With regard to the statement of surveying instruments, &c., the property of the Government, specifying the articles in the hands of Surveyors and those in stock, I beg to say that a book is now kept in this office, in which the instruments are entered when received and also the disposal subsequently made of them. This, however, has only been done lately, when the extension given to the surveys required large purchases of instruments.

For those bought previously some time will be needed to prepare the statement asked for.*

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

OTTAWA, March 29, 1882.

Dominion Lands.

SIR,—I would beg to call your attention to the following observations on the accounts of Surveyor W. J. Thompson, which I enclose:

1. Ration allowance.

A charge is made of 2,076 days. The pay list shows 1,916; his own allowance, 227; total, 2,143; less charged in personal account, 119; leaving 2,024 days—a seeming overcharge of 52 days.

This should be still further increased by the number of days represented by the board bills paid and charged in his personal account amounting to $107.95, as ration allowance should not be allowed for time during which board was paid.

* These statements have since been received. J. L. McD.

2. Explanations are requested of the charge of $58.25 for watch and case. I referred to a charge of a similar nature in my letter of the 20th May, 1880. With the exception of these two, no watches have been allowed any surveyor, so far as the accounts shew, that have come under my observation. Although a watch may be necessary for his professional duties under the Government, it seems to me a surveyor might be fairly asked to provide it at his own expense.

3. It is customary to allow one-half the price of certain instruments purchased, and used during a survey. I observe that Mr. Thompson charges in full the amount of Mr. Foster's accounts for tripod, tape, &c., amounting to $82.06.

4. There is an overcharge of $3.50 in his account for personal expenses, arising from an error in addition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 19, 1882.

SIR,—With reference to the observations respecting Surveyor, W. T. Thompson's account of the 29th ult., I have the honor to reply as follows:

1st. Mr. Thompson's account for block outline survey of 1882 has been debited with $59.50, amount of the overcharge for 119 ration allowances. 2nd. It is considered advisable to supply surveyors of block outlines with watches on the same conditions as other instruments—that is to say at half cost price. It is very difficult to find in Canada proper watches for astronomical work; that is the reason why two watches only appear in the accounts. I may add that the Dominion Lands Office have now imported from England a sufficient number of watches to supply all surveyors of block outlines. Mr. T. Thompson has taken one of these, and will refund the balance due on the watch charged in the account referred to above. 3rd. Thompson charges the full amount of Mr. Foster's account for tripod, tape, &c., but he at the same time debits himself with half of the said amount. 4th. The overcharge of $3.50, arising from an error in addition, has been debited to Mr. Thompson's account of block outlines survey of 1882.

Mr. Thompson's account is returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

April 1, 1882.

Dominion Lands.

SIR,—I would beg to call your attention to the following accounts of advances made to sundry persons on account of surveys and contingencies during fiscal year ended 30th June, 1881, for which no vouchers have as yet been received at this office:—

Donald Codd,
Staunton & Jones,
R. J. Jephson,
Thomas Breen,
E. Bray,
J. McLatchie,
G. B. Bermister,
Archibald McNab,
G. B. Aubray,

* * * * * *

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL.
Auditor General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Deputy Minister Interior.

OFFICE OF DOMINION LANDS,
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 25, 1882.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 1st instant, calling attention to the following accounts of advances made to sundry persons on account of surveys and contingencies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1881, for which no vouchers had yet been received, I have to report that Donald Codd has not yet sent all the sub-vouchers required. He has been again requested to do so.

The service of Dominion Land Surveyers J. B. McLatchie, Staunton and Jones and Thomas Breen are not yet completed.

The vouchers of Dominion Land Surveyors G. B. Aubray and E. Bray were sent on the 18th instant, and those of G. B. Bermister and R. J. Jephson on the 20th instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. RUSSELL,
For Surveyor General.

J. L. McDOUGALL, Esq.,
Auditor-General,

August 12, 1882.

Dominion Lands.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the accounts of Mr. W. F. King, D.L.S., in which there appears two sums as allowances for board while in Ottawa, say $17.50 and $118.75.

Mr. King being appointed by Order in Council June 13th, 1881, at a salary of $1,600.00 per annum, no further allowance should be granted without an additional Order in Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

A. RUSSELL, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Minister Interior.

September 11, 1882.

Dominion Lands.

SIR,—I would inform you that I have not, as yet, received any details or vouchers for the expenditure of Letter of Credit cheques 422 and 423, for $2,920* and $1,500 respectively, issued by you on 25th February last, in favor of the Deputy Minister of Finance.

I would be obliged by your forwarding these documents as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

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* Receipt of Mr. Rice for £400 stg. for dissemination of literature, has been furnished on account of this amount.

October 3, 1882.

Dominion Lands.

SIR,—I would call your attention to the following statement of advances made to Mr. D. Codd formerly Dominion Land Agent at Winnipeg, to defray travelling and other expenses, and for which no details nor vouchers have yet reached this office.

November 16, 1880, cheque No. 322	$ 340
April 4, 1881, cheque No. 648	300
July 12, 1881, cheque No. 30	300
" " " " " 31	100
August 22, 1881, cheque No. 190	500
Total	$1,540

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

OTTAWA, November 20, 1882.

Dominion Lands.

SIR,—My attention has just been called to the fact, that Mr. J. McD. Gordon, a clerk of your department, has been paid, in addition to his ordinary salary for the months of May and June last, a further sum of $200, which has been charged to Dominion Lands.

I would beg to make the following enquiries and observations regarding this transaction:—

1. No Order in Council having been passed, on what authority was he transferred to the outside service and his salary increased from $850 to $1200 per annum?

2. As he was paid for May and June by your letter of credit cheque, why was his name retained on your Civil Government pay list for these months?

3. The two cheques issued to Mr. Gordon for Civil Government salary for May and June, have been returned to this office, properly endorsed, under what circumstances did he cash these cheques which he must have known were issued in error?

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

OTTAWA, December 4, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of the Interior, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ult., with respect to the payments made by this Department to Mr. J. McD. Gordon, Agent of Dominion Lands, Qu'Appelle, on account of salary, and to reply to your several enquiries and observations as follows:—

1. The authority of Council has this day been asked for Mr. Gordon's appointment as Dominion Lands Agent at Qu'Appelle. That formal authority for Mr. Gordon's transfer from headquarters to the Qu'Appelle Agency was not obtained at the time it took place, occurred through oversight of the fact that such authority was needed in addition to the Minister's order, on which the action was taken.

2. The absence of the Order in Council, and the fact that until the current fiscal year, the Departmental pay list was in charge of Mr. Howe, and the pay list for the

outside Dominion Lands service in charge of the accountant, will explain the appearance of Mr. Gordon's name concurrently on the civil list and on the outside service list for the months of May and June. The accountant has charge of both pay lists now, and has been instructed to arrange for the refund of the amount over paid to Mr. Gordon out of the balance which will be coming to him under the operation of the Order in Council providing for his appointment.

3. You are mistaken in supposing that Mr. Gordon knew the Civil Government cheques he received, were issued in error. I called his attention to the fact some months ago, and his correspondence shows that until then he was under the impression that the issue of the two cheques each month was intentional.

4. The expression of opinion in this paragraph calls for the remark that the Minister of the Interior is not aware of any provision of law which would operate to prevent him from availing himself of the service of any clerk or officer in his Department in the performance of special duty or as one of the outside staff, and paying him on his own authority such remuneration as he may think proper, until the sanction of Council can conveniently be had, if the expenditure be provided for by Parliament.

5. The intention of the Minister is that Mr. Gordon shall remain for the present, at all events, an outside Agent, and as already explained the authority of Council has been asked for his employment in that capacity heretofore.

6. I am to say that the Minister does not feel called upon, either as a matter of expediency or of law, to obtain a special Order in Council authorizing the employment of each temporary assistant in the outside service. There are numerous other clerks besides Mr. A. J. Fraser, whom he has judged it in the public interest to employ temporarily in connection with our Dominion Land service in the North-West. The foundation in law for the position taken in the paragraph is not apparent. Mr. Fraser's services have been so satisfactory, that it is now proposed to appoint him permanently at $700 per annum, his appointment to date from the time when he commenced his duties as assistant to Mr. Gordon, the 1st May last.

7. Before your letter was received steps had been taken to effect what you suggest in the 7th paragraph.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. M. BURGESS,
Secretary.

J. L. McDougall, Esq.,
Auditor-General.

Ottawa, December 9, 1882.

Dominion Lands.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 52800, and I have to express my obligations for the careful consideration which has been given by your Department, to the various points which, it seemed to me, might properly form a subject of remark.

Much that is done by the Government, in financial as in other matters, being the growth of usage, the office, whose duty it is to see that uniformity prevails, must depend entirely for its information on the different Departments, when the rule has not been fixed by Parliament or by Order in Council.

So that we may the more clearly understand one another, I shall again allude briefly to one or two paragraphs in your letter.

First, however, let me say that I gladly learn of my having been mistaken in supposing that Mr. Gordon must have known he was not entitled to the concurrent payments.

Paragraph 4.—I would refer you to the 49th Section of the Civil Service Act of 1882, which prevents the payment of any sum to a person employed under that Act,

in addition to his regular pay, until the additional amount has been specially voted by Parliament. Sec. 20, Cap. 34, 31 Vic., strikes me as having been enacted with the same object. You will observe that I take your words "if the expenditure be provided by Parliament" not to mean special provision, there having been no special provision for Mr. Gordon. I see very great objection to a Department making it a practice of doing what requires an Order in Council, without first obtaining the Order. Cases may occur when it is expedient not to wait for an Order in Council, but they are not frequent.

Paragraph 5.—This office, as I take it, is not called upon to investigate whether a person whose position is fixed as of the Inside Service, has been for any length of time engaged in outside work, but whenever his name appears in outside pay-sheets, it is concluded that he has abandoned the Inside Service.

Paragraph 6.—I am sorry to be understood to have contended that temporary assistance could not be legally obtained except under an Order in Council. Both Mr. Gordon and Mr. Fraser were permanent clerks of the Inside Service, both names appeared on the outside pay list, and superannuation abatements were made from their salaries. These facts led me to suppose that they were considered by your Department as permanent employés of the Outside Service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

A. M. Burgess, Esq.,
Secretary Department of Interior.

Ottawa, November 23, 1882.

Dominion Lands, 1881-82.

Sir,—I observe that the salaries of certain officers, who were appointed to your Department, as from the 1st April and the 1st June last, have been charged to the Appropriation for Dominion Lands, instead of Civil Government.

I would draw your attention to the over payments made these officers, as per memorandum below, which, if refunded at once, could yet be deducted from the expenditure of last year.

Edwin F. W. Sowter.	Paid for April, May and June,	$10 49
Bradish Billings.....	$182; entitled by Order in	10 49
Rudolph Rauscher	Council 23rd May, $171.51.	10 49
Lambert J. Brook....	Paid for June, $60; entitled to,	2 83
Robt. M. Bonfellow...	by Order in Council 30th	2 83
Ernest Genest.....	June, $57.17.	2 83
Francois Loyer.....	Paid for June, $45; entitled to, by Order in Council 30th June, $32.92.....	12 08
		$52 04

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. McDOUGALL,
Auditor-General.

Lindsay Russell, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Interior.

STATEMENT of Unprovided Items and Balances of Appropriations on the 30th June, 1882, showing the amounts which then lapsed and those which were brought forward by Order in Council.

Balances.	Unprovided.	Carried Forward to 1882-83.	Lapsed.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Charges of Management			25,202 90
Civil Government—			
Governor-General's Secretary's Office		650 20	
Privy Council		560 06	
Justice		386 79	
do Penitentiaries Branch		166 67	
Militia		874 79	
Secretary of State		465 07	
Interior		10,665 05	
Indian Affairs		1,264 88	
Auditor-General		42 15	
Finance		1,230 10	
Treasury Board		1,750 00	
Inland Revenue		1,560 28	
Customs		1,253 03	
Post Office		9,165 23	
Agriculture		264 56	
Marine and Fisheries		400 54	
Public Works		1,068 50	
Railways and Canals		900 25	
Contingencies	*20,811 61		
Stationery		827 53	
New appointments		2,281 07	
High Commission—Contingencies		164 75	
Justice			9,177 60
Russell *vs.* Woodward		5,000 00	
Police, Dominion			658 89
Penitentiaries—			
Kingston			14,954 71
St. Vincent de Paul	762 90		
Dorchester			3,148 72
Manitoba	1,165 37	1,000 00	
British Columbia			1,553 48
Legislation—			
Senate Contingencies	‡2,059 05		
Commons do			1,231 65
Library Staff			2,500 77
Printing and Binding of the Laws			2,386 29
Parliamentary Printing			31,534 95
Miscellaneous do			984 03
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery			109 57
Family late — Thompson, M.P.		1,000 00	
Geological Survey		166 27	
Observatories			287 13
Arts, Agriculture, &c.—			
Care of Archives		1,710 73	
Patent Record	57 47		94 71
Criminal Statistics		1,859 45	1,724 46
Census		21,421 87	
Emigration	1,239 24		
Quarantine		1,544 22	
Marine Hospitals			6,674 08
Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen			4,225 35
Pensions—			
Judges, B C.			3,622 44
Veterans, 1812		4,045 00	
New Militia			204 56
Compensation in lieu of land			268 34
Carried forward	26,095 64	73,689 04	110,544 63

‡ Paid from surplus Indemnity Fund, *Vide* 31 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 9.

STATEMENT of Unprovided Items and Balances of Appropriations on the 30th June, 1882, &c.—*Continued.*

Balances.	Unprovided.	Carried Forward to 1882-83.	Lapsed.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	26,095 64	73,689 04	110,544 63
Mounted Police		11,543 53	
Militia—			
Military Branch and District Staff			3,990 45
Brigade-Majors			1,178 40
Drill Instruction		1,528 10	
Ammunition		9,569 12	
Clothing			
Military Stores			
Public Armouries and care of arms			400 13
Drill Pay, &c		12,905 30	
Contingencies		3,515 16	
Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges			55 97
Military Properties			22 94
Military Schools, &c.		2,629 76	
Military College			62 48
"A" and "B" Batteries		11,820 86	
Converting Ordnance			3,000 00
Intercolonial Railway—			
Wharf and Elevator at Halifax	*9,103 18		
Halifax Extension		993 34	
do Passenger Station		4,000 00	
Increased accommodation at St. John	*3,846 69		12,625 86
Flour shed		4,589 87	
Completion of road		10,260 26	
Rivière du Loup Branch		5,418 14	5 00
do Rolling Stock		137,746 16	
do do additional		104,794 80	
Award, Johnston & Co	0 11		
Land Damages, Jos. White, *et al*		230 00	
HeirsMoffatt, transport of rails		4,777 25	
Thos. B. Smith, costs *re* fencing		176 87	
Land for station purposes			1,092 00
F Shanly and Staff			41 88
Railway ties (Girouard)			2,640 00
J. Wilson, land			1,500 00
Fees to Arbitrators			5 00
D. Macpherson			500 00
St. Charles Branch	660 30		
Prince Edward Island Railway		400 00	
Pacific Railway—			
Canada Central Subsidy		112,800 00	463,000 00
Fort William to English River			
English River to Eagle River		197,286 99	†5,397,967 79
Eagle River to Keewatin			
Keewatin to Selkirk			
West of Red River	8,744 74		
Rolling Stock	6,940 00		
Pembina Branch		4,521 79	
British Columbia		753,458 51	800,000 00
Telegraph Lines		2,194 00	
Station accommodation		16,762 62	78,000 00
Subsidy to Canadian Pacific Railway		1,790,000 00	†1,206,304 42
Advertising	220 08		
Carried forward	55,610 74	3,277,611 47	8,082,936 95

†This amount is lapsed, being the cost of the section west of Red River, deducted from Pacific Railway subsidy.

STATEMENT of Unprovided Items and Balances of Appropriations, on the 30th June, 1882, &c.—*Continued.*

Balances.	Unprovided.	Carried Forward to 1882-83	Lapsed.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	55,610 74	3,277,611 47	8,082,936 95
Canals—			
Lachine		97,354 65	1,010,760 00
Cornwall		18,582 28	40,000 00
St. Lawrence		1,056 59	219,000 00
Welland		44,597 83	492,000 00
St Anne's Lock			202,199 51
Carillon		16,397 46	294,000 00
Grenville			367,383 79
Culbute		432 85	
St. Peter's		2,529 00	3,239 24
Murray		1,864 37	41,000 00
Miscellaneous		10,000 00	8,863 16
Public Buildings, Ottawa—			
Conservatory			90 00
Supreme Court			120 80
Grounds			4,584 50
Telegraph Lines			1,226 56
Dominion Lands	*96,563 73		
Public Works Consolidated Fund—			
Lachine Canal, dredging		21 34	
Chambly Canal, raising banks		3 59	
Trent Works, survey		163 49	
Welland Canal, Dunnville bridge		1,945 25	8,961 56
do refund to E. V. Bodwell		321 49	
do damages to steamer "M. C. Upper"		68 66	
Baie Verte Canal			180 00
Burlington Bay, renewal of piers		5,540 71	
River Tay, survey		1 35	
Williamsburg Canal, waste weir		5,000 00	
Miscellaneous works Arbitrations and awards Surveys and inspections		14,490 82	8,469 15
Public Buildings, Ontario			15,124 73
Ottawa Drill Shed		1,472 84	
Rideau Hall, rose and stove house		2,250 00	
Belleville Public Buildings		3,150 36	
Kingston Penitentiary		7,043 43	
St. Catharines Post Office		3,312 66	
Toronto Military Buildings		1,976 00	
Stratford Public Buildings		7,786 63	
Brockville do		4,910 00	
Public Buildings, Quebec			37,093 30
Grosse Isle		1,239 40	
Quebec Fortifications		2,401 04	
do Citadel		6,090 12	
Lévis Fortifications		4,168 92	
Durham Terrace		3,456 14	
Dufferin improvements		6,362 50	
Three Rivers Barracks		1,397 64	
Sherbrooke Post Office		9,331 79	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary		8,911 62	
Chicoutimi Marine Hospital		5,251 85	
St. Helen's Island Military Buildings		3,924 87	
Hull Post Office and Inland Revenue		6,206 41	
Public Buildings, Nova Scotia			140 83
Sydney Marine Hospital		1,763 18	
Carried forward	152,174 47	3,590,390 60	10,837,374 68

STATEMENT of Unprovided Items and balances of Appropriations, on the 30th June, 1882, &c.—*Continued.*

Balances.	Unprovided	Carried forward to 1883.	Lapsed.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Brought forward	152,174 47	3,590,390 60	10,837,374 08
Public Works Consolidated Fund—*Continued.*			
Public Buildings, Nova Scotia—*Concluded.*			
Pictou Marine Hospital		4,387 00	
New Glasgow Public Buildings		4,000 00	
Public Buildings, New Brunswick			9,764 54
Dorchester Penitentiary		21,374 30	
Woodstock Post Office		5,519 78	
St. John Marine Hospital		9,138 57	
St. John Custom House	2,823 05		
Sussex Post Office		3,081 70	
Public Buildings, Prince Edward Island			4 69
Charlottetown Marine Hospital		4,531 94	
Public Buildings, Manitoba			21,787 11
Penitentiary, Stony Mountain		556 02	
Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg		13,810 54	
Lieut.-Governor's residence, Winnipeg		9,995 80	
Public Buildings, North-West Territories			10,000 00
Immigrant shed, west of Winnipeg		1,665 80	
Public Buildings Generally, N.W.T.		7,088 69	
Public Buildings, British Columbia			12,245 04
Custom House, Victoria		5,000 00	
Post Office		611 05	
Public Buildings, New Westminister		4,896 20	
Post Office, Nanaimo		2,974 67	
Public Buildings Generally			2,444 21
Rents, repairs, &c			16,930 12
Telephonic service		2,141 70	
Harbors, Ontario			11,885 59
Cobourg		3,426 56	
Rondeau		1,840 00	
Kincardine		513 52	
Toronto		3,530 95	
Goderich		5,612 94	
Port Elgin		6,819 03	
Neebish		1,590 00	
Harbors, Quebec			1,340 37
Isle aux Coudres		500 00	
Etang du Nord		3,587 37	
Isle aux Grues		1,863 82	
Baie St. Paul		1,257 30	
Yamachiche		3,000 00	
Nicolet		14,405 48	
Richelieu		1,200 80	
St. Lawrence Steamboat Channel		1,398 70	
Ottawa, Bristol and Portage du Fort		3,791 00	
Yamaska		7,991 98	
Berthier (*en haut*)		1,849 35	
Harbors, Nova Scotia			47 21
Benacadie Pond		2,283 80	
Brooklyn		1,072 24	
Hampton		727 63	
Great Village, Londonderry		3,000 00	
Ragged Pond		1,000 00	
Main-à-Dieu		2,493 78	
Harbors, New Brunswick			7,079 48
St. John		29,700 45	
Carried forward	154,997 52	3,890,261 06	10,930,902 44

STATEMENT of Unprovided Items and balances of Appropriations, on the 30th June, 1882, &c.—*Continued.*

Balances.	Unprovided.	Carried forward to 1883.	Lapsed.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	154,997 52	3,800,261 06	10,930,902 44
Public Works Consolidated Fund—*Continued.*			
Harbors, New Brunswick—*Concluded.*			
Point du Chêne		2,636 00	
Quaco		13,031 32	
St. Andrews		1,937 46	
Cocaigne		4,058 24	
Harbors, Prince Edward Island			610 81
Tignish		4,172 00	
Rustico		13,959 49	
Campbell's Cove		2,708 80	
Colville Bay		3,810 13	
Harbors, British Columbia			82 40
Victoria		4,714 01	
General repairs		1,595 93	
Harbors, Manitoba			8,029 57
General repairs		616 61	
Harbors, North-West Territories			19,285 52
Harbors, Maritime Provinces Generally		566 13	380 26
Harbors and Rivers Generally	83 35		
Dredging		24,665 94	6,517 98
Slides and Booms		5,283 51	
Union Suspension Bridge			87 20
Metapedia Road			233 80
Telegraphs			90 49
Baie St. Paul to Chicoutimi and Maritime Provinces		2,833 17	
Semaphores, Maritime Provinces		8,013 77	
Port aux Basque to Cape Ray		1,750 00	
Cable, Strait San Juan, B.C		2,500 00	
Signal Service Gererally		245 73	
Miscellaneous			15,759 14
Miscellaneous Works		1,624 10	
Negro Point, Fort Dufferin		4,951 62	
Ocean and River Service—			
Dominion Steamers			17,009 70
Steamer to replace "Lady Head"			34 60
S.S. "Charybdis"		6,649 97	
Subsidy—Magdalen Islands			2,700 00
Grand Manan and Mainland			2,010 00
Canada and Brazil			27,833 33
France and Quebec			50,000 00
Liverpool, St. John and Halifax			25,000 00
Examination of Masters and Mates			267 99
Rewards for saving life		787 99	
Investigating wrecks			636 81
Registration of Shipping			388 31
Obstructions in Rivers		383 49	
Water Police, Quebec and Montreal			183 44
Lighthouse and Coast Service—			
Salaries and allowances			5,457 39
Agencies, rents, contingencies, &c			2,490 81
Maintenance, repairs, &c			17,278 76
Cape Race Light			2 57
Construction of Lighthouses		612 63	
do Sands Head Lighthouse, B.C		7,993 10	
Carried forward	155,080 87	3,922,333 93	11,143,213 32

STATEMENT of Unprovided Items and Balances of Appropriations, on the 30th June, 1882, &c.—*Continued.*

Balances.	Unprovided.	Carried forward to 1882-83.	Lapsed.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	155,080 87	3,922,333 93	11,143,213 32
Fisheries			3,640 94
Steamboat Inspection			164 03
Insurance Inspection			927 13
Indians—			
Nova Scotia		9 35	
New Brunswick		1 31	
Prince Edward Island		5 59	
British Columbia		1,875 56	
Manitoba and North-West Territories	*192,920 19		
Miscellaneous—			
Canada Gazette			5 00
Miscellaneous printing	6,358 77		
Unforeseen expenses			29,708 93
Commutation of duties to Army and Navy			2,593 97
Government, North-West Territories			16,168 72
do Keewatin			4,846 73
Governor General's visit to North-West Territories			17 16
Temperance Act			191 78
Headquarters, Mounted Police		20,000 00	
Pack Trail, Kootenay and Fort McLeod			2,500 00
Services of J. L. Legaré (Sioux)		2,000 00	
Fishermen in Nova Scotia			1,000 00
Consolidation of Dominion Statutes	85 60		
Commissions of enquiry	*9,668 95		
Monument to Sir Geo. E. Cartier			10,000 00
Clandestine landing of arms	*100 00		
International Fisheries' Exhibition			66 67
Niagara Falls Commission			699 15
Sir Charles Tupper's speech, C.P.R. Policy	*816 35		
Costs, Queen *vs.* Bourassa	*78 90		
Refunds, superannuation abatements			500 00
25 copies of *Les Fleurs Boreales*			31 25
Dominion Annual Reports		900 00	
Collection of Revenue—			
Customs			8,265 15
Excise			12,283 15
Weights and Measures and Gas			14,026 51
Inspection of Staples			2,066 56
Adulteration of Food			31 94
Culling Timber			21,040 96
Post Office	*8,225 21		
Intercolonial Railway	169,657 48		
do do Windsor Branch		13,160 44	1,487 42
Prince Edward Island Railway		21,976 60	
Pacific Railway		429 12	
Canal Tolls Collection			494 59
do repairs and working		80,382 50	
Slides and Booms dues, collection			1,732 44
do repairs and working		8,850 80	
Telegraph lines, Prince Edward Island			160 02
do British Columbia		953 13	
do Gulf of St. Lawrence			1,344 85
Carried forward	542,992 32	4,078,278 33	11,285,148 37

STATEMENT of Unprovided Items and Balances of Appropriations, on the 30th June, 1882, &c.—*Concluded.*

Balances.	Unprovided.	Carried forward to 1882-83.	Lapsed.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	* 542,992 32	4,072,278 33	11,285,148 37
Collection of Revenue—*Concluded.*			
Agent and contingencies, British Columbia			1,804 16
Fisheries Bulletin		3,000 00	
Dominion Lands		20,994 32	
Minor Revenue			4,083 59
Total	542,992 32	4,096,272 65	11,291,036 12

* Authorized by special warrant of the Governor General.

J, PATTERSON,
Assistant Auditor.

EXPENDITURE of the Year 1881-82

Estimates under Statute.	Estimates, 1881-82.	Supplementary Estimates, 1881-82.	Balances from 1880-81.	Transfer from Public Works Revenue.	Total Estimates.	Service.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
7,880,547 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,880,547 30	Interest on Public Debt...
.....	215,277 96	1,000 00	.....	.....	216,277 96	Charges of Management.
20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	Premiums, Discounts and Exchange .....
1,321,405 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,321,405 75	Sinking Funds.....
227,266 66	729,501 50	6,455 00	.....	.....	963,223 16	Civil Government.....
.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	Stationery Stock.....
561,570 00	37,460 00	5,948 50	.....	.....	604,978 50	Justice .....
.....	13,500 00	.....	.....	.....	13,500 00	Dominion Police .....
.....	292,985 61	19,359 79	.....	.....	312,345 40	Penitentiaries.....
344,910 00	291,695 50	15,310 00	.....	.....	651,915 50	Legislation .....
.....	96,900 00	15,260 66	311 14	.....	112,471 80	Geological Survey and Observatories .....
.....	22,200 00	.....	2,986 77	.....	25,186 77	Arts, Agriculture and Statistics .....
.....	200,000 00	.....	74,093 29	.....	274,093 29	Census .....
.....	197,366 00	56,000 00	.....	.....	253,366 00	Immigration & Quarantine
.....	64,000 00	.....	.....	.....	64,000 00	Marine Hospitals.....
57,773 26	44,776 32	.....	4,840 00	.....	107,389 58	Pensions .....
155,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,000 00	Superannuation .....
.....	290,000 00	90,000 00	.....	.....	380,000 00	Mounted Police .....
6,600 00	741,500 00	37,000 00	38,390 46	.....	823,490 46	Militia .....
.....	1,635,211 60	158,801 16	276,576 93	.....	2,070,589 69	Public Works and Buildings.....
126,533 33	383,190 00	32,901 59	.....	.....	542,624 92	Ocean and River Service.
.....	488,356 00	7,300 00	.....	.....	495,656 00	Lighthouse and Coast Service.....
.....	92,800 00	3,541 65	.....	.....	96,341 65	Fisheries .....
.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	Steamboat Inspection.....
4,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	Insurance Inspection .....
.....	660,246 55	332,139 47	.....	.....	992,386 02	Indians.....
3,457,525 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,457,525 60	Subsidies to Provinces....
3,800 00	157,402 98	28,418 17	1,062 93	.....	190,684 08	Miscellaneous.....
.....	732,119 00	.....	.....	.....	732,119 00	Charges on Revenue—Customs.....
.....	267,856 66	31,000 00	.....	.....	298,856 66	Excise.....
.....	83,350 00	.....	.....	.....	83,350 00	Weights and Measures and Gas .....
.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	Inspection of Staples...
.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	Adulteration of Food..
.....	66,800 00	.....	.....	.....	66,800 00	Culling Timber .....
.....	1,943,500 00	10,000 00	18,842 04	.....	1,972,342 04	Post Office.....
.....	1,798,000 00	327,000 00	53,819 32	.....	2,178,819 32	Railways .....
.....	474,320 00	17,552 00	33,492 75	.....	525,364 75	Canals .....
.....	*114,553 94	29,000 00	11,293 50	.....	154,847 44	Public Works .....
.....	70,466 60	23,306 66	9,120 63	.....	102,893 89	Dominion Lands .....
.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	Minor Revenues.....
2,758,880 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,758,880 00	Redemption of Debt.....
.....	446,668 88	377,422 37	39,263 69	.....	863,354 94	Intercolonial Railway ....
.....	.....	802 03	.....	.....	802 03	Prince Edward Island Railway.....
.....	10,737,000 00	3,662 61	4,654,804 48	.....	15,395,467 09	Pacific Railway.....
.....	3,325,850 00	114,259 46	1,101,296 81	.....	4,541,406 27	Public Works—Capital...
.....	300,000 00	50,000 00	65,318 59	.....	415,318 59	Dominion Lands—Capital
.....	.....	.....	.....	*18,402 56	18,402 56	Ontario & Quebec Special Account.....
.....	.....	392,358 66	.....	.....	392,358 66	Unprovided Items, 1880-81
16,905,811 90	27,063,855 10	2,185,799 78	6,385,513 33	18,402 56	52,559,382 67	

compared with Estimates.

Expenditure.	Amounts Carried to 1882-83.	Lapsed Balances.	Unprovided.	Expenditure under Statute.		Total Estimates.
				Less than Estimated	More than Estimated	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
7,740,804 47				119,742 83		7,860,547 30
191,075 06		25,202 90				216,277 96
68,487 62					48,487 62	20,000 00
1,226,205 80				95,199 95		1,321,405 75
946,031 65	35,113 97		20,811 61	2,889 15		963,223 16
4,172 47	827 53					5,000 00
581,695 72	5,000 00	9,177 60		9,105 18		604,978 50
12,841 11		658 89				13,500 00
293,616 76	1,000 00	19,656 91	1,928 27			312,345 40
582,200 36	1,000 00	38,747 26	2,059 05	32,026 93		651,915 50
112,018 40	166 27	287 13				112,471 80
20,741 89	3,570 18	1,819 17	57 47		887 00	25,186 77
252,671 42	21,421 87					274,093 29
253,061 02	1,544 22		1,239 24			253,366 00
53,100 57		10,899 43				64,000 00
101,196 96	4,045 00	4,095 34			1,947 72	107,389 58
160,319 95					5,319 95	155,000 00
368,456 47	11,543 53					380,000 00
772,811 79	41,968 30	8,710 37				823,490 46
1,423,440 74	435,480 25	214,575 10	2,906 40			2,070,589 69
398,739 29	7,821 45	136,064 18				542,624 92
461,880 74	8,605 73	25,169 53				495,656 00
92,700 71		3,640 94				96,341 65
14,835 97		164 03				15,000 00
9,072 87		927 13				10,000 00
1,183,414 40	1,891 81		192,920 19			992,386 02
3,530,999 48					73,473 88	3,457,525 60
116,713 21	22,900 00	68,329 36	17,108 57		149 92	190,684 08
723,913 85		8,205 15				732,119 00
280,573 51		18,283 15				298,856 66
69,323 49		14,026 51				83,350 00
933 44		2,066 56				3,000 00
9,968 06		31 94				10,000 00
51,360 65		21,040 96			5,601 61	66,800 00
1,980,567 25			8,225 21			1,972,342 04
2,311,423 22	35,566 16	1,487 42	169,657 48			2,178,819 32
444,487 66	80,382 50	494 59				525,364 75
137,602 04	12,203 93	5,041 47				154,847 44
81,899 57	20,994 32					102,893 89
5,916 41		4,083 59				10,000 00
4,307,805 51					1,548,925 51	2,758,880 00
585,568 79	272,986 69	18,409 74	13,610 28			863,354 94
402 03	400 00					802 03
4,589,075 79	2,877,023 91	7,945,272 21	15,904 82			15,395,467 09
1,664,123 68	192,815 03	2,684,467 56				4,541,406 27
511,882 32			96,563 73			415,318 59
18,402 56						18,402 56
392,358 66						392,358 66
39,140,895 39	4,096,272 65	11,291,036 12	542,992 32	258,964 04	1,684,793 21	52,559,382 67

JAMES PATTERSON, *Assistant Auditor.*